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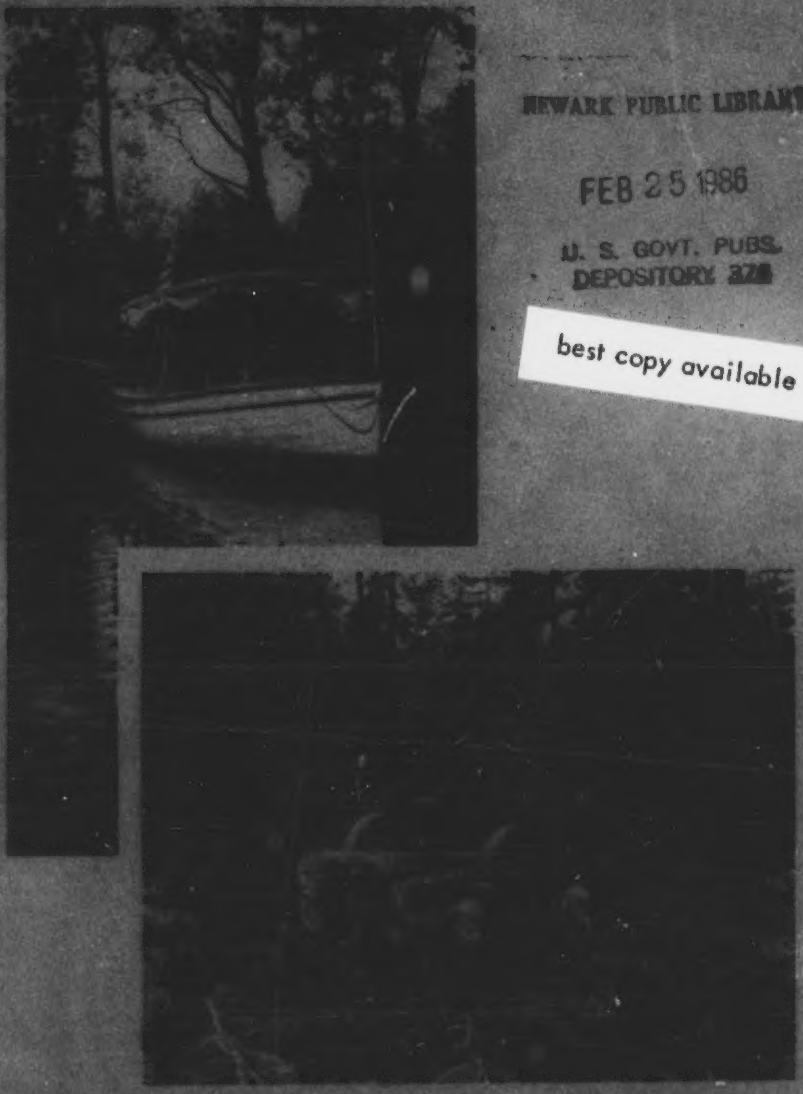
History of the Rogue River National Forest



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Volume 1

1893-1932

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COVER PAGE

Replica of lookout tree on Brush Mountain as described on page 181.

Forest Service launch on Odessa Creek at Odessa Ranger Station. This launch was used for rapid transportation in case of forest fires, and for communication between points on the Crater National Forest tributery to Klamath Lake.
- Foster, 1910

Hydraulic wheel in operation on Owen-Oregon Lumber Company sale area on Butte Falls District.

Cover - Courtesy of Mrs. Florence Renaker.

READEX
FICHE

ORGANIZATION CHART
1898-1932

Forest Supervisors

Cascade Forest Reserve (South)	9-28-93
Nathaniel Langell (Prospect)	8-1-1898 1901
Smith C. Bartrum (Roseburg)	6-1-1902 3-4-07
Cascade (South) Nat'l. Forest	3-5-08
Smith C. Bartrum (Roseburg)	3-5-07 3-14-08
Cascade (Mazama) Nat'l. Forest	3-15-08
C. J. Buck (Medford)	3-15-08 6-30-08

Ashland Forest Reserve	9-28-93
Nathaniel Langell (Prospect)	8-1-1898 1901
Smith C. Bartrum (Roseburg)	6-1-1902 11-1906
M. J. Anderson (Grants Pass)	12-1906 3-4-07
Siskiyou National Forest	
M. J. Anderson (Grants Pass)	3-5-07 6-30-08

Crater National Forest	7-1-1908
C. J. Buck (Medford)	7-1-08 11-15-08
M. L. Erickson (Medford)	12-1-08 3-24-18
Hugh B. Rankin (Medford)	6-1-1918 7-8-32

Forest

Forest Clerk	
H. G. Whitney	6-08 12-09
B. I. Shannon	1-10 11-12
Annie O'Brien	1-10 4-14
E. Violet Cook	9-12 12-27
Ivy Boeck	9-17 2-20
Janie Smith	2-20 12-27
Executive Assistant	
Janie V. Smith	1-28 6-38
Enid Funk	10-31 4-36
Clara Younger	10-31

Supt. of Construction	
Wm. L. Jones	9-23 2-40

Forest Assistant	
Bartle T. Harvey	8-09 6-10
Wm. E. White	7-10 6-13
Forest Examiner	7-1-13
Wm. E. White	7-13 12-14
Bruce Hoffman	Spr. -14 6-17
O. F. Ericson	10-16 6-17
Fred A. Matz	7-17 1-23
Wm. J. Sproat	7-24 2-23
Tech. Asst. (Grazing)	
F. V. Horton	'24 1-25

Staff

Forest Assistant	
A. E. Cohoon	8-05 6-06
R. F. Hammat	7-06 3-07
N. F. McDuff	11-07 6-08
H. D. Foster	5-08 6-13
Forest Examiner	7-1-13
H. D. Foster	7-1-13 9-17
H. M. Johnson	7-19 12-22
Lee P. Brown	3-1-23 4-30
Assistant Forester	
N. C. White	4-31 11-30-33

Deputy Supervisor	
Cyrus Bingham	6-07 12-07
Hugh Guthrie	6-08
Sam S. Swenning	1-1-08 3-20-13
E. H. MacDaniels	7-13 6-16
A. E. Cohoon	7-16 9-17
H. D. Foster	10-17 3-19
Assistant Supervisor	
Norman C. White	7-1-27 3-31
Karl L. Janouch	5-16-31 11-30-33

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

RANGER DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

1900 - 1932

Applegate (7)	
Ira Tungate	1907 1909
Horace G. Whitney	1910 July, 1913
S. A. Moore	3-20-14 4-20-16
Joseph L. Mackechnie	4-24-16 4-8-18

Ashland (6)	
J. R. Wick	1900 1901
William G. Kropke	1902 3-31-08
John E. Gribble	1908 1909
Floyd M. DuBois	1910
S. A. Moore	3-25-12 3-18-14

1918

Applegate (5)	
Lee C. Port	4-9-18 1932 —

Trail (8)	
Andrew T. Poole	7-15-09 6-15-16
William C. Fruit	6-16-16 1917

Prospect (1)	
George H. West	1909 1914
Bert A. Nason	1915 Nov. 1917

1918

Rogue River (1)	
Andrew T. Poole	1918 3-31-26
Jesse G. C. Elgan	4-1-26 Feb. 1930
Jesse P. DeWitt	3-16-30 —

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

RANGER DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

1900 - 1932

Butte Falls (2)	
Silas L. McKee	Feb. 1, 1905 June 8, 1908
J. Wesley Kelsoe	April 18, 1908 Feb. 28, 1909
John D. Holst	April 1909 August 1911
James J. Simmerville	Sept. 1911 Fall 1915
William L. Jones	Spring 1916 April 1919
Ernest C. Peachey	July 1919 1920
Walter Sackman	May 17, 1921 December 15, 1921

Dead Indian (3)	
Delbert W. Myers	1909
James J. Simmerville	June 1910 July 1911
Albert L. Peachey	August 1911 June 1919
William L. Jones	May 1919 1920
Ernest C. Peachey	1921

1922

Butte Falls - Dead Indian (2)	
Ernest C. Peachey (B.F.)	1922 7-31-23
William L. Jones	7-18-23 10-9-23
Barnes	10-10-23 Spring 1924
William L. Jones	1924
Eugene J. Rogers	7-1-25 11-14-30
Hugh A. Ritter	11-15-30 1-30-32

1932

Butte Falls (2)	
John D. Holst	2-1-32 —

Dead Indian - Klamath	
Hugh A. Ritter	2-1-32 —

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

RANGER DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

1900 - 1932

Pelican Bay (4)	
Henry Ireland (LOW)	1901 1902
Samuel S. Swenning	7-1-07 12-31-07
William C. Neff	March 1908 11-18-12
Edward S. Kerby	Sept. 1912 1917

Ft. Klamath (5)	
Henry Ireland	1903 1905
S. A. (Steve) Moore	4-1-08 10-15-11
Frank L. Carlson	1912 1917

1918

Klamath (4)	
Edward S. Kerby	Feb. 1919
John E. Gribble	1919 6-12-20
Albert L. Peachey	7-1-20 11-30-20
Eugene J. Rogers	6-8-21 6-30-25
Floyd Murray	7-1-25 1-15-28
Herschel C. Obye	3-1-28 Feb. 1930
Jesse G. C. Elgan	March 1930 —

PREFACE

This Forest history has been compiled from numerous records, diaries, reports, personal contacts and many other sources. No doubt it contains some mistakes. As these are discovered, they will be corrected, but in most cases, verbal statements have been checked for authenticity so as to avoid too many errors.

Very few official records were available up to and including 1916. Sincere appreciation is expressed to the numerous persons who supplied information and events to make this write-up more complete.

They are too numerous to mention, but particular acknowledgement is made to the following personnel: John D. Holst, Gold Hill; John E. Gribble, Medford; William L. Jones, Medford; Bert A. Nason, Prospect (now deceased); Floyd A. Murray, Medford; Melvin L. Merritt, Portland (now deceased); Martin L. Erickson, South Dakota; Janie V. Smith, Medford; Horace G. Whitney, Corvallis; Mrs. S. C. Bartrum, Medford; J. J. Simmerville, San Jose.

These people were most helpful in filling in some of the details where they were lacking in reports and in furnishing items of a more personal nature. They also helped in identifying people in many of the early day pictures.

Special acknowledgement is also made to Mrs. Jean Lomax, Ashland, Oregon. She devoted many hours on her own time as well as official time in compiling the early day history of Southern Oregon as well as many other details and events as a result of her research in the files of the Ashland Daily Tidings and the Jacksonville Museum. She did the entire typing job and selected many of the pictures included herein and, by her interest, has made the compiling of this history a worthwhile project.

Mrs. Shirley Asher, also of Ashland, reviewed diaries of the permanent force from 1928 through 1940 and furnished much information on the organization during that period.

This volume of the Rogue River National Forest history chronicles the advances up to about July 1, 1932. On July 9, the Crater National Forest was officially proclaimed the Rogue River National Forest. The emergency work programs, including ERA, WPA, CCC, were all soon to become a part of the Forest program.

Many of the retired persons who helped compile this Forest history have requested a copy of it for their own files. It was therefore decided to break the entire history into two volumes. This Volume, Number 1, is an effort to bring to a close the research to the date mentioned above and to make copies available for all interested persons.

This has been a fascinating job which has been done mostly on my own time on weekends and evenings. I hope it serves its purpose to put down for perpetuity some of the events which make up the early day happenings on the Forest.

I hope also it is an interesting treatise and if it has served these purposes, the time and effort devoted to its preparation has been well rewarded.

— Carroll E. Brown

A Brief Look at Some Historical Events in the Southern Oregon - Northern California Area

Roads and Trails

Until 1843, Southern Oregon's only traveled route for two decades had been the Hudson's Bay Company's trail established by fur traders and trappers and which appears to have generally followed the original Indian trails. Peter Skene Ogden is credited with establishing the trail for his company. Then, in 1843, Captain John C. Fremont followed the Ogden trail on an expedition which was sponsored by the United States government and which established it as a military road into the Klamath Valley.

In June 1846, a party of thirteen settlers, under the leadership of Jesse and Lindsay Applegate, left Oregon City to explore and lay out a route into Southern Oregon which would enable settlers' wagon trains to reach the Willamette Valley without going through the hardships of the trip down the Columbia River.

Their route, variously referred to by historians as the Southern Route or Trail, South Road, Applegate Trail and Oregon Cutoff, went south through the Willamette and Umpqua Valleys, by the present towns of Eugene and Roseburg, reaching the Rogue River and fording at a point below the present site of Grants Pass.

About forty miles up a tributary of the Rogue, which they named the Applegate River in honor of their leaders, the party crossed the divide and entered the Rogue River Valley where Jacksonville, which was to become the metropolis of Southern Oregon during the gold-rush days, now stands.

Following the southern edge of the valley, the trail skirted the present sites of Phoenix, Talent, and Ashland, beginning the ascent through mountain passes and into the Klamath region at a point southeast of Ashland now partly inundated by the waters of man-made Emigrant Lake. Crossing the northeast section of California, fording Lost River at the Natural Bridge crossing near Humboldt, Nevada, past the present towns of Winnemucca, Elko and Wells, the Oregon Cutoff joined the main Oregon Trail near Pocatello, Idaho.

Although it did not prove successful as a route of travel for the emigrant trains from the east, the Applegate Trail was the first attempt to make the Southern Oregon region accessable for settlers and became historically important for that reason.

With the settlement of Southern Oregon, demands were made for wagon roads to carry mining necessities and Oregon produce over the Siskiyou Mountains and on into the gold fields of northern California. Scottsburg, near the head of tidewater on the Umpqua River was, in 1850, the outfitting point for pack trains carrying these supplies to the Oregon interior and to California. Original Indian trails were widened and temporary ferry crossings were established on rivers.

Then, in 1852-53, a $120,000 government appropriation provided for a military wagon road from Scottsburg to Stewart Creek in the Rogue River Valley. In October 1854, the route was first surveyed by Army Lieutenant Withers. An additional appropriation provided for the completion of the survey by Army Major Atwood assisted by Jesse Applegate, and which practically followed the old Southern Oregon trail. Overseer of road construction was Colonel Joseph Hooker, detailed for the purpose by the War

Department. In 1858 the road was completed and the Southern Oregon Military Road served its purpose until the railroad took over the heavy hauling duties from the Umpqua Valley to California many years later.

Gold! Gold! Gold!!!

Discovery of gold in California led people to seek it in Oregon and indications of it in the southern part of the state were found in 1849 near the present site of Gold Hill.

In December 1851, two packers, James Cluggage and James R. Poole, on their way to California from Scottsburg, made camp overnight on Jackson Creek in Southern Oregon. While looking for water for camp use, they discovered and collected gold nuggets in the bed of the small stream. They continued on to California with their nuggets. News of their good fortune became known to outsiders early in 1852 and the rush for gold in Southern Oregon was on!

Almost overnight, a "boom town", which became present-day Jacksonville, sprang up with other smaller communities throughout the area. Logtown, Buncom, Sterling, Steamboat, City Gulch, Browntown, Althouse, Kerby, Waldo and many others were established. Now, many of the small towns have long since lost their inhabitants and buildings. Only the descriptive names remain to mark the importance they once held in the history of Southern Oregon.

Thousands of miners, including the Chinese imported as laborers, poured a phenomenal amount of hand labor and money into mining processes between 1851 and 1890.

Miles of ditches were dug to take water to the mining operations. Miles of tote roads were built. Deep shafts, some of them over 100 feet deep, penetrated the hillsides — all of them built by hand labor.

Some of the more prominent mines were the Steamboat, Sterling, Ott, Oregon Belle, Maid of the Mist and the Chinn Linn. The 28-mile Sterling Ditch was built at a reported cost of $75,000. It was dug by hand, black powder was used for rock work. The first water ran through the ditch in 1874.

The extent of the mining industry in Jackson County alone is shown by the fact that 5,438 mining locations were made from October 1856 to June 1880. Of these, 16 were copper mines, 124 cinnabar, one tin, and the rest gold and silver.

After 1890 mining became sporadic. About that time the only large mines in operation were the Sterling and Blue Ledge (copper). Because of the low price for gold and copper, these also declined.

However, even at such a late date as the depression in the 1930's, many persons panned gold in the area and managed to scrounge out a living.

In many individual cases it is more than probable that the amount of wealth increased each time the story of a "strike" was retold, however, it is a fact that millions of dollars worth of gold were mined in the area whose center was Jacksonville.

Legends of "lost" mines persist to the present day. It was, in fact, on one of the early searches for a "Lost Cabin Mine" that Crater Lake was reported to have been discovered for the first time in June, in

1853. A small party of men searching for the mine under the leadership of John W. Hillman, unexpectedly found themselves looking from the rim and into the majestic beauty of the lake. Overwhelmed by its beauty, they decided to call it "Deep Blue Lake". Their search for the "lost" mine forgotten, they returned to Jacksonville to report the treasure of nature they had found, but since their discovery did not involve gold, apparently no one was particularly interested and Crater Lake was not rediscovered until 1862.

"Matters at Jacksonville in 1868" were summarized in the Portland Oregonian in its August 8, 1868 edition as follows:

> "This place seems flourishing, and presents freshness and thrift not equaled by many of our Oregon towns. Stocks of merchandise here are certainly larger and better than any to be found elsewhere south of Salem. Imported goods of every description, including agricultural and mining implements, are hauled from Crescent City, California, a total distance of nearly 120 miles. The road is mountainous, and every pound of freight hauled over it to Jacksonville costs three and a half cents. This is the price at present though it is sometimes higher.
>
> "From San Francisco to Crescent City, freight costs ten dollars a ton, so that, by the time goods reach here, they have paid a tariff of eighty dollars on the ton. A people who have to struggle with such disadvantage, must have many circumstances in their favor to counter-balance. These the people of Jackson County seem to possess; for it is certain that no part of Oregon shows better evidence of prosperity.
>
> "The southern part of Oregon still derives great revenue from its mines of gold. These extend over a large area, and though few rich and extensive strikes are made, the aggregate amount of gold produced each year is very considerable. This keeps the 'circulating medium' in this part of Oregon comparatively abundant. Of course, many mines are entirely worked out, and, in many other places, work is suspended on account of scarcity of water; but, when water can be obtained, the miners are still delving away. Chinese are working over many old diggings; and, along the bars of Rogue River, these people may be seen in numerous places, employing their patient industry in washing out the gold which white labor has neglected as too small pay. In some places they have large wheels driven by the current, for raising water for their sluices. It will be many years before the placer mines of Southern Oregon shall be exhausted; and after a while many localities will be worked with profit which will not now afford sufficient pay. It is expected, also, that the quartz interests of the southern counties eventually will have great importance.
>
> "For the products of agriculture, there is a fair market in Jackson County — quite as good, in fact, as in any part of Oregon. The supply required by the mines is a considerable item. For some time past, the Government demand for flour and grain at Fort Klamath has called for no small portion of the products of this

valley. Flour is also sent from here into Northern California. Some of the best improved farms in Oregon lie in Jackson County, and their owners are doing fully as well as any farmers in Willamette Valley.

"The harvest is about ended here, and the yield is large. On the whole, this is probably the most productive season Oregon has ever known.

"The way the temperature rises here, in an August afternoon, is decidedly uncomfortable; yet it is not so hot now, by several degrees, as it was some days ago. It is not unusual for the mercury to rise above 100 degrees; and last Sunday it was 110 in the shade in this town. In the coolest place that could be found, the thermometer indicated 102 degrees. Yet the heat seems less oppressive in these parts than in many others where the thermometer indicates a temperature lower by ten or fifteen degrees. The hottest days do not produce the feebleness and languor which are experienced in many localities.

"Ashland is a thriving village, sixteen miles from Jacksonville, on the stage road. A number of buildings are going up at that place this summer, and the woolen mill, which is expected to be an interest of great value to this part of Oregon, soon will be in operation. A part of the machinery has already arrived. The building is now ready for the machinery. The manufacture in Southern Oregon of a large and important class of goods, which have heretofore been imported at high prices, will be a great point gained."

Early Population Growth

Some small bands of emigrants had used the Oregon Trail from Independence, Missouri to migrate to the west before 1843, but it was not until after that year that large trains of settlers moved westward. By 1847 nearly 5,000 people had come to Oregon.

Discovery of gold in California caused immigration to turn away from Oregon in favor of its neighbor to the south, and, in fact, men left Oregon to seek their fortunes in the gold fields of California. In 1849 there were only 400 new arrivals in Oregon, the total population having increased by that year to somewhat over 9,000.

In 1850, with the passage of the Donation Land Law, a device to encourage settlement of the Oregon country, the number of settlers again began to increase, about 2,000 coming to Oregon in that year alone. The land grant gave to every white man and Indian half-breed who was a citizen of the United States and a resident of the territory (or who might be a resident of the territory by December 1, 1850) a half-section of land. A married woman was granted a half-section for her own. The grant was cut in half for persons who arrived in Oregon between December 1850, and December 1855.

Public land elsewhere in the United States was being sold in tracts of 160 acres, but, in Oregon, a married couple could claim 640 acres for nothing (320 acres after December 1850). This led to a population explosion of sorts with an extimated 15,000 people making the long trek to Oregon in 1852.

About 13,000 people accounted for the total Oregon population in 1850, but by the end of 1853 they numbered more than 35,000, steadily increasing annually to 52,000 in 1860. Jackson County was formed in 1852; Coos, in 1853; Curry, in 1855; and Josephine, in 1856.

At the time Captain Fremont had made his early exploration of the Klamath Basin in 1843, he reported an Indian village established on the Link River near Klamath Lake. This was the site George Nurse homesteaded in 1866, maintaining a ferry across the river. By 1867, one hundred settlers had claimed land along the river, establishing a town named Linkville. Early inhabitants were primarily interested in raising cattle and sheep and in trade with the Indians.

The Modoc Indian War in the '70's temporarily halted the growth of Linkville, but, by 1885 the town had grown to 384. Four years later, Linkville met with the same fate as many early-day settlements and was nearly destroyed by fire, temporarily slowing its growth again. The name Linkville was changed to Klamath Falls in 1893.

Indian "Troubles" and the Military

After 1850, Indian tribes which previously had generally been peaceful, apparently could see the end of control of their land, and trouble between the two races began.

A death called for its revenge — on either side. Then, a death and its revenge grew into group attack and group reprisal, until finally the long siege now referred to as the "Rogue River Indian Wars" involved all of Southern Oregon and spilled over into Northern California.

Cessation of the first action came in July 1851, ending difficulties in the area around Gold Hill and Table Rock when the Indians agreed to accept governmental jurisdiction.

Meanwhile, other trouble with coastal Indians was ended temporarily in December 1851, mainly by mutual consent, and Fort Orford was established as a military post the following year.

Emigrant trains following the Oregon Cutoff route into Southern Oregon, continued to be attacked by the Modocs, most frequently at Bloody Point on Tule Lake. This was a situation which had always existed from the time the first ill-fated train followed the trail in the '40's. Fort Jones was established in the Scott Valley in California in 1852.

Volunteer companies of Indian fighters were quickly organized when the occasion called for them, and, apparently in the opinion of some regular Army officers, even when the occasion did not call for them.

Fighting appears to have criss-crossed the present Oregon-California border no matter whether the Indians involved were Modoc, Shasta, Pit, Klamath, Rogue River Valley or related tribes, or whether the volunteer groups were led by men from Yreka or Jacksonville.

Less than a year after the treaty in the Rogue River Valley, the murder and revenge turmoil and confusion again became commonplace in the valley. Ft. Orford on the coast and Ft. Jones in California were the closest deterrent forces, and there was no Indian Agent in the area.

Once again volunteer groups, led by a few Army regulars and civilians, became Indian fighters.

Joseph Lane, Territorial Representative to Congress, was living in Roseburg when a new outbreak of trouble called him back to command two battalions of troops, both regulars and volunteers, in 1853. Lane had been a generel in the Mexican War and was appointed first Territorial Governor of Oregon in 1849. He was experienced in his dealings with the Indians and had gained their respect for his bravery in battle.

The main bodies of fighting forces were dead-locked in a fierce battle near Evans Creek on the slopes of Battle Mountain when the Indians heard that Jo Lane was with the white troops (he had been wounded) and they requested a meeting with him.

A treaty was negotiated, then concluded on September 10, 1853, by ten whites, led by Lane, and five Indian chiefs, including Lane's namesake, Chief Jo. The site is commemorated by a monument in Sams Valley near Table Rock.

Table Rock Reservation (100 square miles) was established as a temporary home for the Indians and Samuel H. Colver of Phoenix, present at the treaty signing, was made Resident Indian Agent.

Fort Lane was built near Table Rock overlooking the Rogue River. Its site is marked only by an obscure monument on a fenced-in, scrub oak-covered hillside on private land on the Tolo Road near Gold Ray Dam.

After a time, the treaty displeased the Indians and the peace was an uneasy one.

Finally, in October 1855, an event occured which eventually brought the "Rogue River War" period to an end.

It was early in October, probably on the 8th, that a company of about 30 volunteer whites attacked, without military orders, an Indian village located on the north side of the Rogue River near the mouth of Little Butte Creek a few miles above Table Rock. Accounts of the attack vary widely but it is generally accepted that the volunteers killed twenty-three Indians and wounded many others in the rancheria, inhabited only by women, children and old men.

There can be no question of the results of the attack however. The sparks of discontent were whipped into flames of hatred and revenge, and the next day, Indians appeared everywhere in the valley intent on retaliation against all whites. Settlers and soldiers took up the fight. A war of extermination raged through the valley of the Rogue and on to the Pacific Coast.

Hungry Hill, Galice, Harris Flat, Gold Beach, Steamboat, the Chetco River — all are names among those whose history tell events of those months of war that followed. The last resistence of the Indian tribes was recorded on June 29, 1856. Inevitably, they were rounded up and herded onto reservations, ending the costly bloodshed, for both races, over possession and control of the land.

The Klamath Country and Captain Jack

The Civil War had been in progress for a year when Lindsay Applegate initiated a bill through the Oregon Legislature asking Congress to construct a fort to protect the emigrant road through the southern portion of Lake and Klamath counties. Fort Lane on the Rogue River had been abandoned in 1857.

The fort was authorized in 1863 and Colonel C. S. Drew was chosen to select the site. Ashland and Jacksonville, recognizing the trade benefits, waged political warfare over location of the fort.

Fort Klamath was finally built in a location more available to Jacksonville than to Ashland, although somewhat remote from the emigrant trail.

The first road to the fort from Jacksonville was built in 1863 under Col. Drew's direction and later proved to be almost impassable. It was replaced in 1865 by a road which skirted Annie Creek gorge, providing a northern outlet to freight wagons, beef-on-the-hoof, and pack trains.

The Civil War being in progress, the fort was to be garrisoned by Oregon volunteers. The original garrison stationed at the fort, Troop C, First Oregon Cavalry, arrived in the fall of 1863 and spent the first winter in tents.

A primitive sawmill was soon erected and buildings were constructed during 1864. In the spring of 1865, Company I, First Oregon Infantry recruited in Jackson County the previous year, garrisoned the fort. This was the company which built the second road to Jacksonville.

The Civil War ended and regular troops took over the fort in July, in 1867.

As said before, the Modoc Indians had been a warlike tribe from the beginning of the settlement of Southern Oregon and Northern California. The tribe had finally agreed, in 1867, to a treaty which forced them to share a reservation with their traditional enemies, the Klamaths, and which had taken them away from their hunting grounds around Tule Lake. The Modocs, as a tribe, kept the treaty although it was unsatisfactory to them, but one of the Modoc sub-Chiefs, Kentipoos, or Captain Jack, gathered an increasing number of dissatisfied warriors into a band and they left the reservation under his leadership.

Excerpts from the "History of the Modoc National Forest" compiled in 1945 by William S. Brown, Sr., describe the subsequent events involving Captain Jack's band as follows:

"They wandered about the country from Tule Lake to Yreka, stealing livestock and committing acts of pilfereage. In spite of their later record as fighting men, these Indians were merely a ragged thieving band, often actually kicked away from the backdoors of settlers. They became such a pest that on November 8, 1872 military orders were sent to Captain James Jackson of the 1st U. S. Cavalry at Ft. Klamath to return the Modoc band to the Klamath Indian Reservation, the orders reading 'peaceably if you can, forcibly if you must'.

"Captain Jackson augmenting his force of forty soldiers with a body of settler volunteers, found the Indian party camped at Natural Bridge on Lost River, well armed and defiant. The Modoc band first surrendered, then decided to fight and although losing several of their own warriors, roundly defeated the white force, killing or wounding one-fourth of Jackson's entire command. Immediately after the battle, Captain Jack with the women and children and part of his warriors repaired to the lava bed region just south of Tule Lake and took refuge in an almost impregnable rock fortress honeycombed with caves and natural trenches, since known as Captain Jack's Stronghold. . . . . It is worthy of mention that neither then nor thereafter during the campaign did the Modoc band kill any women or children. . .

"The Modoc War was on. The name 'Modoc' became a household word all over the nation. In many sections there was a sneaking sympathy for Captain Jack and the beleagured Modocs which perhaps accounted for the slowness of military operations against them. Secure in their impregnable natural lava fortress in which writers of the time likened the Indians to 'ants in a sponge', the Modoc band kept themselves well supplied with arms ammunition and provisions by raids on military pack and wagon trains. During their five months occupancy of the Stronghold, only one Indian was killed."

Speaking of an engagement between the First U. S. Cavalry and the Modoc warriors on May 10, 1873, the account continues, ". . . This engagement is another Indian battle which has gone down in history as one of the most famous and unique in Western history, when individual soldiers without orders charged on the Indians and hunting them through the rough lava country, paid scant attention to the recall notes of the bugle. A few days after this fight the Indian party threw up the sponge. The band broke up into small parties and the leaders surrendered or were captured. On October 3, 1873, Captain Jack and three of his chief lieutenants - Mighty Voice Schonchin, Black Jim and Boston Charley - were hanged at Fort Klamath and several others sent to prison for life."

Fort Klamath was finally closed in 1889. When unrest among the Indians again began to stir in 1890-1891, the people of Klamath County wanted the fort regarrisoned, but the government refused. Uncared for and unoccupied, Fort Klamath eventually fell into ruins, its site now marked only by an historical plaque near the headwaters of Wood River.

Railroading

Oregonians' dreams of ending their comparative isolation from the rest of the country by means of railroad connections, was a frustrating series of starts and stops, bankruptcies, political maneuverings and bitter wranglings which lasted over a period of more than twenty years.

In 1863 and '64 surveys for a railroad from Sacramento to Portland were made. The line was to pass through Jacksonville and follow the Willamette River to Portland.

"First Railroad Subsidy in Oregon" was written up in the November 19, 1908 edition of the Portland Oregonian:

> "A document of some interest, especially to pioneers of Willamette Valley, is published in the current number of the Oregon Historical Society Quarterly. It is the subscription list 'for defraying, in part, the cost of making a preliminary survey for a railroad route connecting the Pacific railroad, in California, with the city of Portland, Oregon'. The date is October, 1863. Among the names are many that belong to the past and stand for early endeavor in the development of the state. The limited means procured by even the leading men in the industrial life of the state, forty-five years ago, is attested by the subscriptions that stand opposite their names in this old document. Wheat was legal tender in the agricul-

> tural community represented by these names; hence, most of the pledges were in wheat, ranging from one subscription, of 100 bushels, to be delivered at Phoenix Mills, to five bushels, to be delivered at Ashland Mills. There were many pledges of from ten to fifty bushels, while the cash subscriptions ranged from two and one-half dollars to twenty-five dollars. The willingness of pioneers to help themselves and each other, in the beginnings of Oregon's industrial and business life, is attested in this old document. Of such as they had they gave freely, and waited patiently the slow returns which the years finally brought."

The Oregon Legislature in 1865 attempted to stimulate interest in a railroad to connect the two states with an offer of $250,000 to any company who would lay tracks for a distance of one hundred miles south of Portland.

Following the railroad land grant act of Congress (July 25,1866), railroading was mainly limited to futile attempts to begin construction until, when in 1867, not one, but two factions incorporated to begin competitive building south of Portland on the two sides of the Willamette River. Both were known as the "Oregon Central Railroad Company", (east side) and (west side).

The two companies were embroiled in a political battle over the land grant monies and actual work on any railroad construction had come to a standstill when Ben Holladay's company, the Oregon and California Railroad, took over the west side project in 1870 and promptly outdistanced the east side company.

Holladay had sold extensive stagecoach holdings to Wells Fargo. Control of the west side company called for an investment of $70,000. (Actually, through maneuvering during the legal wrangle over the railroad grant funds, the original east side company became the west side company and visa versa.)

At any rate, the two companies absorbed one another under Holladay, and by 1871 his tracks reached from Portland to Eugene. Meantime California interests, building northward from Sacramento under the name of the California and Oregon Railroad, planned to join Holladay's Oregon and California tracks somewhere in Southern Oregon.

After the O & C line reached Roseburg in 1872, however, Holladay was in financial difficulties and building was haulted.

Finally, in April, 1876, Henry Villard took over management of Holladayb railroad interest, but it was not until after much reorganization and investigation, that construction south of Roseburg began again in December, 1881. The track was finished to Ashland in 1884, but this was not the end of delays in connecting with the California line.

Now it was Villard who was in financial trouble. Control of the Oregon and California system passed to the Southern Pacific in 1887 and connection with the tracks from the Sacramento Valley was finally finished on November 17, 1887, south of Ashland.

The first train from San Francisco arrived in Portland on December 19, 1887, more than twenty years after the preliminary survey was made.

Typifying the everlasting hopeful patience during what must have been a difficult twenty years to keep hope alive in the dreams of connecting railroads, the Oregonian reported in February, 1884:

> "An event of great importance is the opening of the railroad into Southern Oregon. It is important both for that district of the state and for the state at large. Rogue River Valley is one of the fairest and most fruitful parts of Oregon. Since first settlement it has been the home of a prosperous and stable community; but owing to isolation, progress has been slow. Its genial climate, fruitful soil and great resources have not attracted the attention they deserve, because there has been no means of transportation, and it has even been a serious task to travel into that district or out of it. All this disadvantage the railroad has now overcome or removed, and this very important part of the state will now be drawn into closer relations with other parts of it.
>
> "This is a fact that signifies much. Heretofore, the part of Oregon which the extension of the Oregon and California Railroad now brings into communication with us, has been united with more bonds to the people of California, rather than with us. Elections have been about the only incidents to remind the people of that district that they were connected with Oregon instead of California.
>
> "Rogue River Valley and the great country that surrounds it have capacity for very high development. Every element of natural wealth is there. That beautiful valley is destined to become the fruit garden of the Pacific Northwest. The climate is so much milder than that of the Willamette Valley, and the rainfall is much less, so as to make that part of the state desirable for residence."

A certain amount of railroading in that "fairest and most fruitful" part of the state is described in the pictorial album of "Pioneer Rogue River Valley Railroads" with the explanatory sentence that "some of the roads were designed and right-of-way laid out, but were never built; these are the 'Paper Railroads'! Some were probably merely stock-selling ventures. Others had bad luck and never built more than a few miles."

The account continues: ". . .The first Railroad of the Pacific Northwest was incorporated at the Jacksonville Courthouse on October 7, 1863. It was the California & Columbia River Railroad. It was a 'paper railroad'; never having laid a length of rail or owned any rolling stock. . . .

"The Pacific & Eastern Railroad, which ran to Butte Falls, was incorporated in 1891 (until 1906). In the meantime, the Medford & Crater Lake Railroad and the Butte Falls & Western Railroad were incorporated in 1904 and 1910, respectively. P&E finally won out, backed by Jim Hill, some say, and ran the first train into Butte Falls in the fall of 1910. . . .

"Several starts were made on a road from Jacksonville to Medford. The Rogue River Valley Railway & Improvement Co. (1891 to 1906) and the Rogue River Valley Railway Co. (1891 to 1904) both started; in 1904 the Barnum family acquired the road and reincorporated under the latter name, and the father and three sons ran the road for many years. John, the eldest son, at 14 was the youngest accredited railway conductor in the United States. Others owned the road from time to time, including the City of Medford. During one period the Bullis electrical firm operated the line as a street car under the name of Southern Oregon Traction Company."

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HISTORY

of

ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST

OREGON

Located
in

Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, & Douglas Counties, Oregon
Siskiyou County, California

January
1960

Compiled by

Carroll E. Brown
Forest Supervisor

PART I

THE

CASCADE RANGE FOREST RESERVE

THE CASCADE RANGE FOREST RESERVE

(Copied from Will G. Steel's scrapbook)

In October, 1885, I was in Salem, getting signatures to a petition for the creation of Crater Lake National Park. Returning to Portland I met Judge John B. Waldo who asked me why I did not apply for the entire Cascade range. Taking it as irony, I made a factitious reply. He assured me he was in dead earnest and asked me to call at his office, which I did. We talked the matter over at considerable length and I was deeply impressed with his knowledge of the situation and the value of such a move. Among other points he explained that two sections in every township of land in the mountains were known as school land, all the best of which had already fallen into private hands. The remainder was of little or no value; but if the government withdrew from the market the entire range, lieu land would be granted for all school sections so withdrawn, which would then be selected from the best government land within the State, and of course would be salable and should add at least $1,000,000 to the school fund. In addition to this, if withdrawn by the government, such move would be followed by appropriate legislation for patrolling and protecting the forests against fire, which would not last long in their then unprotected condition. The proposition appealed to me, especially when the Judge volunteered his legal services for the period of conflict. He prepared a petition which I circulated throughout the State, getting many signatures. Some of the signers, however, subsequently fought us bitterly. He was a member of the legislature and got a memorial through that body, which assisted us materially. The papers finally were sent to Washington, and we were informed there was no law under which the desired end could be attained.

In the meantime forest protection was being agitated by the American Forestry Association, public sentiment was being awakened and Congress was prevailed upon to act, by attaching the following section to one of the great supply bills, which was approved by the President, March 3, 1891:

> "That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve, in any state or territory having public lands, wholly or in part covered with timber, or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservation, and the limits thereof."

Practically all agitation and legislation by congress was brought about by the Forestry Association. B. E. Fernow was chairman of the Executive Committee and was apparently a majority of the organization, ably assisted by Edward Bowers, an active minority. It was a capital institution, located in the political center of the country. On diverse and sundry occasions, important business was transacted, to the entire satisfaction of the enthusiastic audience, of which I was 100%.

Soon after the foregoing article became law, our work was renewed with vigor. A great deal of preliminary work had been accomplished, when the matter was brought to the attention of the Oregon Alpine Club, and thereafter pretty much everything was done through that organization.

There were many delays that seemed to us wholly unnecessary, so that matters dragged along until an exciting presidential campaign was upon us. Soon after election I went to Washington to look the ground over and found Fernow and Bowers on guard and wide awake to the situation. While there I was brought into close relations with Secretary Noble of the Interior Department, whom I found deeply interested; but Cleveland had just been elected, and consequently the Harrison administration objected to issuing the proclamation. During one of our interviews, Mr. Noble laid a common land office map of Oregon on the table and handing me a blue pencil, asked me to mark upon it just what I wanted. I told him I had paid $25 to have a special map made, after a great deal of study, and it should be in his office. However, he wanted it for his own use and information, so I drew as carefully as I could the desired boundaries of the reservation. Subsequently I was informed that the map of the blue lines was used instead of the large one in preparing the President's proclamation. Considering the care and study Waldo and I gave the matter when preparing the original map, I doubt there being any material difference between them.

Long before Cleveland became president he was deeply interested in forest protection, and was probably one of the best informed men on the subject in the country. He became president March 4, 1893, and immediately appointed Hoke Smith Secretary of the Interior. Whether Smith was interested because of the President's views, or on his own account, I do not know, but he was greatly interested in the matter and was always our friend. Our petition was carefully considered and on September 28, 1893, the President's proclamation was issued, creating the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, extending from the Columbia river to within 22 miles of California, a distance of about 250 miles and containing approximately 4,500,000 acres.

As soon as the legislature met I wrote to Governor Lord, explaining conditions and suggesting a message be sent to that body, recommending an increase in the price of school lands, supposing $5 per acre would be established as a minimum. He took action at once and the minimum was fixed at $2.50 per acre. There was an immediate scramble of land thieves for lieu bases, before the State could act, and thousands of acres thus were practically lost to the school fund.

Soon after the President's proclamation was issued, opponents of the measure began to organize and show signs of a strong and systematic fight. Opposition centered in sheep men of Eastern Oregon, who had always had free pasture for their flocks; and they bitterly resented what seemed to them an unwarranted interference with their rights. Previous to this there had been no sort of effort put forth to control forest fires which, when started, were permitted to burn until they ran out of material, or early autumn rains extinguished them. As a result, summer and early fall, Western Oregon was filled with a dense pall of smoke so thick at times as to affect one's eyes. Millions of feet of the best timber in the world were annually destroyed, with no effort to save it, so that in a few years there would be none left for commercial purposes. It was openly charged many of these fires were set by sheep herders with consent of the owners, that more pasture might be had for their sheep. Sharp hooves of great numbers of sheep totally destroyed light vegetation such as grass, flowers, and small brush, thus leaving the ground totally barren. It was then forsaken by the flocks and new pastures sought. John Muir termed sheep "hoofed locusts" and it was justly so.

An aggressive organization of sheep men was perfected and notices given to the Oregon delegation in Congress that every member was expected to fight the Cascade reserve to a finish and have the lands composing it restored to the market. Unless such action was taken at once, sheep men would fight them at the polls, and do everything possible to defeat them for re-election. Members of the delegation immediately loved the sheep men from the depths of their great hearts, and manifested a disposition to take their orders, regardless of the best interests of the State. Here was a great political organization with money, votes, axes to grind, and what more do you want? All they asked was that the delegation represent their interests, which they were willing to do, so there you are. Sheepmen soon heard the voices of their minions in the halls of Congress, shouting of their downtrodden rights and demanding satisfaction at government expense. Senator Mitchell was acknowledged their leader and made more noise than anybody. He would do this and he would do that - and they believed him, for was he not invulnerable?

I had always been an enthusiastic Mitchell man; and once my brother, his manager, pulled through a doubtful election, when everybody else had given up. I felt strongly attached to him, so called upon him immediately after arriving in Washington. I was paying my own expenses and it was a heavy tax, so I asked for and was given employment at the munificent salary of $10 per week and remained with him for a month. In the meantime I gradually discovered there was a very deep chasm between us. It was wide and yawning, although not bloody...not yet, but it looked threatening. He finally told me, when my work was finished, that a proclamation was then prepared to "wipe the Cascade reserve off the map," and would be signed by the President before the close of the week. Next morning I called upon Bowers who confirmed the statement, adding that Mitchell had interceded with the President and stated in most positive terms that the people of Oregon were unanimous in demanding that lands within the reserve be restored to the market. There was no division of sentiment whatever, and indignation was simply unbounded. I denied the statement and asked time to prove my assertions. Bowers quickly got in touch with the White House, then suggested I call upon S. W. Lamoreux, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a bosom friend of Mitchell, and ask for 30 days' delay.

As early next morning as conditions would permit, I called at Lamoreux's office and sent in my card. He was busy, so I waited. After awhile the clerk told me he probably would be busy a long time. I thanked him and said I would wait a long time. Again he came and told me flatly I could not see him. "Did he say so?" I asked. The clerk returned an evasive answer, so I told him that was satisfactory to me, provided Mr. Lamoreux would say it. I had my own ideas as to what would happen, and soon imagined the Commissioner had the same idea in his noodle, for I was immediately invited into his presence. I found a large man, physically, who seemed impressed with his own importance and vast dignity and the utter insignificance of other people, which I failed to appreciate, so greeted him pleasantly and was met with, "Well, what do you want?" I stated my case and asked for a delay of 30 days, that I might show the President wherein Mitchell had deceived him. He refused and I started for the door. He followed me and suddenly seemed anxious to talk, but I wanted to escape. He contended that the time was unreasonably long, to which I responsed, "I have your answer, Mr. Lamoreux." However, before I could get away he granted the 30 days. I immediately reported to Bowers, who seemed to enjoy my report. I hired a typewriter and spent my time sending telegrams and letters to Oregon.

Bowers had informed me that the President would appreciate a legal opinion on the situation, by some attorney fully informed on the subject, so I carefully prepared a letter to Judge Waldo, giving details as fully as possible, and asked him to prepare such a document which he began immediately. Judge C. B. Bellinger was then on the federal bench in Portland and was working heartily with us, so Waldo conferred with him while working on the brief and when finished they went over it together. Waldo suggested it would have a better effect if Bellinger would sign and forward it, which he did. It was an unusually strong document and the President was greatly pleased with it and sent Bellinger a long autograph letter of commendation.

In about a week I again called on Bowers, who informed me the President had received a large number of telegrams from Oregon, protesting Mitchell's statements, and he had come to believe the Senator had lied to him. I had previously gone to the business office of the Commissioner and asked to see certain papers I knew to be on file there, but was flatly refused by a man who seemed to be in authority. Bowers suggested I go back and present my request to the same offcial, which I did. He was very busy and sent a clerk to me, but I insisted on dealing with the man in charge who finally came; and I asked to see the papers, which were at once shown me. I examined them carefully and made notes although I then had no use for them, and at once reported to Bowers who chuckled to himself, just as though it were fun. At this point it was thought a little publicity would help, so a meeting of the American Forestry Association was called and certain resolutions passed, given to the Associated Press, and next morning appeared all over the country.

Mitchell omitted no opportunity to strike at the reserve and was industriously working up a sentiment against the reserve principle, especially in Congress, and above all was trying to embarrass Cleveland. The matter assumed national importance and became a bone of contention in officialdom, and for a time it looked as though all laws for the protection of forests would be repealed. The President was harrassed by contending parties and no one could foretell the end. At this juncture Fernow thought out a plan that proved a turning point in our favor. He suggested to the President that the matter be referred to the National Academy of Science, with a request to make an investigation and report, supposing the work would be done in Washington. Hoke Smith immediately asked the Academy to appoint a committee to recommend a feasible and comprehensive forest policy, together with an expression on the following points:

1. Is it desirable and practical to preserve from fire and to maintain permanently as forest lands those portions of the public domain now bearing woodgrowth for the supply of timber?
2. How far does the influences of forests upon climatic soil and water conditions make desirable a policy of forest conservation in regions where the public domain is principally situated?
3. What specific legislation should be enacted to remedy the evils now confessedly existing?

In reply, the President, Mr. Wolcott Gibbs, said the inquiry should consider these points:

> First, the question of the ultimate ownership of the forests now belonging to the government; i.e., what portion of the forest on the public domain shall be allowed to pass, either in part or entirely, from the government control into private hands?
>
> Second, how shall the government forests be administered so that the inhabitants of adjacent regions may draw their necessary forest supplies from them without affecting their permanency?
>
> Third, what provision is possible and necessary to secure for the government a continuous, intelligent, and honest management of the forests of the public domain, including those in the reservations already made, or which may be made in the future?

The following committee was then appointed to make the investigation and report:

Charles S. Sargent, Professor of Arboriculture at Harvard University and Director of the Arnold Arboretum, Chairman.
Gifford Pinchot, consulting forester, Secretary.
Alexander Agassiz, Curator of Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology.
General Henry L. Abbott, late Chief Engineer, U. S. Army.
Professor William H. Brewer, of Yale University.
Dr. Arnold Hague, U. S. Geological Survey.
John Muir joined the commission in the field.

As soon as matters had reached this point the academy replied that it did not know enough to give advice, and that it would be necessary to appropriate $25,000 for expenses of travel. A real nice trip, with all expenses paid.

Late in August, 1896, the Mazamas visited Crater Lake and I accompanied them. While in Ashland I received a telegram from the Commission asking me to return to Portland and accompany them to Crater Lake. I continued with the club until we got to the Lake; then at six o'clock Friday morning left for Medford, 85 miles distant, walking the entire distance and arriving in time to catch the north-bound five o'clock train Saturday. I arrived in Portland Sunday morning, where I conferred with the Commission; then we returned to Ashland, where I fitted out, and we went to Crater Lake over the Dead Indian road. Some weeks were devoted to field work by the Committee, after which instead of recommending that the Cascade Range Forest Reserve be restored to the market, or to reduce the size, 13 new reservations were recommended, and Cleveland threw the gauntlet at the feet of Mitchell and his friends by creating all of them.

Mitchell, seeing the President was thoroughly in earnest in defense of the Cascade Reserve, and that his own fight was apt to be a losing one, devised a plan for three reserves; one to contain 322,000 acres in the vicinity of and surrounding Mount Hood, to be known as Mount Hood Public Reservation; a second in the vicinity of and surrounding Crater Lake, to be known as Crater Lake Reservation and to contain 936,000 acres; and a third in the vicinity of and surrounding Mount Jefferson, to be known as Mount Jefferson Reservation and to contain 30,000 acres; thus restoring to the market 3,320,000 acres. Of course Lamoreux supported the measure and strongly advocated it, by which means he came under suspicion by the President and was subsequently removed. Mitchell had the Republican State Convention place a resolution in its platform demanding the creation of these three reserves, in lieu of the Cascade reserve. A committee of sheepmen was sent to Portland, who gave out that unless the business men of that city supported them, they should boycott them; consequently practically all of them signed their petition and the Chamber of Commerce actively supported them. I was in Washington, where I promptly received a copy of the petition to which I prepared an answer, covering the ground as best I could. Subsequently it both pleased and amused me to learn that when the petition arrived it was placed on Hoke Smith's desk among many other papers; but my answer was shown him, which he carefully read, then the petition was examined and promptly rejected.

When the scheme failed, Mitchell became desperate and determined to resort to legislation, in which he had unbounded confidence. One day a gentleman called where I was rooming and asked for a private interview. After satisfying himself as to my identity, he informed me that he came from the White house with a message. Mitchell had gone to New York, but before leaving had prepared a resolution which was left with the chairman of an important committee with instructions to add it to a bill then under consideration, the object of which was to totally wipe out the Cascade Range Forest Reserve. It was desired that I go at once to the Capitol, where the committee was in session, see the chairman and tell him that if Mitchell's article was attached to the bill the President would veto it, then to ask that he call up the White House for confirmation, all of which

I did. When Mitchell returned from New York the bill had passed the Senate, but his little thunderbolt was lost in the storm. (Thus, the Cascade Range Forest Reserve was saved. CEB)

CASCADE RESERVE

(A letter from Mr. W. G. Steel, in which he explains plans of protecting forests of the range)

Government Camp
Mount Hood
Nov. 16

To the Editor:

About four years ago I started a movement looking to the formation of a National Park along the summit of the Cascade range. Owing to the nature of the difficulties in the way the matter was abandoned. In March, 1891, a law came into existence under which the President was empowered to establish forest reservations. Nothing more was done until about two years ago when the Oregonian began agitating the subject. In the following April the matter was taken up by the Oregon Alpine Club, and a committee appointed to take such steps as might be necessary, and circulated a petition. The matter was favorably considered by officials in Washington, and the papers were ready for President Harrison's signature when the discovery was made that there was a big job somewhere and we were being used as innocent tools to carry it through. Telegrams were immediately forwarded to hold the matter in abeyance until an investigation could be had. This is the opposition recently referred to as coming to Oregon.

Through a liberal disposition to build up and maintain public schools, the general government gives to the State every section numbered 16 and 36 for school purposes. If for any reason the government withdraws this land from the market and any of the sections named are not received, the State is then entitled to select an equal amount from any public lands. Such are called lieu lands. Within the then proposed reservation there were about 250,000 acres of school lands, worth very little, on the general average. However, the moment this land is withdrawn from the market, the State can choose the best government land within its borders in lieu thereof. As I understand it, school lands are now sold at $2 per acre.

A SYNDICATE FORMED

Previous to this time, a gigantic syndicate had been formed, the object of which was to secure the withdrawal of the Cascade range, then buy from Oregon the best timber available, as lieu lands. In this way the school fund would receive $2 for lands worth, say, $5 per acre. This difference would go to line the pockets of the schemers.

After sending the telegrams above referred to to Washington, the papers were held until I arrived there last January, at which time Mr. Herman and I held a conference with Secretary Noble, and the whole subject was gone over carefully. It was then agreed that I should return to

Oregon immediately, and if possible, get a law passed by the legislature to dispose of school lands to the highest bidder, or in some other equally good way. I left Washington at once, but was taken sick and delayed in Chicago, arriving at Salem only in the closing hours of the session, too late to get any sort of law passed. Under the circumstances I got a joint memorial through, and forwarded a petition asking that the entire range be not reserved but only a tract about Mount Hood and an extension of that already withdrawn at Crater Lake. At the same time a point was made of the fact that we wanted the entire range just as soon as necessary steps could be taken to protect mining interests and schemes of the timber syndicate could be frustrated. Mr. Herman succeeded in protecting the mines, while Governor Pennoyer gave me a letter stating that he had suspended the selection of lieu lands. As soon as this was accomplished every obstacle was removed, and President Cleveland signed the proclamation September 28.

FLANK MOVEMENT DISCOVERED

It seems our friends, the enemy, are not at all disheartened, but are trying a flank movement in the shape of the McRae Bill, which is nothing more or less than the thinnest possible disguise for the jobbiest kind of a job. However, Mr. Herman thoroughly understands the situation and will fight this new dodge to the bitter end. The bill is drawn for and is supported entirely by the same timber sharks we have so recently defeated, and should be shown up thoroughly by the press of the State. A word from the Chamber of Commerce would also have a good effect. Do not be deceived by the supposition that this is merely a local syndicate, for it is backed by some of the ablest men in the country, both mentally and financially, who understand, however, that their plans will fail if the public thoroughly understand them.

Surveyor General Byars is quoted as opposing the reservation, because a sawmill ran for 40 years and yet the ground was covered with a young growth. Mr. Byars is a very fine gentleman but he does not seem to know much about the intent and scope of a forest reservation. Dr. M. M. Chipmad says in his paper on Government Forest Reservations, read before the medical society of the State of California, at its annual meeting held in San Francisco, in April, 1893: "The first step in the process of denudation of trees, is cutting and taking away of valuable parts of the timber, leaving tops of trees, chips, and useless parts upon the ground which, after becoming dry, burn rapidly and fiercely whenever, by the carelessness of some hunter or camper, fire gets started and sweeping fire destroys the life of the undergrowth. After the next rain following the fire, vegetation starts up and among it numerous seedling trees, in Nature's attempt at reforestation. But with the spring season great flocks of sheep are driven upon the recently burned-over lands, which not only eat the herbage but also nip off close to the ground and destroy the seedling trees and the sharp hooves of the sheep tramp the ground until it becomes very compact on the surface; and after a few seasons of that kind of treatment the soil becomes packed too hard for seeds to germinate in it, or for the winter rains to penetrate.

HOW FORESTS HOLD RAIN

In the primeval forest the rain, as it falls, is held back from running off by leaves and branches which cover the ground, and the soil, free from the tramping of flocks or herds and covered by decaying vegetation, remains soft and permeable, and thus the water penetrates deep into the ground, to percolate off slowly to the lower levels, where its presence during the dry season fructifies the earth and sustains the growing vegetation until harvest. But when the forest has been removed, vegetation destroyed and the soil packed hard, the falling rain, instead of being absorbed, runs off as fast as it falls and the full ravines and swollen streams, emptying their contents into larger channels fill them to overflowing, and the increased body of water spreads out over bottom lands, doing damage to farms and towns in its course, and then hurries off to the ocean.

Every summer thousands of acres of forest are destroyed by fire alone in Oregon, that will require generations to again cover the ground. Especially is this true along the summit of the Cascades, where timber grows very slowly. Here at Government Camp we have trees over 100 years of age that are less than 12 inches in diameter. Today I counted 150 rings in a white fir stump of that size. Again, the soil over a large portion of the high altitudes of this range is composed entirely of a vegetable mold, that smoulders and burns out entirely during a forest fire, leaving the ground not only without vegetation, but actually without a soil to maintain it.

It is not the purpose of the general government to let the matter rest, after withdrawing this vast scope of country from the market. Not by any means. In fact the work has just commenced, and this is only the first step. It is now in order to protect the actual settler, and the mines, as well as the forest. To provide for policing the reservation and punishing anyone disposed to set out fires or play vandal in any manner. To make a careful examination and restore to the market any lands that may be found to be strictly agricultural, and to correct any mistakes that may have been made.

- Oregonian, November 25, 1893

The preceding pages relate the resentment that followed establishment of the first forest reserves in the West. The stockmen were accustomed to using the Public Domain as "the first one there gets the choice feed" for their livestock. Large timber companies from the East hired timber cruisers to locate claims under the "Timber and Stone Act of 1878". Fraudulent land claims were common practice. It was only natural that people resented the locking up of the vast area of the Public Domain through creation of the forest reserves.

A history of the Rogue River National Forest would not be complete without giving recognition to those few individuals who aspired to guard the reserves from fire and depredations under the General Land Office.

Few if any records are available on the early day organization or any aspect of their work. The newspapers were the only source of information that could be found which would give some accounts of the early day rangers and their work.

It is evident when reviewing the following items that local people appreciated the work of the rangers, as wild fires were common. Several accounts mention the "smoke-filled atmosphere" and give much credit to the able leadership of Hon. Nat Langell, the first supervisor, and his small band of rangers in controlling these fires.

It was not easy to manage these newly established reserves. The patrol areas of the rangers were large, equipment was lacking, but their courage and determination were dominant. They pioneered a movement that grew into the present organization of the Forest Service under the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Due to the controversy over the fate of the first forest reserves, including the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, and to lack of authority, the Department of Interior had no organization to administer these reserves.

As Steel mentions above, the National Academy of Sciences was asked to recommend a national forest policy. The Forest Commission, established by the National Academy of Sciences, studied the western reserves already established and other potential areas. They recommended the creation of thirteen additional forest reserves and a plan for administration of all reserves. A stormy battle ensued, both in Congress and by the so-called enemies of the reserve movement, when President Cleveland proclaimed on February 22, 1897, ten days before going out of office, the creation of these thirteen reserves. Gifford Pinchot spearheaded the drive in Congress, to get necessary legislation enacted to save the reserves and administer them in a businesslike manner. It was finally resolved with the enactment of the Act of June 4, 1897. This Act still is the most important Federal forest legislation ever enacted. It did two essential things: It opened the forest reserves to use; and it cleared the road to sound administration, including the practice of forestry. It provided that the surveying, mapping, and general classification should be done by the U. S. Geological Survey, and the execution of administrative work by the General Land Office. (1)

There were three forest reserves in Oregon at this time, namely:

(1) Page 116, Breaking New Ground - Gifford Pinchot

Bull Run Timber Land Reserve - In Multnomah, Wasco and Clackamas Counties. Proclaimed June 17, 1892. Area 142,080 acres.

Cascade Ranger Forest Reserve - In Multnomah, Wasco, Clackamas, Marion, Linn, Crook, Lane, Douglas, Jackson, and Klamath Counties. Proclaimed Sept. 28, 1893. Area 4,492,800 acres. (By executive order of June 29, 1901, 46,080 acres were eliminated, and by Proclamation of July 1, 1901, 142,080 acres were added, making a total area of 4,588,800 acres.)

Ashland Forest Reserve - Jackson County. Proclaimed Sept. 28, 1893. Area 18,500 acres.

(Taken from Report of Commissioner of General Land Office 1898, page 95, and report of 1901.)

The following is an excerpt from the annual report of the General Land Office for 1899, which describes the organization of the reserves. Page 101:

The reservations were grouped into districts, with a forest superintendent in charge of each, who is directly responsible to this office for the proper administration of the reserves under his care. Each superintendent's district is divided into supervisors' districts, the number depending upon the number of reserves and the difficulties of supervision, and for each district a supervisor is appointed who has immediate charge thereof under the general supervision and direction of the superintendent. Each reserve is then divided into ranger subdivisions, and forest rangers, who are under the personal direction of the supervisors, are assigned to these divisions, their primary duty being to patrol the reserves, to prevent forest fires, and trespassers and depredations from all sources.

The organization of the force began early in July 1898, but the forest superintendents did not enter on duty, on the average, until about Aug. 8, 1898, and the supervisors at a little later date. The rangers were appointed as fast as suitable men could be selected. This force was not, therefore, organized at a sufficiently early date to deal with the most trying period in the reserves, which begins in some portions of the country not later than June 1.

The maximum force during Calendar Year 1898 was: Superintendents 11; Supervisors 34; and Rangers 215. The force was gradually decreased until on Jan. 1, 1899, there were but 10 superintendents, 17 supervisors, and 50 rangers.

Binger Herman
Commissioner

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CASCADE RANGE FOREST RESERVE

Captain Salmon B. Ormsby of Salem was appointed Superintendent for Oregon by Binger Herman, Commissioner, having supervision of all three of the reserves.

The following are quotes from "The Democratic Times" published at Jacksonville, Oregon, which describe the work of the forest officers:

July 21, 1898:

Hon. N. (Nathaniel) Langell of Jacksonville has been appointed U. S. Forester (Forest Supervisor) at a salary of $5.00 per day. He will guard against the destruction of timber by fire or otherwise on the Cascades, a territory extending from the Umpqua Divide to the limits of the Reserve south, and will have the appointment of five forest rangers. The party will leave for the scene of their duties about August 1. Mr. Langell's appointment gives general satisfaction.

July 25, 1898:

Hon. N. Langell leaves next week with his party of forest rangers for the Cascade Reserve. He has appointed the following deputies: W. J. Stanley of Ashland; C. C. Presley of Woodville; I. M. Muller of Medford; Henry Ireland and Jas. D. Fay of Jacksonville. The compensation of the deputies is $50 per month, and their duties are to look out for fires and to see that no depredations are committed on the Reserve.

Aug. 15, 1898:

Big fires in timber between Pelican Bay and Lake of the Woods are raging and forest rangers are engaged in subduing the flames.

Aug. 18, 1898:

Hon. N. Langell, Forest Inspector (Supervisor) left yesterday for Prospect which will be his headquarters until Nov. 1. He was accompanied by his wife and son Harry.

Forest fires on Applegate are not burning so fiercely since Bro. Langell's forest rangers went on duty.

The forest fires in the vicinity of Lake of the Woods are not burning as fiercely since they were attacked by I. M. Muller and W. J. Stanley, the forest rangers.

Sept. 18, 1898:

Forest fires are not burning so fiercely and the atmosphere is comparatively free from smoke, thanks to Uncle Nat Langell and his forest rangers.

Oct. 6, 1898:

Hon. N. Langell, chief of the forest rangers, returned to

Jacksonville one day this week. His company did good work.

Oct. 31, 1898:
J. D. Fay, Forest Ranger, has returned from the Upper Rogue River Section where he has been ranging during the past three months. Also Henry Ireland.

Following is an excerpt on the life of Nathaniel Langell in "Portrait and Biographical Record of Western Oregon" - Chapman Publishing Co., 1904:

"Nathaniel Langell with his father and brother Arthur, moved to Oregon in 1854 when they purchased about 3,000 acres in what is now known as Langell Valley in Klamath County, Oregon. Nathaniel moved to Jacksonville where he conducted a boot and shoe store and repair shop. His father and brother attended to the stock raising. In 1880 Nathaniel disposed of his share of the realty to his brother.

"In 1872 Nathaniel served in the State Legislature on the Republican ticket. In 1876 he was appointed Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for the Southern Oregon District, serving for six years. In 1898 he was appointed forest supervisor which position he held for three years. He then retired from active affairs, living in Medford where he enjoyed his wide circle of friends."

He passed away in 1918 and is buried in the Jacksonville Cemetery, Jacksonville, Oregon.

In 1909 Samuel S. Swenning, Deputy Forest Supervisor, wrote a history of the Forest Reserve (Crater National Forest). The following remarks are taken from his writings under "Miscellaneous History - Personnel".

"It may be of some interest to know something of the personnel which constituted the force of the old Land Office days, the incidents which occurred at that time, and a short biography of each man as can be remembered, but somewhat vaguely, by the writer, and is as follows:

"The first Supervisor was N. Langell, an old resident of Jacksonville, Oregon, who was in charge of the south half of the forest then known as the Cascade Range Forest Reserve. Mr. Langell's headquarters were located in Prospect in the Upper Rogue River country, and during his administration from the year 1898 to 1902 the following men were employed as 'rangers' by him:

"Henry Ireland was the first man in the southern portion of the State who received an appointment as 'Forest Ranger.' His residence and old home at the time being Jacksonville, Oregon, his occupation being that of a broom maker. Mr. Langell, on receiving his instructions to take charge as Supervisor, which were somewhat indefinite,

Forest Supervisor
Nathaniel Langell

Cascade Forest Reserve (South)
Ashland Forest Reserve
August 1, 1898 - 1901
(Prospect)

forthwith called on his friend Henry Ireland who was found shingling a house and informed him he had a job for him, but he was unable to give him any definite idea as to the nature of the work except the information that 'it was in the woods.' Therefore, Mr. Ireland and others in due time accordingly left for the mountains and their 'job in the woods.' A few years after this Mr. Ireland is found stationed at Seven Mile Ranger Station near Fort Klamath, Oregon, and by which time the 'Forestry Bureau' and the duties of a Ranger had developed to a degree where the 'job in the woods' was becoming more complicated each season. Mr. Ireland had at first many trials and tribulations officiating as a Forest Ranger, as people in those days were accustomed to look on and to use the public domain as their own personal property, both in timber and grazing matters, and much credit is due Ireland for the able way he managed his district. It is remembered that Ira Hanson, a physical giant and warm personal friend of his, assisted Ireland in many ways in relieving him of the monotony of a ranger's life while stationed in the Klamath country, by threatening his life on numerous occasions and otherwise making himself interesting.

"During a severe winter at the Seven Mile R. S. Ireland's hay became exhausted, but owing to the depth of the snow it was impossible to remove his horses, and he was compelled to sled hay by hand from a ranch some distance away. This sledding affair soon became irksome to Ireland, therefore he impressed the services of a very large fat dog (known over Klamath and Jackson Counties as 'Ireland's Dog'). The sled may still be seen at the Seven Mile R. S. The dog is no more, but Henry Ireland is Forest Supervisor of the Whitman National Forest, one of the most important forests in Oregon.

"Jim Fay officiated as Forest Ranger from 1898 to 1900 inclusive. Before securing his appointment on the Bureau of Forestry he was employed in the newspaper trade. Mr. Fay is remembered as a good worker, however his ability to navigate the woods was considered somewhat questionable. Among the many episodes of Mr. Fay's in the tall timber, may be mentioned an occasion when he attempted to pilot a pair of his friends from his camp at Lake of the Woods to the summit of Mt. McLaughlin, a distance of a few miles. After traveling for two days they finally arrived in the night at a point within 100 yards of the waters of Fish Lake, a distance of six miles from their camp at Lake of the Woods, and where they proceeded to make a 'dry' camp and spend the remainder of the evening, taking care to securely fasten their steeds to trees. They gave vent to their awful plight by doleful cries of distress, and many discharges of weapons. These sounds in the night awakened the writer and a companion (who were at the time spending a few days at Fish Lake looking after stock) and who made haste to cross the lake in a canoe in order to investigate the disturbance. After advising Ranger Fay and his party of his whereabouts and suggesting to them that water might be found in the lake, and after giving careful directions as to the manner of their safe return to their camp, it may be added that they were admonished somewhat in the way and law of the woods. At this time it seems that also other 'Forest Rangers' had considerable difficulty in finding their way from place to place and accordingly Supervisor Langell made efforts to have the stockmen blaze trails in order that the Rangers could travel about without inconvenience. This request was ignored as it seems stockmen had more important business than blazing trails for rangers.

"Jim Fay not being able easily to learn the way of the woods resigned, and has since then been continually employed in the printing shops of Medford, Oregon.

"Clarence Presley was also employed during the season of 1898 only. His occupation being that of a pedagogue. This party was an efficient man but as the pay was inadequate he resigned for a better position.

"W. J. Stanley was an ex-County School Superintendent of Jackson County, Oregon. He resigned after the first season.

"Ike Muller, whose occupation was that of a bookkeeper, was not anxious to trust himself any distance from the regularly travelled highways; therefore, after the one season of experience as a Forest Ranger, he is found back at his usual vocation - that of keeping books."

1899

The personnel on the Cascade Range Forest Reserve were not employed until July 1. The following is an article from "The Democratic Times" of June 8, 1899.

> "N. Langell, Supervisor of Forest Reserves for Southern Oregon, will soon marshall his forces and hie himself to the Cascades. He will have 10 assistants in the work of annihilating the fires which are likely to burst forth at any time, to wit: J. R. Wick and W. G. Kropke of Ashland; J. D. Fay, Henry Ireland, and Harry Langell of Jacksonville; John Watkins of Eagle Point; Ray Wright of Klamath Falls; and three residents of Douglas County." (Probably two of these latter three were Smith C. Bartrum, and Charles J. Van Zile, Roseburg.)

Again quoting from Mr. Swenning's History of 1909 -

> "W. G. Kropke entered on duty in the spring of 1899, and remained with the Service nine years, or until the spring of 1908, when he resigned in order to look after important private interests. As Mr. Kropke was somewhat familiar with forest work in Germany (his native country) he naturally took a great interest in the Service and especially so in the 'free use' business which he advocated and demonstrated to a considerable degree in his district near Ashland, Oregon. Mr. Kropke, at the time of his resignation, was about 50 years of age and serving as a Deputy Forest Ranger at $1,000 per annum.
>
> "Smith C. Bartrum began his career in the Forestry Dept. under Supervisor Langell during the summer of 1899. Very little is known of his field work for the reason that he was stationed in territory north of what is now included in the Crater Forest. However, it appears that previous to coming to Oregon, the said Bartrum spent a good part of his younger days in the city of Chicago. After two years of unsuccessful efforts at farming in the vicinity of Roseburg, he secured an appointment as Forest Ranger.....Mr. Bartrum is still with the Service as Supervisor of the Umpqua National Forest." (Retired about 1920.)
>
> "Chas. J. Van Zile served two seasons as a Forest Ranger during Mr. Langell's administration, his profession being that of a timber locator, and he is the originator of the 'Badger Blaze' still seen in different localities on the Crater Forest. Van Zile was first dismissed from the Service, later reinstated, and then resigned.
>
> "Ray Wright entered on duty in the year 1899. A trapper by profession, he was necessarily an expert woodsman. However, not being exempt from the instincts of the mountain folk, his chief characteristic was an uncontrollable desire to supply his camp

with fresh meat at any and all times, regardless of the State game rules and regulations. Consequently, after two seasons his efforts along this line were rewarded by a dismissal.

"John Watkins, an early settler of the pioneer days, and a typical Oregonian, has let many golden opportunities pass for acquiring cheap fertile lands in this valley, which are now valuable. He received an appointment as Forest Ranger during the summer of 1898. Watkins is a man of considerable corpulency, is extremely fond of the reminiscences of the past, and wants to tell of the strenuous life he led while in the Service. The writer calls to mind one tale which Mr. Watkins tells of his powers of endurance taxed to the utmost in the work of constructing a trail from Mosquito Swamp to Fish Lake, a distance of 10 miles, through heavy timber and dense undergrowth. As a matter of fact although diligent search has been made for this trail, it is as yet undiscovered, and therefore may be called a phantom trail. Unhappily as Watkins was possessed with a desire to frequently imbibe from the flowing bowl, as well as other peculiar characteristics, he did not long remain with the Service. Watkins gives the following in his daily diary for July 4, 1899, which will at least show that he was not unpatriotic: 'Ascended High Point, fired 14 guns, and returned to camp.' He is now living at Eagle Point, Oregon."

Nothing has been found in papers, or otherwise, regarding the work of the Forest Rangers during 1899.

The Act of June 4, 1897, appropriated $150,000 for surveys and classification of lands of the forest reserves by the U. S. Geological Survey. Henry Gannett was placed in charge. His work in addition to mapping the reserves included descriptions and estimates of the forest stands inside their boundaries and nearby, and required expert knowledge of forestry. The Geological Survey asked for help from Gifford Pinchot, Forester of the Bureau of Forestry. At first such men as Henry S. Graves, H. B. Ayers, and John B. Leiberg were assigned to assist Gannett. (1) In 1899 the Geological Survey published one of these reports entitled "Cascade Range and Ashland Reserve" by John B. Leiberg. This publication is a 492-page book with maps and pictures of the topographical features, climatic conditions, forest conditions, history of forest fires, and a forest description and estimates of the amount of timber within these two reserves. The book is in the library of the Rogue River National Forest.

(1) Page 251, Breaking New Ground - Gifford Pinchot

J.T.M

Department of the Interior,

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

R.

Washington, D. C., OCT 28 1899 *, 189*

Mr. D. C. Bartrum

Forest Ranger, G. L. O.

Roseburg. Oregon

SIR:

Your salary, ~~per diem, and expense~~ account for

September

1899, $ 60 — 00/100*, have this day been adjusted at* same *100*
and transmitted to the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior, with request that draft therefor be sent to your address as above.

Very respectfully,

Binger Hermann

Commissioner.

[illegible]

G.L.O.
M
134805
1899

Department of the Interior,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Washington, D. C., November [illegible], 1899

Mr. S. C. Bartrum.
Forest Ranger
Peel Oregon

SIR:

Your salary. ~~per diem, and expense~~ account for August 1899, $ 60 —— 100, has this day been adjusted at $ [illegible] and transmitted to the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior, with request that draft therefor be sent to your ~~address~~ as above.

Very respectfully,

W. A. Richards
Acting Commissioner.

Department of the Interior,

Washington, June 13. 1899.

S. C. Bartrum Oregon

is hereby appointed a FOREST RANGER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE at a salary of Fifty Dollars per month, until June 1, 1899, & $60 per month thereafter, to take effect May 27. 1899. ~~or as soon thereafter as he shall~~ when he files the oath of office and enters on duty.

Each Ranger is required to provide himself with a saddle horse and equipments at his own expense, for use in the discharge of his duties.

Cascade Forest Reserve.

Thos. Ryan
Acting Secretary

1—331.

Department of the Interior,

Washington, D. C., Nov 11 1890.

Sir:

Inclosed you will please find my check No. 17916, on the Assistant Treasurer at New York, for Eighty Dollars ($80.), in payment of your account rendered the Land Office for Salary June 21 to 30 $20.

" " Aug 1 to 31 $60

$80.

You are requested to acknowledge receipt of the same to this Office on the accompanying blank form.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. EVANS,
Disbursing Clerk.

[illegible]
Roseburg
Oregon

6—128

[OVER.]

1900

The following items were taken from the "Ashland Tidings" published in Ashland, Oregon. They describe the topics ably:

June 14, 1900:

THE FOREST RANGERS

"It is expected that the Forest Rangers for this district will be appointed June 15. Capt. S. B. Ormsby of Salem, Superintendent of the Cascade Forest Reserve, under direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, has assigned the three supervisors of the district whose duties began on the 11th. They are: W. H. Dufur for the Northern Division; Enos Dixon, Central Division; and Nat Langell of Jacksonville for the Southern Division. Each division is subdivided into districts. Superintendent Ormsby will assign the rangers to be appointed on the 15th to divisions and the supervisors will assign them to the districts."

June 18, 1900:

REQUIREMENTS OF FOREST RANGERS

"The Commissioner of the General Land Office has forwarded to the Forestry Superintendent of this State a statement of the mental and other requirements of Rangers. They must know how to ride a horse, and how to take care of the animal and themselves in the woods. They should be brought up in the woods, be skilled in woodcraft and be acquainted with the various kinds of trees indigenous to the country, their habits of growth, etc., and such trees as may be profitably introduced. They are also expected to be acquainted with forestry methods, the best method of preserving new trees in forest lands, the protection of undergrowth, the best manner of securing forest growth on slopes and how to protect the growth of trees in such places, the cutting of trees, particularly, such as are to be used for commercial purposes, without injuring the remaining forest growth, the best method of preventing and extinguishing fires, besides having an acquaintance with the subject of sheep and cattle grazing in forests, and the effects on the forest of such grazing - all for $60 a month, the rangers to also furnish their own horses and pay their own expenses.

"Capt. S. B. Ormsby has made his 40 appointments of Forest Rangers and the appointees have also been designated as deputy game wardens and will have power to arrest violators of the game and forestry laws and bring them into the State courts for trial and will in this way prevent many infractions of the laws and be of incalculable benefit to the State. Those named in this district and who will work under the direction of N. Langell of Jacksonville are: W. G. Kropke, J. R. Wick, Ashland; James Wheeler, Fort Klamath; S. P. Wright, Klamath Falls; Henry Ireland, Harry

Langell, and J. C. McCully of Jacksonville; and I. J. Carson of Central Point."

Note: The paper does not list S. C. Bartrum of Roseburg, but it has been established that he also worked as a forest ranger in 1900 under Langell. Perhaps also Chas. J. Van Zile.

June 18, 1900:

"J. R. Wick, who has been appointed a United States Forest Ranger, has resigned his post as Chief of Police."

June 25, 1900:

"W. G. Kropke, the game warden and forest ranger, left for Pelican Bay this morning where he goes to do fire police duty on the Cascade Timber Reserve.

"J. R. Wick, the game warden and forest ranger, leaves for his station on the Ashland Reserve today."

July 9, 1900:

"J. D. Fay and Henry Ireland of Jacksonville took to the woods in the Cascades last week. They will serve as forest rangers under Supervisor Langell during the season."

Aug. 6, 1900:

"W. G. Kropke of the forest patrol, came in from his station on Four Mile Creek near Klamath Lake Saturday for a short visit and returned today."

Quoting again from Mr. Swenning's History of 1909:

"I. J. Carson, familiarly known as 'Kit Carson' possessed a peculiarly original and droll personality, his dominant traits being a special aversion to work of any kind, and a reluctance to venture from his camp. Supervisor Langell while on a tour of inspection once came to the ranger's camp at Brown's Cabin and requested Mr. Carson to accompany him to Diamond Lake, a distance of 30 miles; but only after the most earnest entreaties on the part of Langell was 'Kit' prevailed upon to go; and after traveling a distance of some 10 miles, Carson 'balked' and returned to his camp at Brown's Cabin, leaving the Supervisor to continue his journey alone.

"In the way of livestock Mr. Carson possessed while a ranger a white clouded horse which he had christened Napoleon for the reason, as he stated, that he already had the 'bony part'. Carson remained with the Service from 1900 until 1902.

"J. McCully whose home was Jacksonville, Oregon, entered on and remained with the Service from 1899 to the summer of 1903, during which summer his death occurred while he was serving as a Deputy Forest Ranger at Seven Mile Station near Ft. Klamath.

"Mr. McCully was a man of unusual ability, and but for his untimely death would undoubtedly have advanced to a high position in the Service.

"James Wheeler entered upon the strenuous life of a Forest Ranger in 1900, prior to which time he had been engaged in miscellaneous occupations, principally that of trapping during the winter months. Wheeler became so zealous in the performance of his duties that on the occasion of an Inspector investigating affairs, and the country in general, he found Mr. Wheeler hard at work - not patrolling the forest for fires, however, but work of entirely a different nature: that of assisting the ranchers in the vicinity of Ft. Klamath in taking care of their bountiful hay crops. As a matter of fact henceforth from that time Mr. Wheeler has not been connected with the Service. He is now proprietor of a saloon at Fort Klamath, Oregon."

Department of the Interior,

Washington, June 4, 1900.

Smith C. Bartrum of Oregon

is hereby appointed a **FOREST RANGER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE** at a salary of Sixty Dollars per month, to take effect June 16, 1900, or as soon thereafter as he shall file the oath of office and enter on duty.

Each Ranger is required to provide himself with a saddle horse and equipments at his own expense, for use in the discharge of his duties.

Reinstatement.

Thos Ryan
Acting Secretary.

1901

The following items, taken from the "Ashland Tidings" describe the situation in 1901:

June 13, 1901:

FOREST RANGERS APPOINTED

"Superintendent S. B. Ormsby of the Cascade Forest Reserve on Monday received from the General Land Office at Washington the appointments of a number of forest rangers, who are under orders to go onto the Reserve on the 15th inst. The men appointed from the Southern and Ashland districts are:

"Southern Division: Nathaniel Langell, Supervisor; Smith C. Bartrum, Addison S. Ireland, Molalla; Chas. J. Van Zile, Roseburg; J. R. Wick, Ashland; James H. Wheeler, Fort Klamath; Silas R. Wright, Klamath Falls; James C. McCully, Jacksonville; and henry Ireland, Jacksonville.

"Ashland Reserve: W. G. Kropke, Ashland."

July 1, 1901:

INSPECTED THE ASHLAND RESERVE

"Hon. N. Langell of Medford, Forest Supervisor for the Southern District of Oregon, was in Ashland Saturday, having come up to make an inspection of the Ashland Reserve and issue orders regarding its patrol during the present season. He paid a personal visit to the reserve in company with Ranger W. G. Kropke who has been assigned to guard the reserve from danger by fire during the season."

July 8, 1901:

COMMISSIONED AS GAME WARDENS

"Oregon game animals and game birds will no doubt give a sigh of relief and thanksgiving when they learn that 32 more protectors were commissioned Friday. The commissions were issued by Game Warden Quimby upon the recommendations of Forest Superintendent Ormsby to all the Forest Rangers in the State. There are 14 rangers under Supervisor Nat Langell, in the Southern Oregon District, 8 under Supervisor H. H. Dufur of the Northern District, and 7 under Supervisor Enos Dixon of the Central Division. Commissions were also issued to the Supervisors. The names of the Forest Rangers in the Southern Division who will henceforth guard the game interests of the State as well as the forest interests follow:

"S. C. Bartrum, A. S. Ireland, and Chas. J. Van Zile, Peel; Lewis H. Smith, Roseburg; henry Ireland, James McCully, and J. R. Wick, Pelican Bay; James H. Wheeler and Burton L. Cunningham, Fort Klamath; Harry Langell, Medford; I. J. Carson, Central Point; J. Edward Thornton, Ashland; Silas R. Wright, Crystal; and W. G. Kropke, Ashland."

July 22, 1901:

KLAMATH ITEMS

"S. R. Wright was arrested last week at his camp on Cherry Creek, charged with having venison in his possession, contrary to the game laws and was tried before Justice Hatton on Tuesday. Game Warden Applegate was the complainant. The defendant was acquitted and discharged."

July 29, 1901:

"Fire ranger Kropke was kept busy the last half of last week fighting a fire that originated on Wagner Creek near the Shorty-Hope mine and spread rapidly through the thick undergrowth for a distance of 3 miles. Saturday afternoon the blaze was completely under control."

Aug. 12, 1901:

KLAMATH LAKE STEAMER

"Capt. Schoff operates a new steamer on Klamath Lake. It leaves Klamath Falls Monday and Thursday for Budd's Spring, Pelican Bay and the Agency. The Pelican Bay Stage connects with it at the Bay and the Ashland-Klamath Falls Stage at Klamath Falls. The tariff on the steamer has been put at the following rates from Klamath Falls:

Budd's Spring	$1.00	-	Round trip	$1.75
Pelican Bay	1.25	-	Round trip	2.25
Agency	2.00	-	Round trip	3.50"

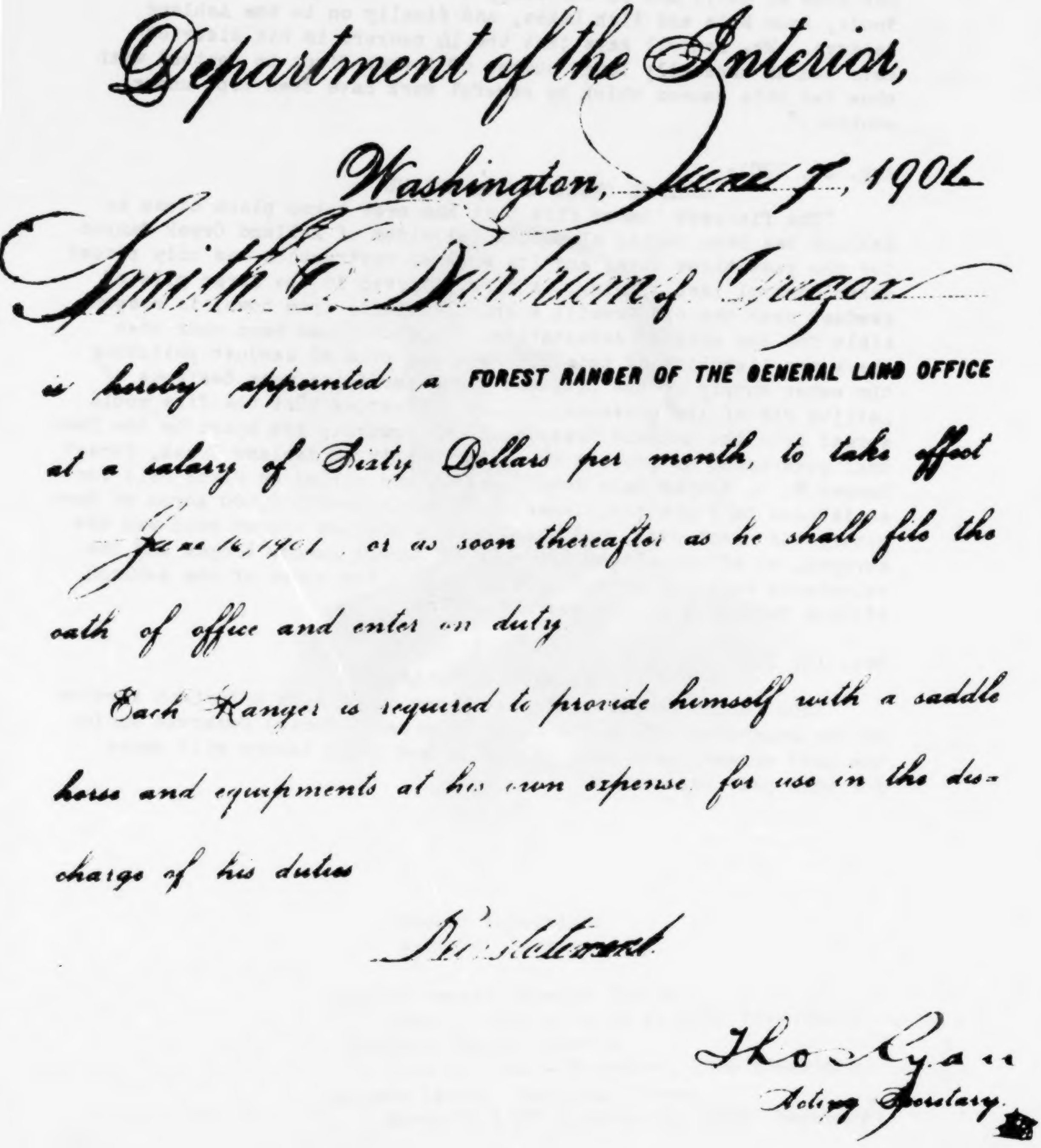
GOOD WORK OF THE FOREST RANGERS

"Excellent reports reach here of the good work the various forest rangers are doing this summer. At the Lake of the Woods where Jas. McCully and Henry Ireland are stationed, much good has been accomplished by them in extinguishing fires which, during the camping season, are usually plentiful. They have blazed a trail and cleared the logs from the north end of the Lake clear to the foot of Mt. Pitt, and have cleared the road of logs and down timber on the south end to the other side as far as Bear Gulch. By this way travel is made less difficult and the danger of spreading fires greatly averted."

Aug. 19, 1901:

AROUND AMONG THE RANGERS

"Forest Supervisor N. Langell was in Ashland yesterday, on his return from a visit to the camps of the various forest rangers stationed in the Cascade Reserve in the Southern Oregon District, and an inspection of their work. He made the trip on horseback up Rogue River to the camp at Huckleberry Mtn., thence to the ranger camps on the South Umpqua and Diamond Lake, and from the latter point across to the station near Fort Klamath, thence to Cherry



Department of the Interior,

Washington, June 7, 1901

Smith C. Bartrum of Oregon

is hereby appointed a FOREST RANGER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE at a salary of Sixty Dollars per month, to take effect June 16, 1901, or as soon thereafter as he shall file the oath of office and enter on duty.

Each Ranger is required to provide himself with a saddle horse and equipments at his own expense, for use in the discharge of his duties.

Recorded.

Tho. Ryan
Acting Secretary.

Creek (where the newly appointed ranger John Uerlings had not yet gone on duty) and to the camps at Pelican Bay, Lake of the Woods, Four Mile and Fish Lakes, and finally on to the Ashland Reserve. Mr. Langell says that the 14 rangers in his district have had an unusually large number of forest fires to contend with thus far this season which by careful work have been kept under control."

Aug. 26, 1901:

ASHLAND CREEK CANYON AFLAME

"The fiercest timber fire that has ever taken place close to Ashland has been raging along the hillsides of Ashland Creek Canyon for the past three days, and its work of destruction was only placed under control last evening. A fire, started in the large pile of sawdust near the old sawmill a short distance from town, is responsible for the work of devastation. Complaint has been made that there was liability of this old decaying pile of sawdust polluting the water supply of the City and the authorities were desirous of getting rid of its presence............Fearing that the fire would spread onto the Ashland Reserve of one township set apart by the Federal government to protect the water supply of Ashland Creek, Forest Ranger W. G. Kropke came down Thursday and called on Mayor Neil for assistance to fight the flames.......While nearly 2,000 acres of territory was burnt over, and considerable cut and tiered wood was destroyed, so effectual was the work of Forest Ranger Kropke and the volunteers sent out from town that only a few acres of the Ashland Reserve fell prey to the devouring flames."

Oct. 10, 1901:

FOREST RANGERS CALLED IN

"The forest rangers, who have been doing such efficient service in the mountains and on the U. S. Government forest reserves during the past summer, have been called in and their labors will cease for this year October 15."

Forest Supervisor
Smith C. Bartrum

Cascade Forest Reserve (South)
June 1, 1902 - March 1, 1907 (Roseburg)
Ashland Forest Reserve
June 1, 1902 - November, 1906 (Roseburg)
Cascade (South) National Forest
March 5, 1907 - March 14, 1908 (Roseburg)

Jm

1 272 a.

Department of the Interior,

Washington, June 18, 1902.

Smith C. Bartrum of Oregon

is hereby appointed a Forest Supervisor

of the General Land Office at a salary of

Eighteen Hundred dollars per annum,

and necessary expenses of transportation,

to take effect when he shall file the oath of office and enter on duty.

Reinstatement

E A Hitchcock
Secretary.

[illegible]

1902

The Forest Reserve Manual was prepared in the General Land Office under Filibert Roth, mainly by E. T. Allen, both of whom were borrowed from the Bureau of Forestry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. It was approved by the Secretary of Interior on April 12, 1902. It was a small booklet containing instructions on permitting cattle grazing on the reserves, permits for cabins, ditches, and other uses. Instructions are also found in the Manual for timber sales, mining, and other activities on the reserves. (1)

The following item was published in the Roseburg, Oregon paper, "Roseburg Plaindealer":

> June 16, 1902 (Monday):
>
> "Our worthy townsman and for some time past, travelling representative of the Plaindealer, S. C. Bartrum, received notification Saturday from Sen. John H. Mitchell at Washington that he had been duly appointed supervisor of the Southern Division of the Cascade Forest Reserve to succeed Nat Langell, resigned, who with Supt. Ormsby strongly recommended Mr. Bartrum's appointment. This comes as a well-deserved promotion for Mr. Bartrum who has given the government efficient service for three years past in the capacity of forest ranger, which has given him much practical and valuable experience in this branch of government service, as well as thoroughly acquainting him with this division of the Cascade Reserve....."

Again quoting from the files of the "Ashland Tidings":

> June 19, 1902:
>
> FOREST RANGERS AT WORK
>
> "S. C. (Smith) Bartrum of Roseburg has been appointed supervisor of the Southern Division of the Cascade Forest Reserve to succeed Hon. N. Langell of Jacksonville, who resigned. Mr. Bartrum has for three years past given the government efficient service as a forest ranger and has much practical experience and knowledge in that branch of the government service. Mr. Bartrum is spoken very highly of by those who are best acquainted with him and he is a gentleman whose strict integrity and faithful and conscientious discharge of duties and obligations devolving upon him have won for him much esteem.
>
> "W. H. H. Dufur is the supervisor for the northern half of the Cascade Reserve. The Interior Department has decided upon but two supervisors this year instead of three as heretofore.
>
> "A number of forest rangers have already been appointed and

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(1) Page 264, Breaking New Ground - Gifford Pinchot

others will probably be named in the course of a few days. They are placed on the payroll at $60 per month and furnish their own supplies, food, horses, etc. Those whose appointments have already been announced for this district are: Samuel R. Thurston, Eugene; Robert J. Watson, Oak Creek; Addison S. Ireland, Olalla; Chas. J. Van Zile, Roseburg; Robert M. Veatch, Cottage Grove; James C. McCully, Jacksonville; henry Ireland, Jacksonville; and Frank L. Kent, Drain."

June 22, 1902:

"Supervisor of the Southern District of the Cascade Reserve, S. C. Bartrum of Roseburg, spent the past two days with Superintendent S. B. Ormsby, receiving instructions relative to his work. His appointment was received from Washington, Monday afternoon, and was forwarded to him at Roseburg. He will receive a salary of $1,800 per annum. Mr. Bartrum succeeds Enos Dixon and Nathaniel Langell."

Aug. 18, 1902:

FOREST RESERVE INSPECTION

"S. C. Bartrum, forest supervisor of the Southern District of Oregon, arrived in Ashland Friday, on a tour of inspection of the work of the forest rangers and inspection of the forest reserve in this section of the State. He went out to the Ashland Reserve Saturday morning, and gave it a thorough looking over and returned to town late last night. Early this morning Mr. Bartrum started for Lake of the Woods and the Pelican Bay section of his work. At Fort Klamath he will take pack animals and go to Diamond Peak by way of the Old Military Trail, recross the Cascades and strike the middle fork of the Willamette River, coming out at Eugene. The forest rangers are doing splendid work in caring for the forests during the present year. Notwithstanding the long dry spell and unusually large number of campers in the mountains this year menacing the timber with their campfires, there have been very few destructive timber fires during the present summer. In fact what fires there have been of any importance have been off the forest reserve, and beyond the jurisdiction of the forest rangers. There have been few previous summer seasons when the atmosphere has been so free and clear of smoke. The fires that were raging on the south side of the Siskiyous in the Beaver, Grouse and Hungry Creek sections were extinguished by the heavy rains of last Tuesday and Thursday.

"There has been additional work for the fire rangers this year, too, for there were only twelve of them appointed in this district to cover the patrol the same territory that 28 rangers did the work on last year."

Oct. 13, 1902:

CAPT. ORMSBY WILL BE RELIEVED

"Pursuant to the general forestry policy adopted by Secretary Hitchcock, the office of Superintendent of the Cascade Reserve will be abolished December 31, when S. B. Ormsby of Salem, now superintendent, will terminate his official career. From that time the Cascade Reserve will be in charge of the Forest Supervisors. The department finds the office of Superintendent superfluous and tending to retard the expedition of public business. Heretofore Supervisors have had to act through the Superintendent; hereafter each will act independently. It was first intended to discontinue the superintendency at once, but as Ormsby is making several examinations, particularly with regard to the proposed Blue Mountain Reserve, a continuance was granted until the close of the year. In discontinuing his services, the department says there is nothing whatever against Ormsby, as his record has been fairly efficient."

Oct. 14, 1902:

FIRE RANGERS RECALLED

"The fire rangers who have been doing such efficient work this summer on the United States forest reserves in Southern Oregon have been called in, their work to cease October 15.

"Ranger Kropke, of the Ashland Reserve, had a fierce blaze to fight Saturday at the head of Sugar Pine Gulch on the edge of the reserve. After five hours of the hardest kind of work, the progress of the flames was arrested and further damage averted."

1903

The following two letters are reproduced here, the first to show how the work was classified and the second to indicate the type of instructions given to the field force by those in charge in Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
General Land Office
Roseburg Oregon March 13, 1903,

Mr. HENRY IRELAND

Lowell Oregon,

Sir;-

The following is the kind of work that comes under the different classes, in the recapitulation of forest rangers Monthly service reports, some is being classed under the wrong head, this will show just what each class calls for.

"PATROL SERVICE."

Simple Range Riding.

"TIMBER WORK."

Marking timber, Scaling logs, etc; Looking after cuttings.

"SURVEY WORK."

Laying out districts, and blocks, and running lines, Estimating, and measuring timber.

"SPECIAL WORK."

Examining lands, Rights of way, sites for mills, Hotels, etc; and reporting on same.
Trespass Cases.
Agricultural claims.
Grazing.

"MISCELLANEOUS WORK."

Work on trails, fire lines, Planting, Burning brush, etc., Erecting Cabins.

"FIGHTING FIRES."

Of all kinds.

"TIME OFF ACTUAL DUTY."

As gov't. witness, In getting supplies, Leave with pay, Leave without pay.

Very respectfully,

/s/ S. C. BARTRUM

Forest Supervisor

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

General Land Office

Washington, D.C., June 2, 1903

Forest Officers.

Gentlemen:

The season is now at hand when your special attention should be directed against forest fires, owing to the dry condition of your territory. You are urgently requested to give this matter your best thought and attention, and that you so systematize the work of your rangers that the danger may be reduced to the minimum. The patrol service should be so organized that every threatened portion of your territory may come under the supervision of your rangers, as it is well understood that if a fire is quickly discovered and attacked immediately by a ranger, it can be extinguished by him easier than with the assistance of fifty men two or three days later.

During last season reports relative to forest fires received from the forest officers were very encouraging, generally speaking, but in some cases gross neglect of duty must have prevented fires from being discovered. It is not understood why forest fires should get away from the rangers, or rather why they do not find them and extinguish them more promptly. It seems reasonable that a ranger provided with a saddle horse and constantly on the move, as is his duty, should discover a fire before it gains much headway. This statement is made knowing that some of the rangers' districts are extremely large.

You should know personally the rangers serving under you, and also know that they are performing their duties as such officers. You cannot to earnestly impress upon the rangers the necessity for a strict watch for forest fires during the danger season. You must not confine your ranger force too closely to cutting trails or attending to other business to the subordination of the fire question. Any portion of your reserve that is especially threatened by fire, should be watched thoroughly; you should follow closely the instructions relative to this matter contained in the Forest Reserve Manual, and each ranger should be directed to carefully read the same; and your patrol service should be arranged in accordance with the instructions in the circular relative to said service, approved by the Secretary September 5, 1902. Copy of this circular should be furnished to each of your rangers. A supply will be forwarded upon application.

As to the expense connected with forest fires, you are advised as follows: When absolutely necessary, the rangers should engage emergency help at once, notifying the supervisor, who should give the case such personal attention as seems to be required, and arrange with the men for their pay, charging the expense in his (the supervisor's) account. It would seem, however, that if the ranger does his duty, fires would be discovered so quickly that it would seldom be necessary for him to employ extra men.

You must understand that it is part of your duty to insist that parties who have been granted a permit within your reserve do all in their power to prevent forest fires, and also to aid in extinguishing same. It is not only the party who holds the permit in his name who must render service when called upon, but any one employed by the holder of the permit in question, such as herders and packers, etc. You, as well as your rangers, are not only at liberty to call upon cattle and sheep men holding permits to graze stock within your reserve, but are, by the direction of the Department, required to do so. Such stock men are compelled under penalty of having their permits revoked, to assist in extinguishing forest fires when called upon, without compensation. Of course, it is not practicable to spend considerable time searching for stock men holding permits to assist at fires, but when they are in the vicinity of a fire it is their duty to render any assistance possible.

Forest supervisors and rangers should so educate the people living within and near the reserve that they will understand the protection afforded the reserve is for their benefit more than it is for the benefit of the Government, and all services rendered by them are for their own good and should be cheerfully given without the idea of compensation. All transients and others entering the forest reserves should be cheerfully and politely informed concerning the rules and regulations governing camp fires; they should also be cautioned not to leave a camp without they are positive that the same has been extinguished.

Your rangers should be supplied with a liberal number of fire posters, and instructed to post same in conspicuous places and to see that they remain intact. It is believed that the force of rangers allotted to the different reserves for the coming season will be sufficient to afford protection against fires. However, each supervisor should have in mind men they can immediately call upon to act as rangers, should something unforseen cause additional assistance to be necessary. Such rangers can be appointed without presenting a formal application, to avoid delay in getting them into the field. It is suggested, however, that persons available for emergency service, as above indicated, be requested to forward an application, and the same will be filed in this office and considered upon request of the supervisor.

As above advised, the reports relative to fires during the past season indicate vigilance and good work on the part of forest reserve officers, but a decided improvement is expected the present season on every reserve. It is not unreasonable to look for this improvement when it is considered that all the reserves are in charge of supervisors and rangers should be able to at once render effective service under the immediate supervision of rangers who have been retained throughout the year.

When reporting fires to this office you should be careful to mention in which ranger's district said fire originated. If it was not discovered promptly by the ranger in charge of the district, the matter should be looked into, and the cause as to why it was not discovered be reported to this office. In the absence of a satisfactory explanation, supervisors and rangers will be held personally responsible for any fire that is allowed to escape.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Very respectfully,

/s/ J.H. Fimple
Acting Commissioner.

NOTE: - Copy of this circular should be furnished to each forest ranger.......

News items from the "Ashland Tidings" follow:

March 5, 1903:

SHEEP OWNERS ARE ENJOINED

Decision by Judge Hawley at San Francisco Will Perpetually Prohibit Sheep Men From Pasturing Their Flocks on Government Forest Reserves -- Decision Affects Many States

Judge Hawley, sitting on the bench of the United States Court of Appeals at San Francisco, on Monday, handed down a decision in which the sheep men of Oregon are greatly affected. In effect it perpetually enjoins them from pasturing their flocks on forest reserves without a special permit approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary of the Interior made a rule in December, 1897, which stated that the pasturing of sheep and goats on public lands in the forest reservations was prohibited. The regulation further provided that a violation of the rule carried with it a penalty of a fine not to exceed $500 or imprisonment not to exceed six months.

The sheep men of Washington, California, Arizona, and a number of other sections violated the rule and were consequently arrested and tried in various United States district courts. Without exception these courts held that the regulation was unconstitutional and void, because the Secretary of the Interior had trespassed on the legislative function in promulgating such a rule, and that only Congress had the power to pass such a law.

The sheep men consequently overran these reserves, as pasturage there was much better than in other localities. Not only did the sheep destroy the grass by cropping it to the roots, but they also killed the young trees by stripping them of their foliage.

As the sheep men could not be prosecuted criminally, United States District Attorney Woodworth, for the northern district of California, hit upon the idea of instituting a civil suit against them and thus perpetually enjoining them from allowing their sheep on the reserves.

A writ of injunction was granted last August by Judge Beatty restraining sheep men from pasturing their herds on government reservations, as it was declared that the animals were devastating them. In the face of this order, a number of owners pastured their flocks on the Stanislaus Forest Reservation and four of them were arrested, convicted and fined $100, or sentenced to remain in prison until such fine was paid. They paid their fines but appealed their cases. Sheep men everywhere became interested. The summary action of the arrest of the four herders had the effect of causing all sheep men to remove their flocks from the reserves, but united them in fighting the case. The decision Monday is final. By its provisions no sheep can be pastured on reserves without the permission of the commissioner of the general land office, approved by the Secretary of Interior.

March 23, 1903:

ALLOTTING GRAZING LANDS ON RESERVE

Forest Supervisor S. C. Bartrum, who is now in Ashland, is busily engaged in making allotments of grazing lands in the southern division of the Cascade Reserve to stockmen. Permits will be issued for 103,000 sheep and 7,500 horses and cattle to graze on this portion of the reserve the ensuing season, and no more. There are already applications for 50,000 more sheep than can be accomodated.

March 26, 1903:

INVESTIGATING TIMBER POACHING

Frank Grygli, special agent of the general land office, S. C. Bartrum, forest supervisor, accompanied by W. G. Kropke, of the forest ranger service, spent several days the first of the week in a careful investigation of the alleged depredations made by woodcutters on the Ashland forest reserve. While the reports of their findings are not made public it is known that they discovered evidences of even greater encroachments upon the reserve than had been reported. Not only has damage been done in the way of the destruction of much timber but the leavings of the woodcutters of limbs and brush would be a great menace to the adjacent forests in case of fire. Some of the principal poachers after marketing their wood left for pastures new and the government has no recourse. The depredations take place almost altogether in the winter time and it is expected that Supervisor Bartrum will recommend that a ranger be kept on duty during the winter months in the Ashland reserve the same as in portions of the Cascade reserve.

June 8, 1903:

INSPECTING PROPOSED RESERVE

Inspector of Forest Reserves is Now Visiting the Proposed Forest Reserve in Josephine, Curry and Coos Counties Against Which Such Strong Protest Has Been Filed

H. D. Langille, forest reserve inspector, and his assistant, Mr. Cox, arrived at Grants Pass, Friday, for the purpose of inspecting the public lands which have been withdrawn from entry in Josephine, Coos and Curry counties, with the view of the creation by the Interior Department of another forest reserve to be known as the Rogue river reserve. Strong protest has been filed against the proposed reserve which includes a large part of the public lands of Josephine county and more than half of the territory of Curry county. The Oregon delegation in Congress has joined in the protest against this proposed move by Secretary Hitchcock which it is claimed by the people of the counties affected will greatly militate against their development. The forest reserve officials meet with the Board of Trade of Grants Pass Friday evening to talk over the situation.

GRAZING SHEEP ON RESERVE

The Secretary of the Interior has issued permits for grazing 103,000 sheep within the southern division of the Cascade forest reserve during the coming season.

June 22, 1903:

THE ASHLAND FOREST RESERVE

Supervisor Bartrum Looking After Trespassers on the Reserve - Proposal to Cut Firebreak Around the North and East Side for a Distance of About Eleven Miles

S. C. Bartrum, the supervisor of the southern district of the Cascade Forest Reserve, including the Ashland reserve, who has been in the city for several days on official business, left this morning for a trip across the Cascade reserve to Pelican Bay, Fort Klamath and along the line.

There are several cases of trespassing on the timber of the Ashland reserve by woodcutters pending and Mr. Bartrum has been here looking up the evidence and also investigating reports that have been made to him with the view of filing additional informations. It is proposed to strictly enforce the law against the illegal cutting of timber on the reserve. Orders to this effect have been issued to the forestry officials in charge, and wood poachers will do well to take warning.

The government is taking an especial interest in the Ashland forest reserve and it is proposed on account of its size and adaptability generally to make it in a measure a model reserve. A recommendation has recently been made for the cutting of a firebreak around the north and east sides of the reserve for a distance of about 11 or 12 miles. It is proposed to have the timber and brush cut clean for a sufficient width to offer a sure break against the encroachment of possible forest fires upon the timber within the reserve. The timber that it will be necessary to cut down in order to do this the government will sell in the tree to the highest bidder who will be requested to clear up the ground for the prescribed width as he removes the timber. To make an investigation and report upon the best way to carry out this scheme of the forestry department was also one of the objects of Mr. Bartrum's visit to Ashland.

Aug. 3, 1903:

NOTES FROM KLAMATH COUNTY

Henry Ireland, a forest ranger from Jacksonville, who with his wife and two children have been camped in the vicinity of Pelican Bay, came down on the steamer Alma Sunday evening to obtain medical attention for his eight-year-old son, who had been ill for some time.

Aug. 27, 1903:

JAMES C. McCULLY IS DEAD

Died Sunday, August 16, 1903.

Cause of death not given. Found in his cabin unconscious. Never recovered.

September 10, 1903:

THROUGH THE FOREST RESERVE

Supervisor S. C. Bartrum Makes Trip Through Cascade and Ashland Reserves From State Line to McKenzie River - On General Inspection Tour of His District

S. C. Bartrum, Forest Supervisor for the Southern Division of the Cascade Range and Ashland Forest Reserves, has just completed a trip through his entire division, from the California line to the McKenzie River. This constitutes the territory of the Cascade Reserve which is under Mr. Bartrum's supervision. This trip was made for the purpose of ascertaining actual conditions, as nearly as practicable, relative to the grazing possibilities of this large reserve.

The grazing of live stock within the Forest Reserve limits is of very great importance to the stock interests of the state of Oregon. From Mr. Bartrum's examination he finds the live stock, which are being grazed within Mr. Bartrum's division is approximately 7000, while the sheep number 103,000. There is at present very little danger of forest fires within the reserve, owing to the very efficient system of patrolling the reserve under the management of the supervisor. The greatest care has been exercised in selecting a corps of rangers who, although they have been assigned districts far too large, have nevertheless done their work in the most satisfactory manner. The entire division has been sub-divided by Mr. Bartrum into three subdivisions, over each of which there is in charge a ranger of the second class. There is also one ranger of the first class - Mr. A. S. Ireland whose duty it is, to supervise the entire division in the absence of the Supervisor, and also at all times to act as assistant to the Supervisor.

The entire absence of smoke from the atmosphere this season is an evidence of the good work of the Forest Reserve service, and is duly appreciated by the people of Southern Oregon.

Residents within the reserve limits all seem to be in comfortable and thriving circumstances. There has been some antagonism heretofore, by those residing within the reserve, but this is being rapidly dispelled as the people become better advised of their privileges by the rangers, and become more familiar with the working of the reserve system. They are now taking more advantage of the privileges granted to them by the department.

1904

April 24, 1904:

KROPKE - MOREY

William G. Kropke, of Ashland, and Grace E. Morey, of Oakland, California.

Marriage license secured April 22, 1904.

Date of marriage not given.

June 13, 1904:

INSPECTING THE RESERVE

Inspector Langille of the Federal Bureau of Forestry (Department of Agriculture) and Supervisor S. C. Bartrum of Roseburg spent a day or two last week looking over the Ashland Reserve. They carefully inspected W. G. Kropke's work in clearing a fire break around the southern and eastern boundaries of the reserve and were pleased with the progress made and the plans now being followed in permanently protecting the lands of the reserve from inroads by forest fires.

August 14, 1904:

TO PROTECT ASHLAND RESERVE

Supervisor Bartrum Here on Business Connected with Improvements on Ashland Forest Reserve - Anxious to See Firebreak Around Reserve Completed at Once

S. C. Bartrum, the federal forest reserve supervisor, is registered at the Hotel Oregon while in Ashland for a few days on official business connected with the Ashland Forest Reserve. Mr. Bartrum's supervision extends over the southern division of the big Cascade Reserve and he says his territory is as yet entirely free from any devastation by forest fires this season. The smoke that fills so many of the valleys now comes from fires in the Coast mountains.

In an interview with a Tidings representative Mr. Bartrum said he had come to Ashland for the purpose of making an examination and securing data that will assist him to report to the government the necessity for the immediate completion of the fire break now in course of construction and which his subordinates are endeavoring to establish under very difficult conditions in the Ashland Forest Reserve. The importance of this reserve to the City of Ashland and its water supply is well understood by Mr. Bartrum and he is anxious to secure information and encouragement from the city to assist him in furthering his plans for its permanent improvement which call for a special appropriation by the government.

The establishment of a fire break on the north and east sides of this reserve was approved and actual work upon it begun about eight months ago under the immediate charge of Forest Ranger W. G. Kropke.

It was thought at first that this work could be accomplished through the exercise of the regulations for the free use of timber and through the sale of timber from the reserve. Mr. Bartrum says that to depend entirely on these methods of procedure it will take an indefinite time to complete the work and he believes that the importance of the reserve and the surrounding prevalent conditions make the necessity of better protection for it from fire imperative and the need for the immediate completion of the fire break urgent. There are private timber-lands contiguous to the reserve, he says, particularly to the east and north, that are being rapidly denuded in the usual wasteful way, and the tops, remnants, brush and rubbish are left in a veritable tangled slash, sure to result ultimately in their destruction by fire, greatly endangering the reserve.

Sept. 1, 1904 (Thurs.):

Forest Ranger Kropke and seven men fought and controlled the 150-acre forest fire which burned in the Ashland Forest Reserve last week.

Dec. 19, 1904 (Mon.):

AFFECTS FOREST RANGERS

The President issued an order Saturday placing under Civil Service rules all positions in the Forest Reserve Corps of the General Land Office. This will affect 538 employees of whom only 25 are employed in Washington. The positions brought into the classified service are principally Forest Rangers, Forest Supervisors, Superintendents, and Forest Inspectors.

Nov. 7, 1904:

GREATEST SUGAR PINE FOREST IN THE WORLD

The greatest forest of sugar pine in the world is that of the Upper Rogue, Southern Oregon. It is embraced by the 250 square miles of the Upper Rogue Forest Reserve, and adjoins the Crater Lake Park Reserve, making practically one vast reserve of 500 square miles, divided into districts and each district patrolled through the summer season by Uncle Sam's vigilant rangers, whose duty it is to keep down fires and protect the trees.

The giant trees of this great reserve tower 200 and 300 feet high and are excelled only by the famous redwoods of California. While the sugar pine predominates, there are also in this forest many firs, spruce, cedars and on the higher altitudes hemlocks. The rangers are appointed by the general government, and take their posts in the woods early in May, remaining until the arrival of the winter rains. Warning signs are posted conspicuously along roads, trails and by camping places, cautioning campers and hunters against leaving campfires burning or smoldering. A camper or hunter who carelessly or purposely leaves a campfire smoldering or burning is liable to a fine of $250, and each ranger, as a governmental officer, has full power to arrest all violators of the forest-reserve rules. Fallen wood and broken boughs, or which there is an abundance, can be freely used for campfires, but no tree can be cut in the reserve without a permit from the ranger of the district in which it is located.

The purpose of forest preservation is, primarily, for the benefit of future generations, and in setting aside the forests of the Upper Rogue the government has placed a guarding hand of as valuable belt of timber as the world contains. Among all the trees of the great Northwest forests the sugar pine is supreme in point of value and usefulness. Among the pines its wood ranks best. In the qualities of lightness, durability and strength it is superior to the celebrated and now extinct white pine of the Eastern states. For finishing, sash and door material sugar pine is unsurpassed.

CHAPTER 2

THE FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTERS
THE FOREST RESERVES

1905

The use of the forest and range lands, which was increasing each year, brought on many technical and complex problems. Scientific methods and a technically trained force were necessary to meet those increasing problems. The General Land Office sought and counseled with the officials in the Bureau of Forestry in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This was found necessary, but under the law could not be imperfectly utilized. The necessity of consolidating the various branches of government forest work became apparent and was urged upon Congress by the President and all the executive officers concerned. Finally, the Act of February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 628) transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture entire jurisdiction over the forest reserves, except in matters of surveying and passage of title.

The regulations and instructions for the forest reserves are based on this latter Act, called "The Transfer Act," and the following general policy laid down for the Forest Service by the Secretary of Agriculture in his letter to the Forester (Gifford Pinchot) dated Feb. 1, 1905.

> "In the administration of the forest reserves it must be clearly borne in mind that all land is to be devoted to its most productive use for the permanent goal of the whole people, and not for the temporary benefit of individuals or companies. All the resources of forest reserves are for use, and this use must be brought about in a thoroughly prompt and businesslike manner, under such restrictions only as will insure the permanence of these resources. The vital importance of forest reserves to the great industries of the Western States will be largely increased in the near future by the continued steady advance in settlement and development. The permanence of the resources of the reserves is therefore indispensable to continued prosperity, and the policy of this Department for their protection and use will invariably be guided by this fact, always bearing in mind that the conservative use of these resources in no way conflicts with their permanent value.
>
> "You will see to it that the water, wood and forage of the reserves are conserved and wisely used for the benefit of the home builder first of all, upon whom depends the best permanent use of lands and resources alike. The continued prosperity of the agricultural, lumbering, mining and livestock interests is directly dependent upon a permanent and accessible supply of water, wood, and forage, as well as upon the present and future use of these resources under businesslike regulations,

> enforced with promptness, effectiveness and common sense. In the management of each reserve local questions will be decided upon local grounds; the dominant industry will be considered first, but with as little restriction to minor industries as may be possible; sudden changes in industrial conditions will be avoided by gradual adjustment after due notice, and where conflicting interests must be reconciled the question will always be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run."
>
> (The Use Book - 1908)

The change in administration was made almost at once. The reserve officers were under Civil Service appointment by order of President Theodore Roosevelt of December 17, 1904. (See above.)

One more change took place. The term "Bureau of Forestry" disappeared from the Agricultural Appropriation Bill in 1905 and "Forest Service" took its place.

(Breaking New Ground - Gifford Pinchot)

The Cascade Forest Reserve (South) and the Ashland Forest Reserve were still under the administration of Smith C. Bartrum, Forest Supervisor, Roseburg. A. E. Cohoon was Forest Assistant at Marmot and Addison S. Ireland was Forest Ranger at Marmot. Samuel S. Swenning, Silas L. McKee, and Sim E. Prowder, assistant rangers, were restored to the rolls in May on the Cascade Forest Reserve (South).

(Field Program of August 1905)

One of the major uses on the Cascade Range Forest Reserve (South) was applied for on May 11, 1905. The Fish Lake Water Company applied for a storage reservoir at Four Mile and Fish lakes, with a connecting canal 18 feet wide, 4 feet deep, and 11.36 miles in length. This application was made to the General Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, under the Act of March 3, 1891 (30 Stat. 404).

The first timber sale of record was made on March 6, 1905 to D. M. Griffith of Odessa. It was made for a total of 200,000 board feet at a stumpage price of $1.00 per thousand board feet, and 100 cords of wood at 40¢ per cord or a total value of $240.00. (See news item of May 1, 1905, following page.)

The following news items were extracted from the "Ashland Tidings" to give an added insight to the work on the Cascade Range Forest Reserve:

Mar. 13, 1905:

FOREST RANGERS TO GO ON DUTY

"The government forest rangers for the Southern District of Oregon have been ordered to report for duty April 1. The work required of them at this season will consist of the surveying of the boundary line of the reserve, and work will first be done on the West Boundary, commencing near Fish Lake and running northward."

April 3, 1905 (Mon.):

"A. S. Ireland, Henry Ireland, Silas McKee, Samuel Swenning, and Will Nichols, comprising the force of Federal Forest Rangers this season in the Southern District of the Cascade Reserve, began work for the season Saturday. Their first work will be a survey of the west boundary of the reserve from Fish Lake northward."

May 1, 1905 (Mon.):

FOREST RESERVE WEEK

"S. C. Bartrum, Forest Reserve Supervisor, was in Ashland Saturday, having just returned from a trip of inspection across the Cascade Reserve via Fish Lake to Klamath County. A number of the rangers have been on duty since April 1 and the remainder have been ordered out to begin active duty today. The work of running out the lines and marking the western boundary of the reserve in Jackson County has been nearly completed by the rangers the past month.

"Mr. Bartrum spent a little time on official business at Odessa on Klamath Lake, looking after the sale of a lot of mature timber on the reserve tributary to the new Griffith saw mill which is being operated by Mr. Stanley, recently from California, who is preparing for an active campaign with the mill whose product is rafted to Klamath Falls to market.

"Mr. Bartrum says a Civil Service examination will be held shortly for applicants for positions in the Forest Ranger Service to fill several vacancies in his district. The positions are all under Civil Service rules since the order of the President was made several months ago."

May 15, 1905:

QUALIFICATION FOR RANGER SERVICE

"Supervisor Bartrum, when in Ashland recently, said that a civil service examination would be held soon to fill a number of vacancies in the forest ranger service in his district, all permanent appointments in the forestry service now being under the civil service regulations. Anyone contemplating running the gauntlet of the examination will be interested in a recent circular issued by Forester Gifford Pinchot in which it is announced :

> "'Rangers must be able-bodied men capable of performing hard work. Invalids seeking out-of-door employment need not apply. Applicants for ranger appointments must be able to build trails and cabins; must know something of surveying, estimating and scaling timber, lumbering and the livestock business. On some reserves the ranger must be a specialist in some of these lines. All must be personally familiar with the region in which they seek employment.
>
> "'The examination of applicants is along practical lines, and actual demonstration by performance is required. Experience, not book education, is sought, although ability to make simple maps and write intelligent reports upon ordinary reserve business is essential. Although initial appointment is usually to the lowest grade, in cases of merit service therein may be for a probationary period only. Promotions will be made only as vacancies occur. Forest rangers will be required to devote their entire time to their public service and will not be permitted to engage in any other employment or occupation. Their duties include patrol to prevent fire and trespass, estimating, surveying and marking timber, and the supervision of cuttings. They issue minor permits, build cabins and trains, enforce grazing restrictions, investigate and arrest for violations of reserve laws. They are under the immediate direction of forest supervisors.'"

June 15, 1905:

EXAMINATION FOR FOREST RANGERS

"The United States Civil Service Commission will hold an examination on the duties and at the places within the state of Oregon, named below, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill vacancies as they may occur in the position of Forest Ranger in the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

"Baker City, Oregon, July 24,25,26, 1905; Prineville, Oregon, August 1, 2, 3, 1905; Hood River, Oregon, August 9, 10, 11, 1905; Detroit, Oregon, August 16, 17, 18, 1905; Grants Pass, Oregon, August 23, 24, 25, 1905; Lakeview, Oregon, August 31, September 1, 2, 1905.

"The examination will consist in announcing practical questions in writing and in a field examination to test the ability of the applicants to actually perform the duties of a forest ranger. In the field examination applicants, among other things, will be required to shoot at a target with a rifle and pistol, and should bring with them these arms for the test.

"The age limits will be, from 21 to 40 years on the date of the examination. This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements.

"Applicants should at once apply to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. for application form 1093 - Amended.

"No application will be accepted unless properly executed and filed, in complete form, with the commissioner in Washington.

"In applying for this examination the exact title of 'Forest Ranger' should be used in the application.

"For further information apply to the Forest Supervisor, Roseburg, Oregon.

S. C. Bartrum, Forest Supervisor"

July 3, 1905:

A TECHNICAL FOREST ASSISTANT

"There has been added to the Southern Division of the Cascade Range and Ashland Forest Reserve, under the supervision of S. C. Bartrum, Forest Supervisor, a department of technical forestry; and Mr. A. E. Cohoon of Washington, D. C., Forest Assistant has been added to Mr. Bartrum's forestry force and will assist in the technical and scientific work of these important reserves."

(Cohoon was a student assistant with the Bureau of Forestry in 1900. He started work on May 1 with W. H. B. Kent, also a student assistant, and 9 others; and worked for Edward M. Griffith, also of the Bureau. They prepared a working plan for the Black Hills Forest Reserve in South Dakota.)

(Page 175, Breaking New Ground - Gifford Pinchot)

Sept. 18, 1905:

"A. E. Cohoon was with Forest Ranger W. G. Kropke several days estimating timber in the Ashland Reserve."

Nov. 13, 1905:

"The three forest rangers, Bill Nichols, Silas McKee, and Henry Ireland, stationed at Pelican Bay are fixing up the old Casson Cabin and fencing about 500 acres of pasture, preparatory to staying there for the winter."

Nov. 6, 1905:

PROBABLE SALE OF GOVERNMENT TIMBER

"Forest Supervisor S. C. Bartrum arrived in Ashland Friday morning on an inspection trip looking especially to the cutting and timber sales and the fire break which is being cut out on the reserve line of the Ashland Butte Reserve. The fire break as far as cut out is regarded as a complete success. Mr. Bartrum is also in negotiation with some parties here who have made application for the purchase of several million feet of timber. Proposals are likely to be issued for bids for the sale of that amount. An applicant to buy timber on the Government reserves deposits $50 for the expense of advertising proposals for bids which runs 30 days and then, upon the approval of the forest supervisor, sale is effected by the department to the highest bidder. No bids below a stipulated price are accepted. There is no limit to the sales of timber by the Government, except the boundary lines of the reserves. Uncle Sam has lots of timber for sale. Enough is always reserved, however, in the areas cut to conserve the water supply.

"Mr. Bartrum has surveyed a trail to be cut out from McAllister Springs to Fish Lake, where it will connect with a broad, well made trail already completed to Klamath Lake."

728.

United States

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., June [illegible], 1905.

Mr. SMITH C. BA[illegible] - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - of the State of OREGON -, **is hereby appointed**

Forest Supervisor,

In the Forest Service,

in the **United States Department of Agriculture,** at a salary at the rate of EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ($1,800) - - - - - - - - - - - - - Dollars per annum, **on the miscellaneous roll, paid from the fund appropriated for "General Expenses, Forest Service."**

By transfer from a Forest Supervisor at the same salary, on the roll paid from the fund appropriated for the "Protection of Forest Reserves, 1905," assigned to the Bureau of Forestry.

The above named appointee is hereby required to report for duty in writing, to the **Forester, Chief of the Forest Service,** and be subject to the rules and orders of the Secretary of Agriculture. This appointment shall take effect on July 1, 1905.

James Wilson
Secretary of Agriculture

1906

Following are additional items which appeared in the "Ashland Tidings":

Feb. 19, 1906:

GRAZING IN THE FOREST RESERVE

"Stockmen who expect to graze their stock in the Cascade Range Forest Reserve (Southern Division) during the season of 1906, must submit their applications to me before March 10, 1906, as after that date applications will be refused unless satisfactory reasons are given.

S. C. BARTRUM
Forest Supervisor
Roseburg, Oregon"

April 30, 1906:

ASHLAND FOREST RESERVE ENLARGED

More Territory Added to Federal Reserve to Protect the Watershed of Ashland Creek

"The summit of Ashland Butte is now included within the boundaries of the Ashland Forest Reserve. For some time past efforts have been made to get a small strip of land which takes in the very summit of Ashland's snow-capped peak included within the federal reserve for the further protection of the watershed of Ashland Creek. The red tape in the procedure has been long drawn out but the Oregonian's correspondent reports final action at Washington as follows:

"'The Ashland Forest Reserve in Oregon has been slightly enlarged for the purpose of including more fully the watershed of Ashland Creek, which is the source of water supply for the City of Ashland and a large territory of agricultural land in that vicinity. A narrow strip of country which has been added consists of a tract lying along the summit of a spur of the Siskiyou mountains, which has the average elevation of 7,200 feet and culminates in one of the most prominent landmarks in Southern Oregon.

"'Siskiyou Peak is a tract unfit for cultivation and has no settlement on it. As it forms the watershed of various tributaries of Ashland Creek, it is important to insure proper protection to the forest and prevent the streams being contaminated in any way.'"

Following is a copy of the Proclamation enlarging the Ashland Reserve:

ASHLAND FOREST RESERVE

Oregon
(Second Proclamation)

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Ashland Forest Reserve, in the State of Oregon, was established by proclamation dated September 28, 1893:

And whereas, it is provided by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," that "The President is hereby authorized at any time to modify any executive order that has been or may hereafter be made establishing any forest reserve, and by such modification may reduce the area or change the boundary lines of such reserve, or may vacate altogether any order creating such reserve";

And whereas, it appears that the public good would be promoted by adding to the said forest reserve certain lands, within the State of Oregon, which are in part covered with timber;

Now, therefore, I Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the aforesaid act of Congress, approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, do proclaim that the aforesaid Ashland Forest Reserve is hereby enlarged to include the said additional lands, and that the boundaries of the reserve are, accordingly, now as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof;

Excepting from the force and effect of this proclamation all lands which may have been prior to the date hereof, embraced in any legal entry or covered by any lawful filing duly of record in the proper United States Land Office, or upon which any valid settlement has been made pursuant to law, and the statutory period within which to make entry or filing of record has not expired: Provided, that this exception shall not continue to apply to any particular tract of land unless the entryman, settler, or claimant continues to comply with the law under which the entry, filing, or settlement was made.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all persons not to make settlement upon the lands reserved by this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 24th day of
April in the year of our Lord one thousand
nine hundred and six, and of the Independence
of the United States, the one hundred and
thirtieth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:
Elihu Root
Secretary of State

/ Former area	18,560
Addition	2,560
Total	21,120

May 7, 1906:

EXAMINATIONS FOR FORESTRY SERVICE

Roseburg, Oregon, May 3, 1906

"Editor Tidings:

Will you permit me space in your paper to say for the benefit of those who are expecting to take the Civil Service examination, for the position of Forest Ranger, to be held at Roseburg, Oregon, May 14, 1906, that owing to the fact that the date of examination is close at hand, they will immediately file their applications with me, if they have not already filed with the Commission at Washington, D. C. Application blanks can be secured by applying to this office. The examination will be along practical lines, relating to the various duties required of forest rangers. Any man who would like this class of work, that is between the age of 21 and 40 years, with a strong healthy body, need not hesitate to take this examination.

S. C. BARTRUM
Forest Supervisor"

May 17, 1906:

WOULD RANGE THE FEDERAL FOREST

"Thirteen persons took the examination for government forest ranger, held at Roseburg Monday, under the direction of Supervisor S. C. Bartrum.

"The papers of every applicant will be forwarded to the Agricultural Department at Washington for marking. Each applicant will be notified of his standing by the Department just as soon as his papers are marked. No intimation is given as to the number of positions open. Following are the names of the applicants:

"J. M. Lambe, M. I. Norris and J. E. Noah, Dillard; T. J. Hart, Lake Creek; F. Graham, Brownsboro; W. E. Neff, Perdue; Dennis Mathews, J. D. Cochran, Roseburg; F. L. Earhart, G. W. Parker, Medford; Asher Ireland, Olalla; F. Pringle, Elkhead; I. A. Dean, Riddle."

June 14, 1906:

"Forest Ranger W. G. Kropke, who has charge of the Ashland reserve, has been busily engaged for some time past in clearing up wagon ruts and trails in the reserve of their winter accumulation of fallen timber, etc. The Ashland canyon road through the reserve is now open to Long's Cabin and the trail leading from there to the summit of Ashland Butte is open to the snow line."

June 25, 1906:

"An announcement was made of the death of Mrs. S. C. Bartrum on June 21."

In July Divisions in the Washington office were established as follows:

Forest Management - Thos. H. Sherrard, Ass't. Forester, in charge.
Dendrology - George B. Sudsworth, Ass't. Forester, in charge.
Forest Extension - Ernest A. Sterling, Ass't. Forester, in charge.
Forest Products - Wm. L. Hall, Ass't. Forester, in charge.
Publication & Education - Herbert A. Smith, Editor, in charge.
Records - James B. Adams, Special Fiscal Agent, in charge.
Grazing - A. F. Potter, Inspector of Grazing, in charge.
Reserve Organization - Coert DuBois, Forest Inspector, in charge.

Three Districts were formed in October to follow the policy of decentralization which was advocated by Gifford Pinchot, the Forester. These were:

Northern District - W. T. Cox, Forest Inspector, in charge.
(Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, South Dakota, Wyoming)
Southern District - J. H. Hatton, Forest Inspector, in charge.
(Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah)
Western District - T. S. Woolsey, Jr., Forest Inspector, in charge.
(Alaska, California, Oregon, Washington)

In November 1906, K. W. Woodward, Forest Inspector, was in charge of the Western District.

During 1906 R. F. Hammatt, Forest Assistant, examined and reported on the application of the Fish Lake Water Co. for storage reservoirs and a canal (see item for 1905). Supervisor Bartrum's recommendations to the Forester in his letter of January 18, 1906, concerning this facility, were as follows:

"5. The amount of timber as estimated on tract is approximately 32,564 feet B.M. per acre, or a total of 4,396,140 feet B.M., 50 per cent of which is unsound and of no commercial value, leaving a total stand of merchantable timber of 2,198,140 B.M., and could not be valued at this time over 40 cents per thousand feet B.M. owing to its inaccessibleness from market and transportation.

> "10. The object of this enterprise is to principally cover some 15,000 acres of desert land lying north of Medford, which is unproductive without the use of water; also to irrigate lands in the most productive part of Rogue River Valley, on which it has been thoroughly demonstrated that the use of water will double the yield."

The second timber sale of record was issued on February 23, 1906, to Klamath Lake Mill and Lumber Company, Klamath Falls, Oregon. It included a total of 500,000 board feet at a stumpage price of $1.00 per thousand board feet. The sale was closed October 26, 1906.

In June, 1906, Wm. C. Neff, Guy W. Parker, Martin S. Durbin, and Frank Learhart were appointed assistant forest rangers at $900 per year on the Cascade Range Forest Reserve (South). J. D. Cochran and George E. Bonebrake were appointed forest guards at $720 per year in July, on the same reserve. R. F. Hammatt was appointed as forest assistant at $1,000 per year in July.

In the fall of 1906 a change was made in the administration of the Ashland Forest Reserve. The Siskiyou Forest Reserve in Coos, Curry, and Josephine Counties, was established by Proclamation of October 5. M. J. Anderson, Forest Ranger, from the Cascade Forest Reserve (North) arrived at Grants Pass in November to serve as Acting Forest Supervisor on the Siskiyou and Ashland Forest Reserves. He set up an office in the old Conklin Building in Grants Pass.

August 16, 1906:

RESERVE CLOSED TO CAMPING

"Deputy Forest Ranger W. G. Kropke, in charge of the Ashland Forest Reserve, received notice Tuesday to forbid until further notice, camping on the reserve, the department having been prompted to issue the order by the local authorities on the representation that campers polluted the waters of Ashland creek, the source of the city's domestic supply. Picnickers, mountain climbing parties and travelers will be allowed to camp overnight on the reserve under restrictions. The following is the official notice posted by Mr. Kropke under orders from the Supervisor:

> NOTICE -- For the protection of the water supply of the City of Ashland, the Forester of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has declared the Ashland Forest Reserve closed to camping and hunting, until further notice. All persons are hereby warned not to camp on the reserve lands. Travelers, mountain climbing parties and those whose business requires that they cross the Reserve will be allowed to camp for one night only, provided proper care is taken to prevent the pollution of streams and springs."

Sept. 24, 1906:

"S. C. Bartrum, superintendent of the forest reserve in Southern Oregon, in company with V. T. McCray, superintendent of the Fish Lake Ditch Co., has gone to the small lakes that are situated a short distance farther east, the waters of one of which that corporation wishes to appropriate for the irrigation of Rogue River Valley, in addition to that furnished by Fish Lake."

Nov. 15, 1906:

WILL EXPERIMENT IN ASHLAND RESERVE

Department Will Take Advantage of Conditions to Make Reforesting Experiments Here

"Forest Supervisor S. C. Bartrum who was in Ashland today, informs the Tidings that the department has authorized him to make experiments in reforestation in the Ashland reserve, which, if successful will be applied to the larger reserves of the country. It is planned to start a nursery for forest trees in the reserve, and also attempt the reforestation of burned areas in the reserve by clearing off the burns and sowing seeds of the trees indigenous to the country therein. The work is a new one undertaken by the forest department, and the Ashland reserve is selected for the experiments by reason of the favorable natural conditions that exist in it. The work of establishing the forest nursery into reforestation of the burned areas will be under the direct charge of Forest Ranger W. G. Kropke and the supervision of Mr. Bartrum."

Dec. 3, 1906:

FOREST OFFICIALS BEFORE COUNCIL

"Forest Supervisor S. C. Bartrum and Deputy Forest Ranger W. G. Kropke appeared before the city council of Ashland Saturday evening. Mr. Bartrum explained to the council that the Forest Service was constructing a fire break along the north and east boundary lines of the Ashland reserve for the protection against fire, which in the present condition of the cut over lands outside of the reserve, is a great menace to the reserve. The fire break, when completed, will greatly lessen this danger. Mr. Bartrum asked the council to grant the Forest Service permission to extend the fire break through the 80-acre tract owned by the city and within the reserve. The request was granted by resolution. Mr. Bartrum also suggested that the council extend to the Forest Service full policies and administrative control of the city lands for the better protection of the reserve against fire and to prevent the pollution of the water by violations of reserve regulations. Ashland creek flows through the city lands and as it now stands the Forest Service has no administrative control over these lands. This proposition was looked upon with favor by the council but no action was taken at this meeting further than to appoint a committee to determine the manner in which to extend the control to the government. The council agreed to make an examination of the fire break in the course of construction by the Forest Service."

1907

Following are additional news items from the "Ashland Tidings" of Ashland, Oregon:

Jan. 14, 1907:

WILL SOON SOW THE SEEDS

"Deputy Forest Ranger W. G. Kropke today received from the Forestry Department the first consignment of the seeds that will be used in the propagation of forest trees in the experimental nursery which the department has authorized in the Ashland Forest Reserve. It comprised three sacks of sugar pine seeds. The ground has already been selected and prepared for the seeds and they will be planted when the weather conditions become more propitious. A great variety of trees will be propagated at this experimental nursery, according to the plans of the department as they are understood here, and the young trees used in the reforestation work on other reserves, and in certain other instances where they are desired and the ground is prepared for them. For instance, it is understood that if a municipality of Ashland should prepare trenches along the Boulevard for the planting of trees and care for the trees, this experimental nursery can be drawn upon to furnish the stock."

Jan. 11, 1907:

GRAZING PERMITS FOR 1907

"Applications for permits to graze live stock on the Cascade Range (S) Forest Reserve for the season of 1907 must be filed in the office of the undersigned at Roseburg, Oregon, on or before March 15, 1907.

"The Secretary of Agriculture has authorized the grazing of 7000 head of cattle and horses, and 50,000 head of sheep and their increase. The periods during which grazing will be allowed and the first to be charged are as follows:

"Cattle and horses - June 15 to October 15, 1907, cattle, 30¢ per head; horses, 40¢ per head; except in divisions 7, 17, 18 and 21; those from June 1 to November 1, 1907, cattle 30¢ per head, horses 40¢ per head. Year long, ending December 31, 1907, cattle 50¢ per head, horses 50¢ per head.

"Sheep and goats - June 15 to October 15, 1907, 10¢ per head; 2¢ additional for ewes to lamb.

"Blank forms to be used in making application and further information in regard to grazing will be furnished upon request.

S. C. BARTRUM, Supervisor"

March 7, 1907:

"The U. S. Forest Service is now represented in Grants Pass by Mr. M. J. Anderson, Acting Supervisor, in connection with the administration of the newly created Siskiyou reserve in the southwestern part of the State. The large addition just made to the Ashland reserve, particulars of which, however, are not yet available, may call for this reserve, which is now administered from Roseburg by Supervior Bartrum of the Cascade reserve."

March 18, 1907:

SISKIYOU FOREST RESERVE

"The Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture has opened a permanent office in Grants Pass in connection with the Siskiyou Forest Reserve. It is in charge of Supervisor M. J. Anderson, whom a reporter of the Observer found to be a very willing giver of information on all matters connected with the reserve. Asked if it is true that very little good timber is included in the last addition, Mr. Anderson said:

"'A large part of the area recently placed in forest reserves in this State has been withdrawn from entry and thus protected from the timber speculators for some time, so the statement that no valuable timber lands are included in the late addition is absurd.'

"The question of whether large private owners adjoining reserves could interfere seriously with the handling of adjacent reserve timber was answered as follows:

"'There may be instances, as has been asserted, where Weyerhauser, or other heavy holders of timber land, have secured bodies of timber so located as to interfere, temporarily, with the handling of adjacent forest reserve timber; but with about five years experience in reserve field-work in Oregon, I have never known a single instance of the kind, and think the suggestion is based largely on imagination.'

"Concerning homestead claims within the reserves, which have caused some uneasiness to holders, Mr. Anderson said:

"'In regard to unperfected claims within the territory, the position is that all questions involving lands remains entirely within the jurisdiction of the Interior Department. It will be the endeavor of the Forest Service to protect all valid claims of every character. A valid claim is defined as one initiated in good faith under some Act of Congress, and continued by use consistent with the character of the claim and necessary for its actual development. An examination of unperfected claims will be made by the Forest Service upon advertisement of intention of making final proof for patent, and a report of findings made by the Secretary of the Interior. Timber claims without timber, made to hold mineral lands; mining claims without mineral, to hold timber; or homesteads without agricultural land, will hardly be considered as valid claims within forest reservations.'"

CASCADE RANGE FOREST RESERVE

OREGON

(THIRD PROCLAMATION)

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, in the State of Oregon, was established by proclamation dated September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and the boundaries thereof have been subsequently changed to include additional lands in the State of Oregon, and also to exclude from the reserve certain lands in said State;

And whereas it appears that the public good would be promoted by further adding to the said forest reserve certain lands, in the State of Oregon, which are in part covered with timber;

Now, therefore, I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress, approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled, "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the aforesaid Cascade Range Forest Reserve is hereby further enlarged to include the said additional lands, and that the boundaries of the reserve are now as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof;

Excepting from the force and effect of this proclamation all lands which are at this date embraced in any legal entry or covered by any lawful filing or selection duly of record in the proper United States Land Office, or upon which any valid settlement has been made pursuant to law, and the statutory period within which to make entry or filing of record has not expired; and also excepting all lands which at this date are embraced within any withdrawal or reservation for any use or purpose to which this reservation for forest uses is inconsistent: Provided, that these exceptions shall not continue to apply to any particular tract of land unless the entryman, settler, or claimant continues to comply with the law under which the entry, filing, or settlement was made, or unless the reservation or withdrawal to which this reservation is inconsistent continues in force; not excepting from the force and effect of this proclamation, however, any land within the boundary herein described, which has been withdrawn to protect the coal therein but this proclamation does not vacate any such coal land withdrawal; and provided that these exceptions shall not apply to any land embraced in any selection, entry or filing, which has been allowed or permitted to remain of record subject to the creation of a permanent reservation.

Warning is hereby given to all persons not to make settlement upon the lands reserved by this proclamation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-first.

[SEAL.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

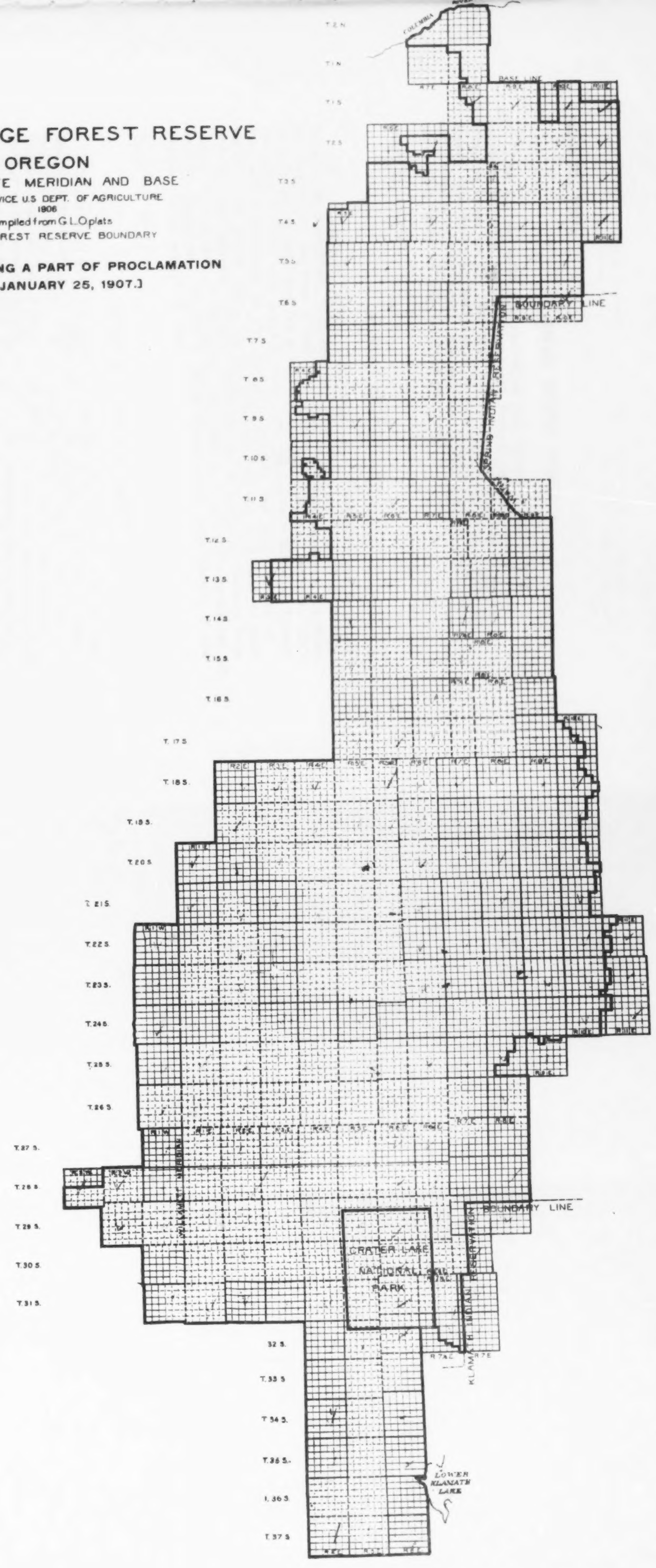
By the President:
ELIHU ROOT
Secretary of State.

CASCADE RANGE FOREST RESERVE

OREGON

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN AND BASE
FOREST SERVICE U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
1906
Compiled from G.L.O plats
▬ FOREST RESERVE BOUNDARY

[DIAGRAM FORMING A PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED JANUARY 25, 1907.]


COLUMBIA RIVER
BASE LINE
T.2N.
T.1N.
T.1S.
T.2S.
T.3S.
T.4S.
T.5S.
T.6S.
T.7S.
T.8S.
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32S.
T.33S.
T.34S.
T.35S.
T.36S.
T.37S.
BOUNDARY LINE
WARM SPRINGS INDIAN RESERVATION
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK
KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION
BOUNDARY LINE
LOWER KLAMATH LAKE
R.1W.
R.1E.
R.2E.
R.3E.
R.4E.
R.5E.
R.6E.
R.7E.
R.8E.
R.9E.
R.10E.

March 21, 1907:

ASHLAND NATIONAL FOREST

"The Agricultural appropriation bill passed by the recent Congress provided that the national forest reserves shall hereafter be known as the 'National Forests,' and circular from the forest department at Washington to subordinate officials make an announcement of the fact. The Ashland Forest Reserve will now be officially known as the 'Ashland National Forest.'"

March 25, 1907:

FORESTRY OFFICIALS HERE

"M. J. Anderson, acting supervisor of the new Siskiyou National Forest, in Josephine, Coos and Curry counties, is in Ashland today, and Supervisor Bartrum of the Cascade and Ashland reserves, is also here today to meet him for a conference over forestry matters. It has been rumored that jurisdiction over the Ashland National Forest had been transferred to the Siskiyou Reserve, the headquarters of which is at Grants Pass, but Mr. Anderson has had no advice to that effect. The Ashland National Forest being of different nature from either the Cascade or Siskiyou, and aimed to protect the watershed of Ashland Creek only, should be under supervision, independent of the others, it is argued by many."

March 28, 1907:

ATTACHED TO SISKIYOU RESERVE

"Supervisor S. C. Bartrum, of the Cascade National Forest, and Acting Supervisor M. J. Anderson, of the Siskiyou National Forest, returned north, Tuesday, after spending Monday in Ashland. Mr. Bartrum who has had general supervision over the Ashland Forest, acting under orders from Washington, will turn over the supervision of the same on the first of April to Mr. Anderson, whose headquarters are at Grants Pass. Ranger W. G. Kropke will continue in immediate charge of matters in the Ashland reserve and the only difference the change in supervision will make apparently is that the reports will go through Mr. Anderson instead of Mr. Bartrum. The Ashland reserve is looked upon as one of the model ones in the Northwest. The experimental firebreak which Ranger Kropke has been steadily extending around the reserve has received considerable favorable attention at the hands of department officials."

In February a plan for organizing smaller units was sent to all forest officers for recommendations, to give more compact administrative units. Purpose is to divide many of the larger reserves into smaller areas and detail an administrative officer to each unit with a view to giving the public more prompt and satisfactory service. Hereafter all officers not forest supervisors, in charge of reserves, will be designated Acting Forest Supervisors.

(Field Program - February, 1907)

By Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1256), the name "Reserves" was changed to "National Forests." Thus the Cascade Forest Reserve (South) was called the Cascade (South) National Forest, Ashland Forest Reserve became Ashland National Forest, and the Siskiyou National Forest replaced the Siskiyou Forest Reserve.

With the establishment of additional national forests, greater decentralization was necessary. District officers were increased and numbered. The Western District was divided into two districts (5 and 6). District 6 included Alaska, Oregon, and Washington. C. H. Flory, Forest Assistant, was in charge of this district.

In May the Umpqua National Forest was carved from the Cascade (South) with Fred E. Ames as Acting Forest Supervisor, with headquarters at Eugene, Oregon.

The following order appeared in the May issue of Field Program:

> "Officers in charge of more than one national forest are allowed to transfer their rangers and guards from one forest to another when the occasion demands, but the forester should be notified at once so that the salary of the man may be charged to the national forest on which he is actively working."

The following appointment actions were noted in the Field Program for 1907:

January - Samuel S. Swenning promoted to Deputy Forest Ranger.

February - M. L. Erickson, Acting Forest Supervisor, Goose Lake and Fremont National Forests, Lakeview.

March - S. S. Swenning promoted to Forest Ranger, Cascade (South) National Forest.

R. F. Hammatt, Forest Assistant, Cascade (South), transferred to Goose Lake and Fremont National Forests.

George E. Bonebrake, Assistant Forest Ranger, Goose Lake. National Forest, transferred to Ashlend National Forest. In May he transferred to Cascade (South) National Forest.

May - Ira Tungate and H. Vernon Anderson were appointed Forest Guards, Ashland National Forest. Anderson transferred to the Sisikyou National Forest in July, 1907.

June - Appointed Assistant Forest Rangers Martin S. Durbin, Cascade (South) to Umpqua, J. D. Cochran, Cascade (South) to Umpqua; appointed Forest Guards George H. West, Cascade

(South), Stephen A. Moore, Cascade (South), J. Wesley Kelsoe, Cascade (South). Cyrus Bingham, Deputy Supervisor, Cascade (South). He was stationed at Roseburg until January, 1908, when he was transferred to the Malheur National Forest as Acting Forest Supervisor.

July - Samuel S. Swenning assigned as Forest Ranger to the Pelican Bay District headquarted at Odessa, Oregon, near Pelican Bay on Upper Klamath Lake. "He was a natural woodsman and his tenure as a forest ranger was short."

Quoting from a letter written by John D. Holst on April 3, 1951, to Janie V. Smith:

> "I entered the Forest Service Oct. 1, 1907, as laborer and helped to construct the very first ranger cabin ever built on this Forest, a log construction at Big Elk Prairie; then the old lumber cabin at Seven Mile Ranger Station in November of the same year. There were four of us in the crew.
>
> "Delbert Myers, who was in charge, and Fred Stanley, Samuel Dorran, and myself were helpers. We worked only the two months that year. As near as I can recall, Sylas McKee was on this Butte Falls District at that time and was probably the first ranger here."

An analysis of the diary of Stephen A. Moore for 1907 reveals the following:

Moore entered on duty May 15, reported to Little Elk Ranger Station and with Assistant Forest Ranger Silas McKee worked on trail maintenance. He mentions Inspector W. H. B. Kent from the District office, who inspected the trail construction work. He also mentions Ranger Swenning, Forest Guards D. W. Myers and G. C. Cottrell. On July 12 they moved their camp to Lake of the Woods, thence to Four Mile Lake. On July 23, 24 and 25 he took the ranger's examination at Roseburg. During July and August Moore patrolled the area around Blue Canyon, Rustler Peak, Tamarack, Bunker Hill. Part of the time he was accompanied by McKee and other times by Swenning.

Assistant Forest Ranger Nichols had a trail camp of ten laborers from August 20 to November 18. They built 31 miles of trail from the Cat Hill Trail on the Old Military Road northerly to the Red Blanket Wagon Road. After the fire season Moore and Forest Guard Tom Kinney, Rangers McKee and Swenning helped on the trail work. In October Moore attended the rangers' convention at Roseburg from the 18th to the 22nd inclusive. In November Moore worked with Ranger Swenning on June 11 on claims around Butte Falls. On December 4 he was furloughed for the winter.

The following order appeared in the Field Program for July, 1907:

> "After careful consideration it has been decided that rangers who are called to the Supervisor's headquarters for any other purpose than to attend rangers' meeting must furnish their own subsistence."

In July, 1907, the headquarters of District 6 was located in Tacoma, Washington, George H. Cecil, Chief Inspector in charge. Martin L. Erickson was assistant inspector. He formerly served as Acting Forest Supervisor of the Fremont and Goose Lake Forest Reserves. In October, 1907, the district office was moved to Portland, Oregon.

The following appeared in the Field Program of Oct., 1907:

> "Service Order No. 6, Sept. 20, 1907
>
> "Ranger meetings should be held as far as possible not in towns but on the forests. Meetings in the larger towns and cities should especially be avoided.
>
> /s/ James B. Adams
> Acting Forester"

In November, 1907, Hugh M. Guthrie's name appeared in the Field Program as Deputy Forest Supervisor on the Siskiyou National Forest at Grants Pass. He was assigned to this position earlier in the year.

Again quoting from the Ashland Tidings of Ashland, Oregon:

August 29, 1907:

> IMPROVEMENTS FOR ASHLAND CANYON
>
> The Federal Forest Reserve, through M. J. Anderson, acting Forest Supervisor for this district, will install a telephone line along the road up Ashland Canyon leading to Ashland Butte, and will appropriate a sum of money to put the Canyon road in good shape, according to a letter just received by President Eggleston, of the Commercial Club, from the U. S. forest official.
>
> As noted in the Tidings a week or so ago, President Eggleston had addressed a letter to Mr. Anderson assuring him of the cooperation of the Ashland city council in the maintenance of the road, and in other contemplated improvements, and the above is the substance of the latter's reply.
>
> Mr. Anderson says that he will order the material for the telephone lines, as proposed by Forest Ranger Kropke, sent to Ashland. The depot is at Salt Lake and the material will be shipped at once. The writer also says that the road up Ashland creek is a county road, and that if Mr. Kropke will make an estimate of the cost of labor, powder, etc., necessary to put it in good shape, he will see that it is repaired, as it is a necessity to the proper administration of the forest.

In conclusion he says he would be glad to take up any improvements that would be mutually beneficial to the city and to the Ashland Forest.

President Eggleston has appointed E. V. Carter, as a committee from the Commercial Club, to assist Mr. Kropke in making the estimate of cost asked for by Mr. Anderson.

September 30, 1907:

APPROPRIATION FOR FOREST ROAD

Word has been received from M. J. Anderson, superintendent of the forest service in this district, that the forestry department at Washington has approved the estimates for the improvement of the Ashland Canyon road, and that the money for same is available. The notification came yesterday in a letter to President Eggleston of the Commercial Club. The estimates approved include three and one-half miles of road outside the forest reserve, at $100 a mile; three and one-half miles within the Ashland National Forest, including much new road to be built, at $200 per mile; and four bridges of 40 feet each, costing about $60 each. Thus the improvements are summarized: Outside for line, $350; inside, $700, and four bridges, $240, making a total of $1290. This appropriation, in addition to the 3,000 feet of bridge planking which the county has given, will accomplish much in the improvement of the Canyon road.

October 14, 1907:

"BREVITIES"

Ranger W. G. Kropke of the Ashland National Forest, spent nearly all last week in the stone and timber region about the headwaters of the Applegate, which area was recently added to the reserve. He was working under instructions from the department to examine into the character of certain lands within the reserve upon which timber entries had been accepted prior to their withdrawal as an addition to the government reserve, and upon which proof will be submitted shortly by the applicants to purchase.

October 21, 1907:

A Forestry Convention will be concluded at Roseburg today. In attendance at this convention are the supervisors and their special forces from the Tillamook, Umpqua, Siskiyou, Coquille, Ashland, Goose Lake, Fremont and Cascade range south, national forest reserves. Besides these there are also three or four special representatives of the national forestry service from Washington, D. C., making the total attendance about forty-five men.

The following items were extracted from the newspapers at Roseburg, Oregon:

Roseburg Review, Oct. 17, 1907 (Thurs.):

Forest Supervisor S. C. Bartrum today announced that there will be a Forestry Convention held at his office in this city, opening tomorrow and continuing until next Monday. In attendance at this convention will be the supervisors, and their special forces from the Tillamook, Umpqua, Siskiyou, Coquille, Ashland, Goose Lake, Fremont, and Cascade South National Forests. Three or four from the Washington office making about 45 in attendance.

The meeting will be devoted to grazing and other business matters on the national forests.

Roseburg Review, Oct. 21, 1907 (Mon.):

FORESTRY CONVENTION IN ROSEBURG

The district convention of supervisors, rangers and guards of the national forest reserves of this part of the Coast was organized last Friday with local supervisor Bartrum as chairman and John E. Gribble of the Siskiyou-Ashland-Coquille Reserves as recording secretary. As special representatives of the Forestry Department at Washington, D. C., there are in attendance Chief J. S. Chapman, Assistant Chief W. G. Weigle, Inspector W. H. B. Kent and Inspector C. H. Adams. Today's session was given largely to the discussion of the Use Book, and addresses by the different members. The following are registered as the attending supervisors, rangers, and guards from the several divisions:

Cascade (South) - Supervisor S. C. Bartrum, Samuel S. Swenning, J. Roy Harvey, Geo. C. Cottrell, S. I. McKee, D. W. Myers, S. A. Moore, M. Thurman Cannon, G. E. Bonebrake, Vernon V. Harpham, W. J. Nichols, Leonard Hartley, Clarence W. Jackson, E. H. Mann.

Tillamook-Umpqua - Supervisor Clyde L. Siltz, Martin S. Durbin, Geo. E. Leach, Wilbur J. Stillwell, Peter S. Rice, C. F. Young.

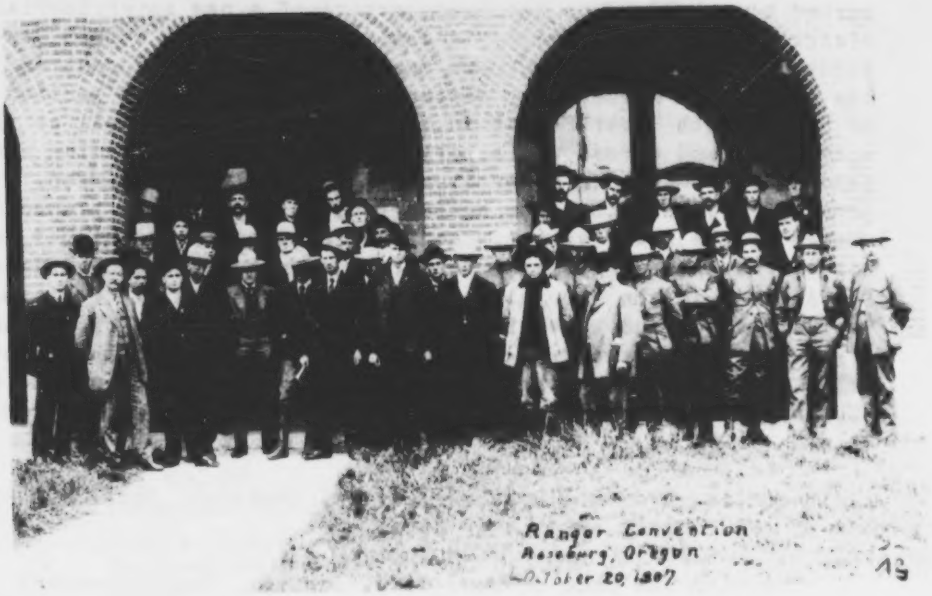
Siskiyou-Ashland-Coquille - Supervisor M. J. Anderson, H. M. Guthrie, W. B. Milburg, J. G. Giddings, Nelson F. Macduff, F. V. Anderson, W. G. Kropke, J. A. Crislin, Jesse DeWitt, Ira Tungate, Melvin Lenois, L. D. Hammock, John E. Gribble.

Goose Lake-Fremont - Supervisor Guy M. Ingram, Gilbert D. Brown, Jason S. Elder, Jay Billings, F. B. Pettit, M. E. Musgrove, S. Leavitt, James Brady.

The Ashland Tidings carried the following story on November 28, 1907:

Ranger Convention
Roseburg, Oregon

October 18 to 21, 1907



Front row, left to right: 1. John E. Cribble (dark suit); 2. M. J. Anderson (light suit); 3. Jesse DeWitt; 4. Leonard Hammook (watch chain); 5. Mel M. Lewis; 6. Charles S. Chapman (light suit); 7. W. H. B. "Whiskey Eiball" Kent (leggings); 8. W. E. Wiegle (book in right hand); 9. James B. Adams (tallest man); 10. J. Albert Gaslin (in back and short); 11. Guy Ingram (black suit, white shirt); 12. Vern Harpham (uniform and hat); 13. Clyde Seitz (dark sweater, prominent hat); 14. Jay Billings (uniform, mustache); 15. Smith C. Bartrum (derby); 16. James Brady (uniform and hat); 17. Scott Leavitt; 18. Andy Poole (boots, mustache); 19. George M. Leach; 20. Carl F. Young (mustache). Second row, left to right: 1. Ira Tungate (derby); 2. J. Roy Harvey (flat, light hat); 3. Hugh B. Anderson (dark hat or derby); 4. Charles Lewis (light, flat hat; face partially blocked off); 5. Unknown (face partially hidden); 6. Thurman Canon (light hat); 7. Steve Moore; 8. Silas McKee (flat hat, a short man); 9. C. W. Jackson (mustache); 10. Unknown (head turned to left); 11. George Cottrel (large black hat); 12. Gilbert Brown (light flat-topped hat); 13. Frank Petit (big hat, mustache); 14. Martin S. Durbin; 15. Unknown (derby). Third row, left to right: 1. Jake Giddings (light hat tipped left); 2. William C. Kropke (dark); 3. William Wilbury (mustache); 4. Douglas Ingram; 5. Wes Felsoe (hat on back of head); 6. Hugh Guthrie (chin up); 7. Unknown (mustache); 8. Sam S. Swenning (mustache); 9. Jason Elder; 10. Unknown (mustache); 11. George Bonebrake; 12. E. F. Mann.

best copy available

WHY DIDN'T ASHLAND GET IT?

"Official announcement of it has not been yet made but it is understood that the officials of the Forest Service have agreed upon Medford as the headquarters of a new supervisorial district which will have jurisdiction over Federal Forest territory taken from the southern part of the Cascade Forest on the north from Rogue River eastward to Crater Lake, a portion of the Klamath River Forest in North California, as well as the entire Ashland Forest and a part of the Siskiyou extending westward to the coast. A supervisor not yet fully agreed upon, but probably Mr. Eckerson from Washington, D. C., will be placed in charge of the new district. Medford is to be congratulated in securing such recognition in the face of natural disadvantages, for Ashland is the natural headquarters by reason of geographical situation and convenience of reaching all parts of the new district from this city. Has Ashland been asleep in this matter, or by what hocus pocus has such valuable recognition, not to say business development, been lost to the Southern Oregon metropolis?"

Again quoting from the Roseburg Review, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1907; a digest of the lengthy article follows:

"Mention was made of Hon. S. C. Bartrum, Superintendent of the Southern Oregon District. He has seven clerks, located in the upper story of the new Roseburg National Bank Building. Four offices are used with about 500 square feet of office space consisting of: a public entrance room, abstracting and drafting room, private consultation, and a blue print room. At present Bartrum has only 23 field men working under him but by next summer this force will be increased to nearly 100 men. Just recently the government made S. C. Bartrum a disbursing officer and he sent a bond to Washinton today. Bartrum has a much larger force than the local land office."

GRAZING

The following excerpts are from the Grazing Report of the Cascade (South) National Forest and the Ashland National Forest, for 1907, prepared by Forest Supervisors S. C. Bartrum and M. J. Anderson, respectively:

Cascade (South)
    Subdivision 16 (Upper Rogue)
        Permitted: R. R. Minter 700 and T. J. Connor 150. Bartrum refers to W. J. Nichols, Assistant Forest Ranger, and George E. Bonebrake, Deputy Forest Ranger, who patrol this area.
        Recommended season for 1908: C&H, June to Oct. 31
                                     S&G, June 15 to Oct. 15

Division No. 18 (Pelican Bay Area)

Samuel S. Swenning, Forest Ranger (7/1/07)

Permitted 150 cattle, 2 horses, in 1907

Permitted 200 cattle, 10 horses, in 1908

Season June 15 to Oct. 15

Division No. 19

Permitted 50 cattle - recommends no change.

Division No. 20

Permitted 115 cattle - recommends 150 cattle.

Division No. 21

Permitted 38 cattle, 13 horses.

Recommends 240 cattle, 20 horses in 1908.

Season June 15 to Oct. 15

Division No. 22

Permitted 870 cattle - recommends no change.

Season June 1 to Oct. 21, & on new addition May 1 to Nov. 15.

Recommended numbers for 1908: 6500 cattle, 175 horses, 50,000 sheep.

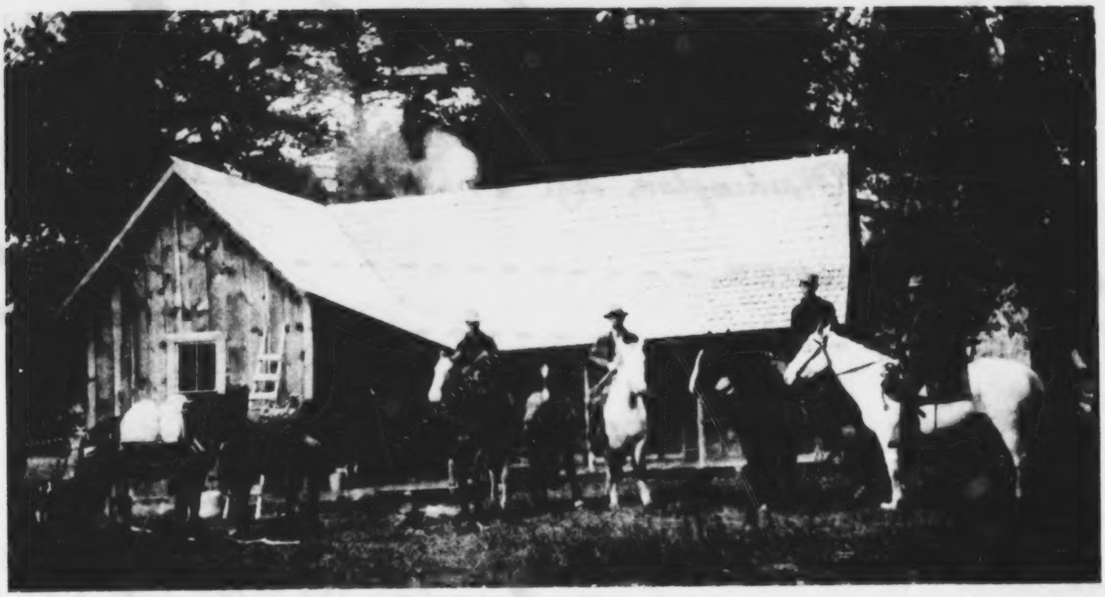
Ashland National Forest

Ashland Watershed closed to grazing. Herrin & Son of Ashland, with 2,000 sheep, have occupied range for 23 years. Permitted 600 cattle, actually grazed 1,000 cattle.

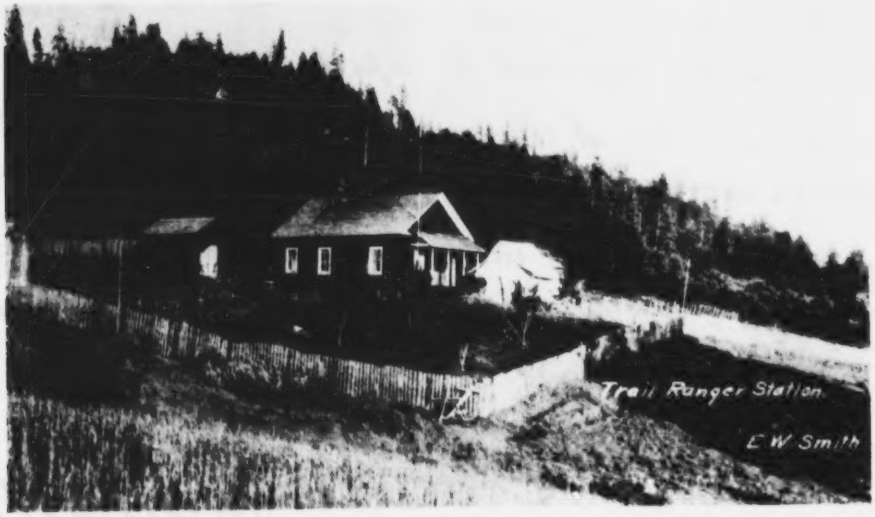
Recommendations for 1908: 3,000 cattle; 2,000 sheep.

A group of Forest Guards at Roseburg (October 1907) to take the Civil Service Examination for Forest Ranger. Front row, left to right: Fred Stanley, ______, Tom Kinney, John D. Holst, ______. Second row; Steve Moore, Adelbert Myers, ______, Wesley Kelsoe, ______. Back row; George Bonebrake, Ed Malin, George Cottrell, - Ingram, Thurman Cannon, and Smith C. Bartrum, Forest Supervisor, who conducted the examination.

Cat Hill Burn seeding crew (1910). Standing, left to right: Andy Poole, George West, Bill Fruit, Martin Erickson, Ferrin. Front row: J. J. Simmerville, Frank Carlson, H. D. Nuffler.



Seven Mile Ranger Station House. Built by Delbert W. Myers, Fred Stanley, Samuel Dorran and John D. Holst in November, 1907. In picture, left to right: Robert Moore, Stephen A. Moore, Samuel S. Swenning, Martin L. Erickson.
- Photo by T. T. Munger, Nov. 14, 1908


Trail Ranger Station.
E W Smith

Trail Ranger Station, 1917.

United States
Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., November 19, 1907.

Mr. SMITH C. BARTRUM, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -, of the State of OREGON, -, is hereby appointed

A Temporary Special Disbursing Agent
for the Department of Agriculture,

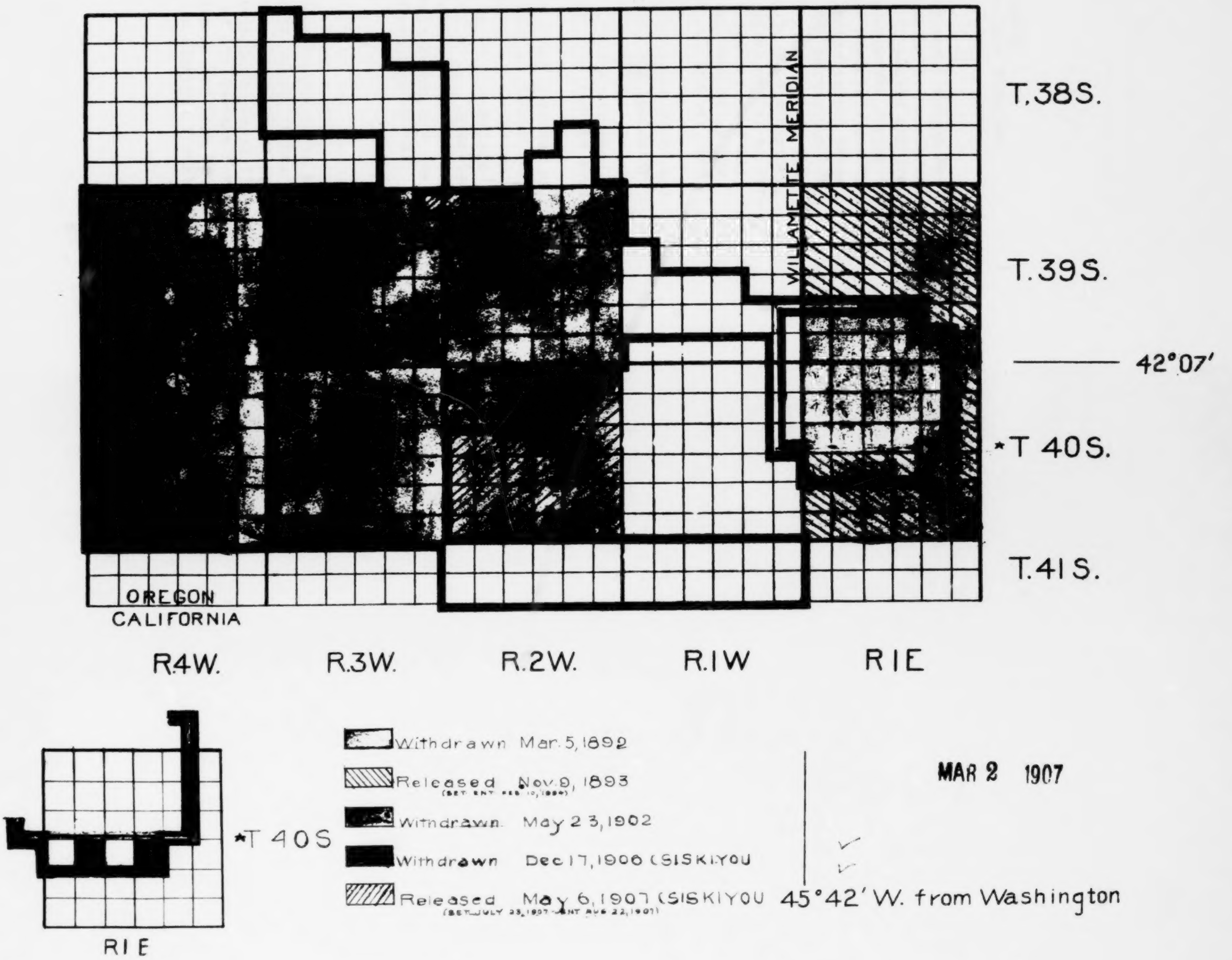
empowered to disburse funds from the appropriation for " General Expenses, Forest Service:" or from any other lump fund appropriated for the Forest Service, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - on behalf of the **Department of Agriculture,** in addition to the discharge of his official duties in the FOREST SERVICE.

He is hereby required to report in writing - as such Temporary Special Disbursing Agent to the Forester, Chief of the Forest Service, - and be subject to the rules and orders of the Secretary of Agriculture. This appointment shall take effect on November 20, 1907.

James Wilson
Secretary of Agriculture.

ASHLAND FOREST RESERVE
OREGON
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN AND BASE
FOREST SERVICE U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
1907

FOREST RESERVE BOUNDARY MARCH 2, 1907
NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY SEPT. 28, 1893
NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY APRIL 24, 1906


WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
T.38S.
T.39S.
42°07'
*T 40S.
T.41S.
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
R.4W.
R.3W.
R.2W.
R.1W
R1E
*T 40S
R1E
45°42' W. from Washington

▭ Withdrawn Mar. 5, 1892
▨ Released Nov. 9, 1893 (SET. ENT. FEB. 10, 1894)
■ Withdrawn May 23, 1902
■ Withdrawn Dec 17, 1906 (SISKIYOU
▨ Released May 6, 1907 (SISKIYOU (SET JULY 23, 1907 – ENT AUG 22, 1907)

MAR 2 1907

1908

News items from the "Ashland Tidings":

February 27, 1908:

STOCKMEN APPORTION FOREST RANGE
Also Favor Throwing Additional Territory Into Siskiyou and Ashland Reserves

Stockmen whose ranges extend into the Ashland and Siskiyou National Forests west of here gathered at Talent Tuesday and conferred with Superintendent M. J. Anderson and Rangers W. G. Kropke and Ira Tungate over division of range for stock on these reserves during the coming season. A dozen or more cattlemen from the Applegate and Wagner creek section were present. Only one sheep grower sought range on the reserve, J. S. Herrin & Sons. Everything was harmonious between the latter and the sheep man and the Superintendent left the allotment of the range to a committee composed of A. S. Kleinhammer, Welborn Beeson and Fred Herrin. There was not a hitch as far as harmony between the stockmen was concerned and it is assured that all, including the Herrins, will get the range they have been using for years now covered by reserve. Lines are to be drawn, however, and the sheep confined strictly to their own territory.

The stockmen present at the meeting represented about 2500 head of cattle and 2000 head of sheep to be ranged within the bounds of the Siskiyou and Ashland (new) Forests. When their stock is driven upon the range it will be counted by the rangers and the stockmen will pay the price per head fixed by the Forest Service for the grazing privilege.

The stockmen at their meeting Tuesday showed their approval of the Government's forest policy by declaring in favor of adding to the Ashland and Siskiyou Reserves two or three townships of territory near the state line not now included and petitions will doubtless be forwarded to the proper authorities at an early date. Townships forty, ranges one and two west, and fractional townships forty-one, ranges one, two, three and four west, is the territory not now included in reserve which the stockmen favor throwing under forest administration.

March 2, 1908:

MAZAMA NATIONAL FOREST

The new unit in the Forest service in Southern Oregon is to be known as the Mazama National Forest. It will be in charge of Mr. C. J. Buck, recently assistant supervisor at Yreka, who will be promoted to the supervisorship of the new forest division on March 15th. The Mazama Forest will include all that portion of the Cascade Forest south in Jackson county, and east to and including Crater Lake National Park; also the Ashland Forest, a portion of the Siskiyou Forest, including the Blue Ledge District; and portions of the Klamath Forest in California north of the Siskiyou mountains.

PART II

THE
CASCADE (MAZAMA) NATIONAL FOREST
AND THE
CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

Forest Supervisor
C. J. Buck

Cascade (Mazama) National Forest
March 15, 1908 - June 30, 1908 (Medford)
Crater National Forest
July 1, 1908 - November 15, 1908 (Medford)

First office of the Rogue River (then Crater) National Forest, at Medford, Ore., June 1908. From left to right: H. G. Whitney, John E. Gribble, Sam Swenning, C. J. Buck.

CHAPTER 3

MAZAMA NATIONAL FOREST

C. J. Buck, Deputy Forest Supervisor on the Klamath National Forest, Yreka, California, arrived in Medford, Oregon, on March 15, 1908, to establish the office of Forest Supervisor of the Cascade (Mazama) National Forest. Other changes made at this time which affected the Cascade (South) created the Cascade (Willamette) and the Cascade (Umpqua). Bartrum was forest supervisor of the latter forest.

The Cascade (Mazama) included the area south of the Umpqua-Rogue River Divide, and the western portion of the Siskiyou Forest (Applegate country).

Buck opened the office in the Jackson County Bank Building. The personnel consisted of the following:

C. J. Buck, Acting Forest Supervisor, salary $1,600 per year.

Samuel S. Swenning, Deputy Forest Supervisor, salary $1,400 per year. Transferred from Cascade (South) National Forest at Roseburg, to Medford on March 15, 1908. He had been promoted to Deputy Forest Supervisor Jan. 1, 1908, and worked for Smith C. Bartrum until his transfer to Medford. Swenning had received his initial appointment with the Forest Service on Feb. 1, 1905, as a Ranger, by transfer from the Department of Interior. His salary was $60 per month. He was promoted on July 1, 1905, to Assistant Forest Ranger at $720 per year. Again promoted on Jan. 1, 1907, to Deputy Forest Ranger at $1,000 per year, and on March 1, 1907, promoted to Forest Ranger at $1,200 per year, all on the Cascade (South) Forest Reserve.

Ira Tungate, Forest Ranger, Applegate Division, salary $900 per year. Transferred from Siskiyou Forest.

Siles L. McKee, Assistant Forest Ranger, Lake of the Woods, salary $900 per year. Transferred from Cascade (South). McKee received his initial appointment with the Forest Service on Feb. 1, 1905, by transfer from the Department of Interior as a ranger at $60 per month. He was furloughed on Feb. 2 and restored to duty on April 1, 1905. He was promoted to Assistant Forest Ranger on July 1, 1905, at $720 per year and furloughed on Dec. 1. He was restored to duty on May 1, 1906, as Assistant Forest Ranger at $900 per year and again furloughed on Nov. 1, 1906. He was restored to duty on April 10, 1907, and promoted on Jan. 1, 1908, as Deputy Forest Ranger at $1,000 per year. He was furloughed on April 1, 1908, and died on June 8, 1908.

Wm. G. Kropke, Deputy Forest Ranger, Ashland. He received his initial appointment with the Forest Service by transfer from the Dept. of Interior as a Ranger at $75 per month.

He was promoted on July 1, 1905, to Deputy Forest Ranger at $900 per year and on Jan. 1, 1907, his salary was raised to $1,000 per year. He was terminated on March 31, 1908.

J. Wesley Kelsoe, Assistant Forest Ranger, Butte Falls, salary $900 per year. Transferred from Cascade (South). Kelsoe received his temporary appointment as Forest Guard on July 1, 1907, at a salary of $900 per year. He received his probationary appointment as Assistant Forest Ranger on Dec. 14, 1907, at $900 per year, and was furloughed on Dec. 31, 1907. Restored to duty on April 18, 1908, and was again furloughed on Feb. 28, 1909. He resigned on March 31, 1909. All above action was on the Cascade Mazama and Crater National Forests.

Stephen A. Moore, Assistant Forest Ranger, Ft. Klamath, salary $900 per year. Transferred from Cascade (South). He was appointed Forest Guard on May 15, 1907, at a salary of $900 per year.

George E. West, Forest Guard, Upper Rogue, salary $900 per year. Appointed June 15, 1908.

Harold D. Foster, Forest Assistant, salary $1,200 per year. Transferred from Wenaha National Forest on May 1, 1908. On July 1 his salary was raised to $1,400 per year. Foster had received his initial temporary appointment on June 7, 1902, as a Student Assistant at $300 per year in Washington, D. C., in the old Bureau of Forestry. He was terminated on Sept. 9, 1902. Appointed again to the same status on July 1, 1903, until Sept. 30. He received his probationary appointment on July 1, 1904, as Forest Assistant at a salary of $1,000 per year in Washington, D. C., and was transferred to the Wenaha National Forest, Oregon, on July 1, 1905, at a salary of $1,100 per year.

Horace G. Whitney, Forest Clerk, salary $900 per year. Assigned to Mazama National Forest on June 10, 1908.

John E. Gribble, Forest Guard, salary $900 per year. Transferred from Siskiyou National Forest on March 25, 1908. He received his appointment on Sept. 9, 1907, on the Siskiyou as a Forest Guard.

The Mazama National Forest received the following allotment of funds for the period March 15 to June 30, 1908:

Salaries under appointment	3/20/08	$1,300.00
Salaries, increase	4/1/08	1,297.51
Salaries, increase	4/28/08	294.58
Salaries, increase	6/2/08	52.50
Salaries, decrease	5/29/08	160.84-
Total Salaries		$2,783.75
General Expense, letter of Authorization #1891		500.00
Improvement Fund	5/8/08	202.65
Total Allotment		$3,486.40

Other personnel on the Mazama Forest were:

Wm. T. Kinney, Assistant Forest Ranger, Cherry Creek, salary $900 per year.
Delbert W. Myers, Forest Guard.
H. M. Hale, Forest Guard.
Chris Beale, Forest Guard.
John D. Holst, Forest Guard. Holst entered on duty April 1 on Butte Falls District and worked on the original trail from Skeeters Swamp Ranger Station to Fish Lake, with Wesley Kelsoe in charge.

News items from "Ashland Tidings":

March 30, 1908:

MORE FOREST RANGERS WANTED

The United States Civil Service Commission has just announced that examinations will be held for the position of ranger at the Supervisor's headquarters at every National Forest on April 23d and 24th. It is estimated that 300 more rangers will be required during the present fiscal year than were on duty last year, and eligibles to fill these vacancies will be furnished the Forest Service by the coming examination. The examinations will be held in seventeen states and territories. In Oregon they will be held at Eugene, Grants Pass, Heppner, John Day, Lakeview, Medford, Portland, Prineville, Roseburg, Sumpter, Wallowa.

Applicants can secure information on the examination from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the Forest Supervisor at any of the places before mentioned. Those who wish to take the examination should ask for application form 1093, a copy of the "Use Book," and a copy of "Information Regarding Employment on the National Forest."

Only those men who are at least 21 years of age, and not more than 40, of good character, temperate, and in good physical condition are eligible to take examination. The salary paid to beginners is $75 per month. Compensation runs as high as $1,400 per year for rangers who have had some experience and demonstrate their capability. Still better places are open to these men, for it is the policy of the Forest Service to fill vacancies in high positions by the promotion of rangers who have proved their capabilities.

April 2, 1908:

FOREST SUPERVISOR HERE

C. J. Buck, the acting supervisor of the new Mazama

National Forest, spent Monday in Ashland on official business. Mr. Buck has only recently taken charge of the work here and has been busily engaged in taking an inventory of the properties connected with the service. Mr. W. G. Kropke, so long the efficient ranger in charge of the Ashland Forest, tendered his resignation several months ago, and was busy with Mr. Buck Monday turning over the government property in his charge, preparatory to leaving the service with the close of March.

CHAPTER 4

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

On July 1, 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt by Executive Order established the Crater National Forest from the Cascade (Mazama). A portion of the Klamath, and the Siskiyou Forests were added to the Crater by terms of the order. The map following this page illustrates those areas making up the Crater National Forest.

Personnel from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1908, were as follows:

Acting Forest Supervisor - C. J. Buck. On Sept. 1 he was made Forest Supervisor. He was detailed to Washington, D. C., Sept. 15 and for most of October. On Nov. 20 he was transferred to Portland, Ore., as Assistant Chief of Operations in the District Office.

Martin L. Erickson was transferred to the Crater Forest on Dec. 1, 1908, as Forest Supervisor to replace Buck. His salary was $1,000 per year. He was transferred from the District Office where he served as inspector.

Deputy Forest Supervisor - Samuel S. Swenning.

Forest Assistant - Harold D. Foster.

Forest Clerk - Horace G. Whitney.

Forest Rangers - Ira Tungate, Applegate.

Assistant Forest Rangers - Stephen A. Moore, Fort Klamath; J. Wesley Kelsoe, Butte Falls; Wm. T. Kinney, Cherry Creek.

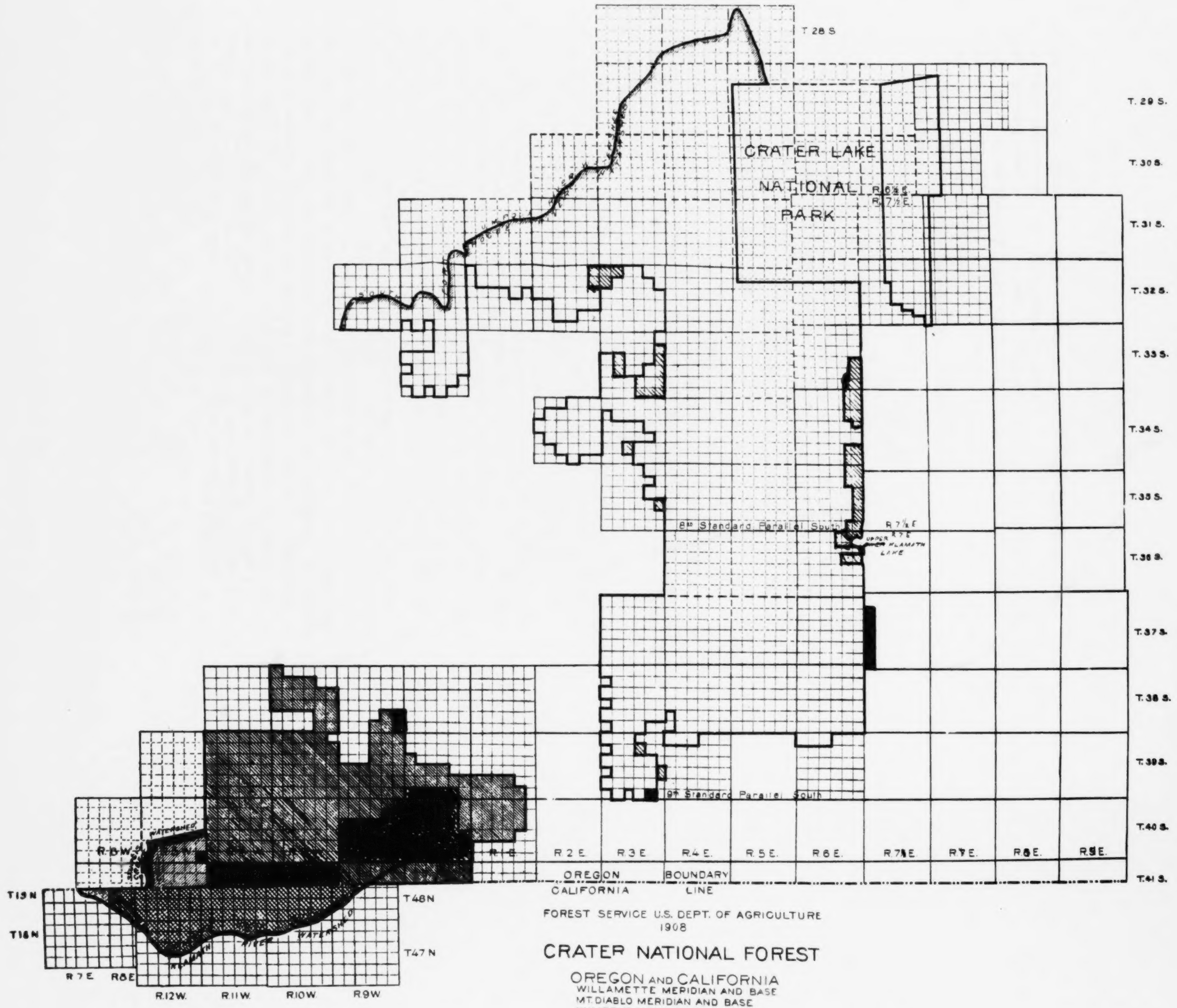
Forest Guards - George H. West, Upper Rogue; John E. Gribble, Ashland. He was promoted on Sept. 18, 1908, to Assistant Forest Ranger at $900 per year; John D. Holst was appointed on August 12, 1908, as Forest Guard at $900 per year. Worked at Perche's Pasture from June 1 to October on Applegate, under Ira Tungate, under temporary worker until he was appointed. He was promoted on Sept. 18, 1908, to Assistant Forest Ranger at a salary of $900 per year; Chris Beale worked mostly on Klamath Indian Reservation on fire patrol, under supervision of Supervisor Buck.

Most of the work consisted of fire patrol, examination of Homestead claims under the Act of June 11, 1906, Special Use permits and timber sales. On Jan. 10, 1908, a Free Use permit was issued to the U. S. Reclamation Service for 2,700,000 board feet of timber valued at $6,750. The amount of timber cut was 2,073,000 board feet valued at $5,184.23.

SUMMARY OF FIRE ACTIVITY FOR 1908

1. Number of fires: *Class A - 20; Class B - 13; Class C - 18; Total 51.
2. Cause: Lightning - 9; Incendiary - 5; Campers - 13; Unknown - 24.

*Class A up to $\frac{1}{4}$ acre in size; Class B $\frac{1}{2}$ acre to 10 acres; Class C over 10 acres.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T. 29 S.
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CRATER LAKE
NATIONAL
PARK
R. 6½ E.
R. 7½ E.
8th Standard Parallel South
R. 7½ E.
R. 7 E.
UPPER KLAMATH LAKE
9th Standard Parallel South
R. 2 E.
R. 3 E.
R. 4 E.
R. 5 E.
R. 6 E.
R. 7½ E.
R. 7 E.
R. 8 E.
R. 9 E.
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
BOUNDARY
LINE
T 48 N
T 47 N
T 19 N
T 18 N
R. 7 E.
R. 8 E.
R. 12 W.
R. 11 W.
R. 10 W.
R. 9 W.
KLAMATH RIVER WATERSHED

FOREST SERVICE U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
1908

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN AND BASE
MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN AND BASE
HUMBOLT MERIDIAN AND BASE

- ▨ ALL OF THE ASHLAND NATIONAL FOREST (Proclamation of March 2, 1907)
- ☐ PART OF THE CASCADE NATIONAL FOREST (Proclamation of March 2, 1907)
- ▨ PART OF THE SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST (Proclamation of March 1, 1907)
- ▩ PART OF THE KLAMATH NATIONAL FOREST Proclamation of May 6, 1905
- ▬ NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- ▬ DIVIDE FORMING NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY

[DIAGRAM FORMING A PART OF EXECUTIVE ORDER
EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1908]

- ■ Recommended Additions
- ▨ Recommended Eliminations
- — Recommended change in boundary between the Crater and Klamath National Forests

November 18, 1909

(The unknown cause was thought to be due to carelessness in leaving campfires, or maliciously set.)

3. Area burned over: 8,947 acres of which 6,330 acres were timberland, with an estimated loss of 9,192,000 board feet of timber valued at $22,431.00.
4. Cost of fire suppression:

Labor, exclusive of rangers	$2,207.10
Supplies	454.11
Ranger labor	306.06
Total cost	$2,967.27

5. Fire period: Three Class A fires occurred in May, no acreage burned; 1 Class A in June burning 1 acre; 2 Class A, 2 Class B, and 4 Class C (Total 8) burned over 300 acres in July; 6 Class A, 5 Class B, and 6 Class C fires burned over 5,258 acres in August; 8 Class A, 5 Class B, and 8 Class C fires (total 21) burned over 3,385 acres in September; and 1 class B fire burned over 3 acres in October.

LANDS

Harold D. Foster, Forest Assistant, made a detailed study of the boundaries of the Crater Forest. The following excerpts are from his detailed 38-page report which is on file in the Supervisor's Office of the Rogue River National Forest.

> "Under instructions from the District Forester of District 6 and in accordance with circular letter 'OL - District Boundaries' dated May 12, 1909, and entitled 'Instructions for Examination and Report on Additions to and Eliminations from National Forests,' a complete examination of the boundaries of the Crater National Forest has been made with a view to determining positively and finally the proper boundaries of the National Forest. The field work has been conducted by several Forest officers connected with this Forest, and from their reports and maps this finished report and the type map accompanying it have been compiled.
>
> "Information has also been drawn from the following reports and maps: A report by John E. Leiberg, Forest Expert, dated Nov. 25, 1905, on certain proposed eliminations in the Pelican Bay region; a port by Forest Assistant John D. Guthrie, dated Jan., 1908, on proposed eliminations in township 34 south, range 2 east; a report by Deputy Supervisor Sam'l S. Swenning dated Aprl 19, 1909, on the proposed elimination of township 32 south and 33 south, range 1 west, and 32 south, range 2 west; and a report by Sam'l S. Swenning and others, dated Feb. 9, 1909, on the history and character of the Crater National Forest."

For the most part, with only a few exceptions, Foster's report resulted in the Proclamation of June 30, 1911, which added some and eliminated certain lands from the Crater. This proclamation and a copy of the accompanying map are further described in the 1911 portion of this report.

The following letters on allotments show not only that the supervisors corresponded direct with the Washington Office, but also they are indicative of the detail required in submitting estimates of needed work.

(Copy) Medford, Oreg., June 26, 1908.

Forester:
Forest Service,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I submit herewith an estimate for permanent improvements for the Crater National Forest for the fiscal year 1908-09

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROPOSED FOREST SERVICE TELEPHONE LINE TO EXTEND FROM ASHLAND, OREGON, TO THE ASHLAND BUTTE RANGER STATION; 15 MILES SOUTHWESTERLY FROM THE TOWN OF ASHLAND.

Clearing of Right-of-way.

	Labor clearing 15 miles of Right-of-way at $12.00 per mile	$ 180.00

Drilling and digging of holes.

Rock Work	Labor drilling 60 rock holes for poles " " 5 " " " braces Total 65 rock holes at $1.25 each	81.25
	Explosives, powder, caps, & fuse, for 65 holes at .50¢ each	32.50
Gravel work	Labor digging 28 gravel holes for poles " " 4 " " " braces Total 32 gravel holes at .60¢ each	19.20

Dirt work	Labor digging 16 dirt holes for poles	
	" " 3 " " " braces	
	Total 19 dirt holes at 25¢ each	4.75

Cutting and Peeling of Poles

Labor cutting and peeling of 104 poles and 12 braces, total 116 poles at 20¢ each.	23.20

Hauling and Snaking of Poles

Labor & team work hauling and snaking 116 poles including braces to point of use along line at 25¢ ea.	29.00
Amount Forward	$ 369.90

(Page) TWO

Amount Forward	$ 369.90

Treatment of Poles & Braces

Labor and material for the treatment of 116 poles and braces at 35¢ each	40.60

Nailing on brackets

Labor nailing on 600 brackets to poles and trees at .02¢ each	12.00

Erecting & Bracing Poles

Labor erecting 104 poles at 25¢ each	26.00
" putting up 12 braces at 50¢ each	6.00

Labor Stringing of Line

Labor stringing 15 miles of grounded line at $5.50 per mile	82.50

Team and Pack Train Work.

Team & Pack train work moving tools, material, and camp outfit along 15 miles of line at $2.50 per mile	37.50

Approximate Cost of Line Material

2500 lbs. #12 Iron wire for line	
500 " #12 " " for ties, guys, and repairs. -Total 3000 lbs. at $4.60 per cwt.	138.00
600 Oak Brackets for line) Total	
50 " " "repairs) 650 # at $2.30 per cwt.	14.95

600 Glass Insulators for line) Total, 100 " " for repairs) 700 # at $3.00 per cwt.	21.00
12 5/8 x 11", 12", 12" Machine bolts for holding braces at 10¢ each	1.20
70 lbs. 60d Nails) Total, 50 " 40d ") 120 # at $4.50 per cwt.	5.40
10 " 1 1/2" Wire staples at 5c per lb.	.50

Estimated R.R. Freight Charges on Wire Brackets & Insulators from Salt Lake City to Ashland, Ore.

3000 lbs. 12# Iron Wire at $1.35 per hundred lbs.	40.50
425 " Oak Brackets at $1.35 per " "	5.73
525 " Glass Insulators at $1.35 " "	7.08
Amount Forward	$808.86

(Page) Three.

Amount Forward	$808.86

Estimated Wagon Freight and Pack Train charges on the distribution of material along the line to point of use.

3000	lbs.	Wire	
425	"	Brackets	
525	"	Insulators	
130	"	Nails & Staples	
Total 4080	"	at 65¢ per hundred	26.52

Cost of Instrument and Equipment

1 Instrument Complete	10.40
3 Dry Batteries at 25¢ each	.75
50 Ft. No. 18 Single R. C. Telephone Wire at 1¢ ft.	.50
	$847.03

Estimate of Cost of improving the Grants Pass & Eileen telephone line

Brackets, Nails, Insulators, etc.,	$ 10.00
Labor digging 60 gravel holes at 60¢ each	36.00
Labor cutting and peeling 60 poles at 20¢ each	12.00
Labor in clearing present Right-of-Way	80.00

Labor Hauling & snaking 60 poles to point of use at 20¢		12.00
" nailing on 300 Brackets to poles & trees at .02¢		6.00
" Erecting 60 poles at 25¢ ea		15.00
" re-stringing present line and straightening it out		58.00
" 1 team moving tools and camp, 9 days, at $4.00 per.		36.00
Total cost	$	205.00

Estimate of Cost of Completing the Ashland Canyon Road to the end of the present unfinished grade

Labor constructing one bridge,	$	60.00
" 1 Team 10m days on grade building at $4.00		40.00
" 4 Men 10 days " " " " 2.50		100.00
Total cost	$	200.00

Estimate of Cost of constructing a Ranger Cabin at Mosquito Swamp Ranger Site.

Log Cabin, 14' x 27' inside. One Porch 6' x 27'
Estimated with two partitions, making 3 rooms of 9' x 14

Forward

(Page) No. 4.

142 logs erected in place	$	120.50
2000 sq. ft. lumber at $10.00 per M.		20.00
2000 " " " laid at $5.00 per M.		10.00
1300 shakes cut and laid at $11.50 "		14.95
Chinking house		10.00
1 day packing		6.00
30 # 6d nails at 7¢ per lb.		2.10
100 # 10d nails at 7¢ " "		7.00
40 # 30d nails at 7¢ " "		2.80
Paint for roof		10.00
1 cook stove and pipe		25.00
6 windows at $4.00		24.00
6 doors (made) at $1.00		6.00
Total cost		$258.35

Estimate of Cost of constructing a log barn 16' x 16' with 12' shed at Mosquito Swamp Ranger Site.

130 logs erected in place	$	92.10
800 shakes cut and erected at $11.50 per M		9.20
10# 6d nails at 7¢		.70
20# 30d nails at 7¢		1.40
		$103.40

Estimate of cost of telephone line from Pelican Ranger Station to the Klamath Tel. & Tel. Co. Telephone line, distance 1/2 mile.

1/2 mile #12 B.B. wire, 85 lb. at 6¢	$	5.10
9 Brackets painted oak, at 3¢		.27
9 Pony No. 4 glass insulators at 3¢		.27
25 split tree insulators at 10¢		2.50
1 ground rod		.20
1 instrument complete		13.50
1 Lightening arrester		.35
Nails and staples		.10
50 ft. double copper wire		.50
Clearing 1/2 mile at $5.00 m		2.50
Stringing wire 1/2 mile at $6.00 m		3.00
5 poles cut and peeled at 40¢		2.00
5 holes excavated at 40¢		2.00
5 poles erected at 20¢		1.00
	$	33.29

Estimate of cost of telephone line from Seven Mile Ranger Station to Klamath Tel. & Tel. Co.s telephone line, distance 1/2 mile

1/2 mile #12 B.B. wire, 85 lbs. at 6¢	$	5.10
9 Brackets, painted oak at 3¢		.27
9 Pony #4 glass insulators at 3¢		.27
		5.64

(Page) No. 5.

Amount forward	$	5.64
25 split tree insulators, at 10¢		2.50
1 ground rod		.20
1 Instrument complete		13.50
1 Lightening arrester		.35
Nails and staples,		.10
50 feet double copper wire		.50
Clearing 1/2 mile at $5.00 m		2.50
Stringing wire 1/2 mile at $6.00 m		3.00
5 poles cut and peeled at 40¢		2.00
5 poles erected at 20¢		1.00
5 holes excavated at 40¢		2.00
Total cost	$	33.29

Estimate of Cost of Applegate Ranger Cabin.

Lumber Cabin 24' x 24', hip roof with 2 porches 6' x 24', 12' to eaves.

Bill of Material:

6	pcs.	6x6x24'	sills =	432
6	"	2x4x24'	plates=	96
24	"	2x6x12'	joists=	288
24	"	2x4x12'	" =	192
4	"	2x6x22'	rafters=	88
12	"	2x6x18'	" =	216
14	"	2x4x12'	porch floor.=	112
20	"	2x4x16'	" roof =	213
150	"	1x4112'	sheeting =	600
100	"	1x4x12'	battens =	400
1"		boards 12' long		3100
			Total Lumber	5737

5737 feet lumber at $23.00	$	131.95
5737 " " laid at $12.50		71.71
2800 shakes cut and laid at 11.50		32.20
30 # 6d nails at 7¢		2.10
10 # 8d nails at 7¢		.70
60 # 10d " " 7¢		4.20
10 # 20d " " 7¢		.70
8 windows at $4.00		32.00
7 doors at $3.00		21.00
7 sets locks and hinges at $1.00		7.00
hauling material		20.00
Total cost		$323.56

Estimate of cost of fencing 10 Acres pasture at Applegate Ranger Station.

2500 Lin. ft. barbed wire (3 strands, med. weight)

(Page) No. 6.

150 posts cut and peeled at 5¢	$	7.50
150 holes dug at 10¢		15.00
150 posts erected at 5¢		7.50
430 # barbed wire at 7¢		2.10
750 stays, cut and erected at 1$\overset{2}{-}$¢		11.25
stretching wire, 2500 ft. at $5.00		12.50
Hauling material		7.00
		$ 92.95

Estimate of cost of Cabin at Perches pasture Ranger Site.

Log Cabin, 14' x 27' inside. One Porch 6'x27'
Estimated with two partitions, making 3 rooms 9'x 14'.

142 logs erected in place	$ 120.50
2000 sq. ft. lumber at $10.00 per M.	20.00
2000 " " " laid at $5.00 per M.	10.00
Chinking house	10.00
1300 shakes cut and laid at $11.50 "	14.95
1 day packing	6.00
30 # 6d. nails at 7¢ per. lb.	2.10
100 # 10d. nails " 7¢ " "	7.00
40 # 30d. " " 7¢ " "	2.80
Paint for roof	10.00
1 Cook stove and pipe	25.00
6 windows at $4.00	24.00
6 doors (made) at $1.00	6.00
Total cost	$258.35

Estimate of cost of fencing 20 Acres for pasture at Perches Pasture Ranger Site. (3 strands, 1 pole.

265 posts cut and peeled at 5¢	$ 13.25
265 holes dug at 10¢	26.50
265 posts erected at 5¢	13.25
450 # barbed wire at 9¢	40.50
12 1/2 # 1&1/2 inch staples at 9¢	1.13
130 poles cut at 7¢	9.10
130 poles erected at 5¢	6.50
Packing 480 # at 2¢	9.60
" poles and rails	20.00
Stringing 2650 feet wire	12.00
Total cost	$151.83

Estimate of cost of trail from Mosquito Swamp R.Station, ~~To-Fish-Lake-trail,-distance-7-miles.~~

5 miles clearing at $60.00	$ 300.00
2 miles grading at $80.00	160.00
Total cost	$ 460.00

(Page) No. 7.

Estimate of cost of trail from Longs Cabin to Ashland Butte Cabin. Distance 6 miles.

Clearing out 6 miles at $15.00	$	90.00
grading 6 miles at $40.00		240.00
Total cost		$330.00

Estimate of cost to complete Seven Mile Ranger Station.

Labor Two men, 5 days at $2.50	$	25.00
1 heating stove		10.00
50 # nails at 7¢		3.50
Total cost		$ 38.50

Estimate of cost of barn at Seven Mile Ranger Station.

130 logs erected in place	$	92.10
800 shakes cut and erected at $11.50 M.		9.20
10 # 6d. nails at 7¢		.70
20 #30d. nails at 7¢		1.40
Total cost		$103.40

Estimate of cost of completing Cabin, at Brown's Cabin Ranger Station

Labor to complete cabin, 15 days at $2.50 per day.	$	37.50
1 Cook stove		18.00
1 Heating stove		10.00
Total cost		$ 65.50

Estimate of cost of pasture fence at Brown's Cabin Ranger Station.

300	#Lin. feet barbed wire (2 strands) and one pole.		
360 #	barbed wire & stapels delivered at 8¢	$	28.80
200	posts cut and peeled at 6¢		12.00
200	holes dug at 10¢		20.00
200	posts erected at 5¢		10.00
200	rails out and erected at 7¢		14.00
	Stringing wire		7.00
60 #	30d. wire nails at 9¢		5.40
	Hauling and distributing posts and rails,		13.35
	Total cost		$110.85

Total estimated cost of above projects, $3675.00

Very respectfully,

/s/ Samuel S. Swenning (?)
Acting Forest Supervisor.

(Copy)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

BRANCH OF OPERATION
OFFICE OF ENGINEERING

July 3, 1908

Mr. C. J. Buck,
Crater National Forest,
Medford, Oregon.

Dear Mr. Buck:

The total amount of money which can be allotted to the Crater National Forest for improvement work for the fiscal year 1909 is $3677.90. This allotment must be expended under letters of authorization which will be issued to you to cover projects for which estimates have been submitted and approved.

A letter of authorization will be issued to you today for $2313.40 to cover the cost of the following work in accordance with your estimate for permanent improvement work dated June 26:

Telephone line from Ashland, Oregon, to the Ashland Butte Ranger Station, 15 miles,	$698.77
Repairing and improving the Grants Pass and Eileen telephone line,	259.00
Completing the Ashland Canyon wagon road,	200.00
Telephone line from Pelican Ranger Station to connect with Klamath Telephone & Telegraph Company's line, one-half mile, including one instrument in Pelican Ranger Station,	29.24
Telephone line from Seven Mile Ranger Station to connect with Klamath Telephone & Telegraph Company's line, one-half mile, including instrument in the Seven Mile R.S.,	29.24

Mr. C. J. Buck - 2

Trail from Mosquito Swamp Ranger Station to Fish Lake trail, 7 miles:		$460.00
5 miles clearing at $60,	$300.00	
2 miles grading at $80,	160.00	

Trail from Long's Ranger Station to Ashland Butte Ranger Station, six miles:		
Clearing 6 miles at $15,	$90.00	
Grading 6 miles at $40,	240.00	330.00
Completing house at Seven Mile Ranger Station:		
Labor,	$25.00	
Material,	3.50	28.50
One heating stove,		10.00
Barn,		103.40
Brown's Cabin Ranger Station:		
Labor to complete house,		37.50
One cook stove,		18.00
One heating stove,		10.00
Pasture fence,		99.75
Total,		$2313.40

On the telephone line from Ashland to the Ashland Butte Ranger Station a number of changes have been made in your estimate. Holes in rock have been figured $1 each. This includes all labor and explosives. Holes in gravel have been reduced to fifty cents each. Cutting and peeling poles has been increased to 25 cents each. The treatment of poles and braces has been reduced to fifteen cents each, and the cost of erecting poles has been decreased to twenty

cents each. The cost of wire has been decreased from $4.00 per cwt. to $3.92 per cwt. as No. 12 wire will be furnished at this price on annual contract f.o.b. Portland during the fiscal year 1909. The item of $53.31 for freight charges has been stricken from the estimate since the material will be shipped on Government bill of lading and the freight charges will not be charged against your letter of authorization. The corrected figures in your estimate are as follows:

65 holes in rock complete at one dollar each,	$65.00
32 holes in gravel at fifty cents,	16.00

Cutting and peeling 116 poles at 25 cents,	29.00
Labor and material for treatment of 116 poles at 15 cents,	17.40
Labor erecting 104 poles at 20 cents,	20.80
3000 lbs. No. 12 wire at $3.92 per cwt.,	117.60

Creosote used in the treatment of poles costs about 20 cents per gallon f.o.b. in the larger cities. It requires about one quart to treat a pole, and with the labor and hauling charges the cost of treatment will not be over fifteen cents.

The amount authorized for repairing and improving the Grants Pass and Eileen telephone line is $259 instead of

$265 as requested by you. The cost of gravel holes has been reduced to fifty cents each and that of erecting poles to twenty cents each. The cost of cutting and peeling poles has been increased to twenty-five cents each. Please inform the Forester promptly of the length of this telephone line, and also the length of the Ashland Canyon wagon road which is to be completed.

No money has been authorized on the Mosquito Swamp, Applegate, or Porches Pasture Ranger Stations, since the Office of Lands states that there is no record of these stations having been withdrawn. If they have been withdrawn under some other name, please inform the Forester promptly, and if not they should be surveyed and requested for withdrawal in accordance with Forest Order No. 23, Part 4. No construction work will be authorized on any Ranger Station until it has been withdrawn.

On the telephone lines from Pelican Ranger Station and Seven Mile Ranger Station connecting with the line of the Klamath Telephone & Telegraph Company, the price of wire has been reduced from six cents to four cents per pound, and the cost of complete instruments from $13.50 to $11.15. The amount authorized on each of these projects is $29.24 instead of $33.29 as requested by you.

For the pasture fence at Brown's Cabin Ranger Station $99.75 has been authorized, your estimate being reduced by $10.80, barb wire having been reduced from eight cents to five cents per pound. As was stated in "OE" circular letter of June 29, barb wire will be carried in stock by the Forest Service during the fiscal year 1909 at Portland. The price will be $3.05 per cwt. and the cost of the freight will not be charged against your letter of authorization. It is thought that the additional two cents above the price of the wire in Portland will cover the cost of hauling. Please inform the Forester promptly of the number of acres enclosed by this fence.

As soon as the Ranger Stations for which money has not been authorized have been withdrawn, please notify this office promptly in order that your letter of authorization may be increased to cover the cost of work on these stations. In this connection I wish to call your attention to the price which you have estimates for lumber at the Perches Pasture Ranger Station. You state that this lumber can be purchased for $10 per M. This price seems very low, and I shall be glad if you will verify it when requesting an increase for this project.

It will not be possible to increase your letter of authorization in excess of the amount allotted to your Forest for any improvement work. Should you at a later date desire to purchase improvements on an administrative site, cooperate with individuals or communities in any improvement work, or do any class of work falling under the head of permanent improvements, it will be necessary to transfer the funds needed from some authorized project, or, in case you have not been given an authorization for your entire allotment, an estimate should be submitted for the approval of the Forester for the amount needed.

Accounts on each piece of work noted above must be kept separately and should be entered in your Project Ledger on a page by itself. Bear in mind that each fence, barn, and house on a Ranger Station is a separate project, and a separate progress report, on the form provided, must be made for each.

The names under which projects are approved must thereafter be used in referring to them in progress reports, correspondence, and on revised Form 99, in the same way that transactions are designated in timber sales, special uses, etc.

No money can be expended for improvements on a Ranger Station until notice of its withdrawal has been received from Washington.

In connection with your permanent improvement work, your attention is called to "OE" circular letters of January 21, March 2, March 5, April 3, and June 9, all of which are still in force.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ F. [illegible]. Wales (?)

Acting Chief.

(Copy)

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST.

Medford, Ore., July 11, 1908.

Forester,
Forest Service,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I submit herewith an estimate of permanent improvement work which I would like to have approved and alloted for as soon as possible in addition to the $2313.40 allotted July 3, 1908.

Estimate of cost to complete Mill Creek Ranger Station Cabin.

Four full windows	at $2.00	$ 8.00
Two doors	" 1.50	3.00
300 ft. flooring		11.00
30 lb. nails	" 7¢	2.10
Labor 6 days, 1 man		15.00
	Total	$ 39.10

Estimate of cost of pasture fence at Mill Creek Ranger Station. 20 acres to be enclosed; 3 sides only need fencing. 2 strands and one pole.

330 lbs. barbed wire at 5¢	$ 16.50
Stringing wire and poles	6.00
Clearing right of way	10.00
100 posts cut & peeled at 5¢	5.00
100 " hauled and distributed	4.00
100 posts erected at 5¢	5.00
100 holes dug at 10¢	10.00
Total	$ 56.50

Very respectfully,

/s/ C. J. Buck

Acting Forest Supervisor.

In December, according to the Field Program of the Forest Service, Divisions were established in the District offices. Those in the District 6 office at Portland, Oregon, and the officers in charge, were:

District Forester - E. T. Allen
Assistant District Forester - George H. Cecil
District Law Officer - C. R. Pierce
Division of Operation - Charles H. Florey, Chief
  Section of Operation - C. J. Buck, Ass't. Chief
  Section of Engineering - W. E. Herring
  Section of Occupancy - W. F. Staley
  Section of Accounts - A. H. Cousins, (District Fiscal Agent)
  Section of Maintenance - Shirley Buck
Division of Silviculture - Fred E. Ames, Chief
  Section of Timber Sales - C. S. Judd, Ass't. Chief
  Section of Planting - J. F. Kummell
  Section of Silvics - Thornton T. Munger
Division of Grazing - Howard K. O'Brien, Chief
  T. P. McKenzie, Ass't. Chief
Division of Products - J. B. Knapp, Chief
  H. B. Oakleaf, Ass't. Chief

With the establishment of the district offices into decentralized offices of the Forest Service, supervisors reported directly to the district office instead of to the Washington office.

Forest Supervisor
Martin L. Erickson

Crater National Forest (Medford)
December 1, 1908 - March 24, 1918

1909

PERSONNEL

Supervisor - Martin L. Erickson
Deputy Supervisor - Samuel S. Swenning
Forest Assistant - Harold D. Foster
Bartle T. Harvey (EOD Aug.)
Forest Clerk - Horace G. Whitney
Forest Rangers - Ira Tungate, Applegate Div.
William C. Neff, Odessa
Assistant Forest Rangers - John E. Gribble, Ashland
$75 per month
Delbert W. Myers, Dead Indian
John D. Holst, Butte Falls
George H. West, Upper Rogue
Andrew T. Poole, Trail
(promoted 7/15/09)
Stephen A. Moore, Seven Mile
(restored to duty 4/15/09)
Walter F. Wright, Clover Creek
Floyd M. DuBois, Ashland
(from October on)
William T. Kinney, Cherry Creek
Carl E. Ward, Seven Mile
Forest Guards - Albert L. Peachey (EOD 7/12/09)
$75 per mo. Edward S. Kerby (EOD 6/14/09)
Fred Stanley
Frank Carlson, Pelican Bay
Earle N. Young
Scaler - Duncan L. McKay, Jr., @ $116.66 per month

Poole was appointed Forest Guard on May 1 and promoted to Assistant Forest Ranger on July 15.

John E. Gribble was promoted on January 1, 1909, as Deputy Forest Ranger at $1,200 per year. He was furloughed on January 6, 1909, to take a 2½-month ranger course at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. On March 20, he was restored to the rolls and resumed his work as ranger on the Ashland District.

> "John Kelsoe was furloughed for a month beginning March 1.
>
> "West returned to duty February 15 and has been in the Supervisor's office since then.
>
> "Ira Tungate fell in with hard luck at Seattle. He got the rheumatism, tried to stick it out, but finally was obliged to give it up. He returned to duty February 25. He has been in the office since then with the exception of a few days when he took a short trip in the woods.
>
> "Forest Ranger W. C. Neff was transferred from the Fremont

National Forest to the Crater March 1. Mr. Neff has had many years experience in timber work and will doubtless prove a valuable man in handling the timber sale business in the Klamath country, which is to be his district. Now that we have several advertised sales in this region we need more help in this class of work and Mr. Neff is heartily welcomed 'amongst our midst.'"

(Excerpt from "The Crater Ranger"
March 1, 1909)

The Crater Forest received the following allotments for Fiscal Year 1909:

Salaries, under appointment	$11,250.00
Adjustments	213.25
Total salaries	$11,463.25
General Expense	1,886.75
Improvement Fund	4,373.74
Total Allotment	$17,723.74

SILVICULTURAL WORK

A timber sale was issued to Utter and Burns, Ft. Klamath, Ore., for a total of 5,890,000 board feet of timber valued at $17,522.50. They applied for the sale on Sept. 25, 1908, and it was approved by George H. Cecil, Asst. Dist. Forester, on Feb. 23, 1909. Date of closing is unknown. They started cutting in March. Through December they cut a total of 648,210 bd. ft. valued at $1,816.19. Cost of sale administration through December was $140.30. They cut a total of 2,351,600 bd. ft. valued at $6,857.59.

Another sale was made on April 28, 1909, to J. V. Whitcomb of Klamath Falls. It included a total of 251,500 bd. ft. valued at $614.63, but cut out only 125,000 bd. ft. valued at $335.48.

A sale was approved by Supervisor Erickson on May 12, 1909, to D. M. Griffith, Odessa, Ore., for 550,000 bd. ft. and 294 cords valued at $1,603.80.

A larger sale was approved on May 22, 1909, by E. T. Allen for Long Lake Lumber Co., Klamath Falls, for a total of 4,017,000 bd. ft. valued at $12,774.30. They started cutting in June. Through December they cut a total of 1,268,410 bd. ft. valued at $3,028.83. Cost of sale administration through December was $277.16. They cut 4,140,000 bd. ft. valued at $9,599.96.

The Moore Brothers (C. S. & R. S. Moore) applied for a sale on Feb. 24, 1909. It was approved on May 26, 1909, for a total of 10,877,000 bd. ft. valued at $29,860.60. It expired Feb. 25, 1912. They started cutting in May. Through December they cut a total of 2,521,090 bd. ft. valued at $7,191.95. Cost of sale administration through December was $565.40. They cut a total of 7,752,560 bd. ft. value at $21,954.58.

> "This was the first large sale awarded on the Crater Forest. The District Forester was authorized to make sales for less than 10,000,000 board feet on the east side and up to 25,000,000 board feet on the west side of the Cascade mountains. Consequently this sale had to be referred to the Forester at Washington for approval. The application was approved and the advertisement started at an early date.
>
> (Excerpt from "The Crater Ranger"
> March 1, 1909)

All of the above sales were in the vicinity of Pelican Bay and Odessa, except for the Utter & Burns sale which was north of Ft. Klamath.

During the year, Bartle T. Harvey, Forest Assistant, made an extensive reconnaissance of part of the Siskiyou Mountains and a part of the Rogue River Watershed. His preliminary report is in the historical files of the Rogue River National Forest.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK

Other work on the Forest consisted of examination of homestead claims under the Act of June 11, 1906, fire fighting, some special use permits, trail maintenance, and telephone work.

In October, the first rangers' meeting on the Crater Forest was held at Odessa, Ore., for the Crater and Fremont National Forests, from the 18th through the 21st. In attendance were:

> CRATER: M. L. Erickson, Supervisor; William C. Neff and Ira Tungate, Forest Rangers; Delbert W. Myers, George H. West, John D. Holst, Floyd M. DuBois, Andrew T. Poole, Carl E. Ward, and Walter F. Wright, Assistant Rangers; Edward S. Kerby, Fred Stanley and Frank Carlson, Forest Guards; Scaler Duncan L. McKay; and Lumberman T. W. Andrews.
>
> FREMONT: Guy W. Ingram, Supervisor; Gilbert Brown, Deputy Supervisor; Forest Rangers Jay Billings and Jason S. Elder; Assistant Ranger Carl M. Ewing; Forest Guards Elzie Linnville, Pearl V. Ingram, Lawrence Frizzell, Clifford Johnson and a Mr. O'Brien.

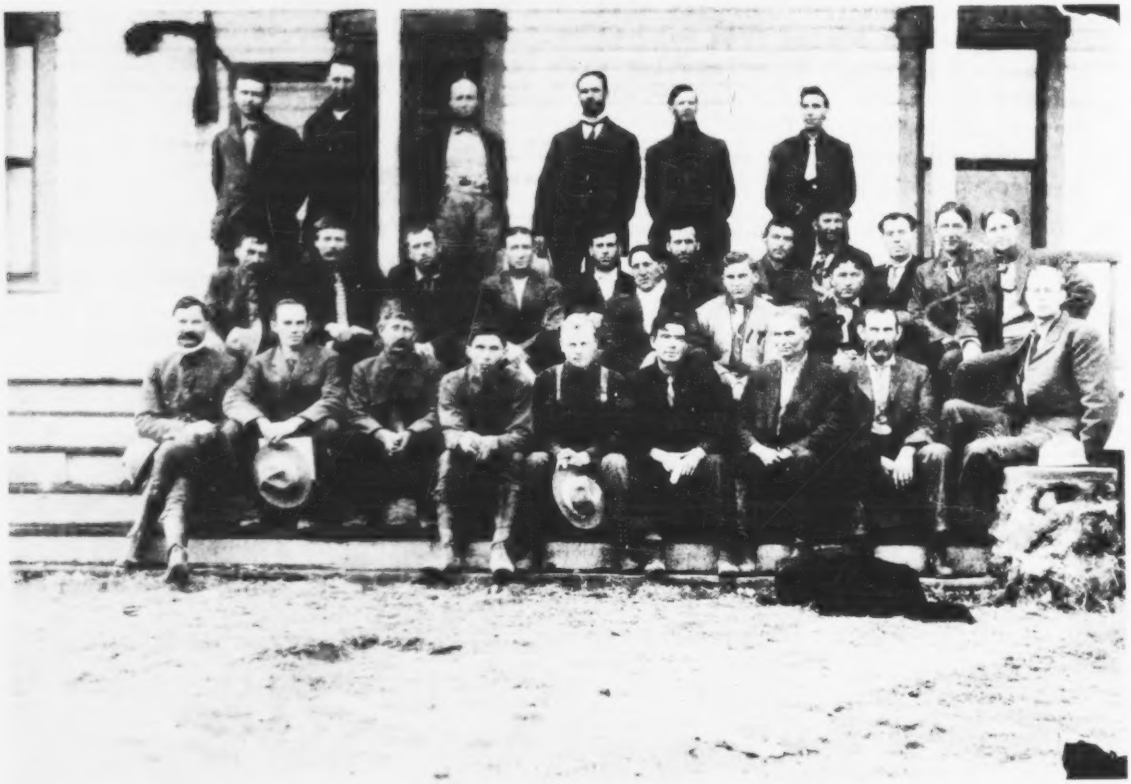
LANDS

C. D. Willson of Klamath Falls, Ore., applied on Oct. 1, 1909, for a special use permit for a hotel at Rocky Point. A special use permit was issued on Nov. 9 for the same covering an area of 10.4 acres. It provided for a payment of $6.25 for the first year and a $25.00 fee for ensuing years.

The case folder has been destroyed. Above information was from the special use card, form 619. It is believed this is the first permit issued for a hotel at Rocky Point.

Crater-Fremont Ranger's Meeting
Odessa, Oregon

October 18 to 21, 1909



Front row, left to right: 1. T. W. Andrews; 2. Ira Tungate; 3. William C. Neff; 4. Jay Billings; 5. Frank C. Carlson; 6. Edward S. Kerby; 7. Albert Peachey; 8. Delbert W. Myers; 9. Martin L. Erickson. Middle row, left to right: 10. John D. Holst; 11. Andrew T. Poole; 12. Lawrence Frizzel; 13. Pearl Ingram; 14. Fred Stanley; 15. Elzie Linville; 16. George West; 17. Carl Ewing; 18. Sam S. Swenning; 19. Jason Elder; 20. ____________________; 21. Gilbert D. Brown; 22. Guy Ingram; 23. Martin O'Brien. Back row, left to right: 24. H. G. Whitney; 25. J. J. Simmerville; 26. ____________________; 27. Stephen A. Moore; 28. Floyd DuBois; 29. ________________________. The black dog is Bert Peachey's.

GRAZING

"Season started late due to heavy snowfall and late spring. No community interest. Each stockman runs his cattle independently of his neighbor. Better salting this year. Range divisions raised from 7 to 10. Ashland Watershed is closed to grazing. Driveways in use are: (1) Fish Lake Trail, (2) Ashland-Fort Klamath Wagon Road, (3) Rogue River Wagon Road to Natural Bridge, and (4) Golden Stairs from Natural Bridge to top of Umpqua Divide. No unusual losses. Experimenting with reseeding grasses. Recommendations: 8,250 cattle and horses, 7,000 sheep, for 1910. No change in seasons or fees."

The following grazing notice is illustrative of the type used to announce the grazing season and numbers permitted.

GRAZING NOTICE

Crater National Forest

MEDFORD, OREGON, February 1, 1909

The Secretary of Agriculture has authorized the grazing of 8250 head of cattle and horses and 4000 head of sheep on the Crater National Forest during the season of 1909.

The regular summer grazing period for cattle and horses will be from June 15 to October 15, the charge for which will be 25 cents per head on cattle and 35 cents per head on horses.

A grazing period from May 1 to October 31 will be allowed at the rate of 30 cents per head on cattle and 40 cents per head on horses.

The year long period beginning May 1 will be allowed persons living either within or adjacent to the Forest at the rate of 50 cents per head on cattle and 65 cents per head on horses.

The regular summer grazing period for sheep will be from June 15 to October 15, the charge for which will be 8 cents per head.

A grazing period for sheep from July 1 to October 15 will be allowed at the rate of 7 cents per head.

Animals under 6 months of age at the time of entry will not be counted or charged for.

All grazing applications must be on file in my office on or before March 15, 1909.

For application blanks, please apply either to the Supervisor or to the nearest Forest officer

Full information on grazing regulations, grazing districts, use of private land, and all matters pertaining to grazing will be gladly furnished by the Supervisor or any Forest Officer upon request.

M. L. ERICKSON,
Forest Supervisor
Medford, Oregon

FIRE ACTIVITY

Supervisor Erickson wrote the District office on Jan. 28, 1909, requesting an additional summer force to help in reducing the number of fires and the high cost of fighting them. Quoting from his opening statement, "Last year the inadequacy of patrol on this Forest was convincingly demonstrated at a cost of about $25,390. From fighting fires alone, the cost amounted to over $2,967 and the damage to standing timber was placed at $22,431.........I strongly recommend that the patrol force of this Forest be doubled during the fire season. This will mean a summer force of 16 men instead of 8 last year."

He went on to cite examples of how the rangers were unable to examine claims, grazing allotments, timber sale work, etc. He goes on to say, "What in my opinion should be the effective and economical administration is an arrangement by which the higher class of rangers may have at least 50% of their time available for other forest work besides patrol. It is of course practicable to a certain extent to keep on the lookout for fires while carrying on general forest work. By limiting the districts to five or eight townships in this Forest, a ranger with one or two assistants for patrol can very effectively control such an area. In order to satisfactorily conduct the business of the Forest it is necessary that some of the rangers have a free hand and sufficient time to look after special uses, timber work, grazing, claims, improvement, etc."

Summary of Fire Activities for 1909

The following data was obtained from Form 926, "Annual Fire Report":

	Class & Number			
	A	B	C	Total
1. Fires originating on National Forest lands	3	3	10	16
2. Fires originating on private lands inside national forest boundaries		1	7	8
3. Fires originating outside national forest boundaries		1	4	5
Total number of fires	3	5	21	29

	Lightning	Incendiary	Campers	Unknown	Misc.	Total
4. Causes of all fires reported	2	8	8	10	1	29

5. Damage from all fires:

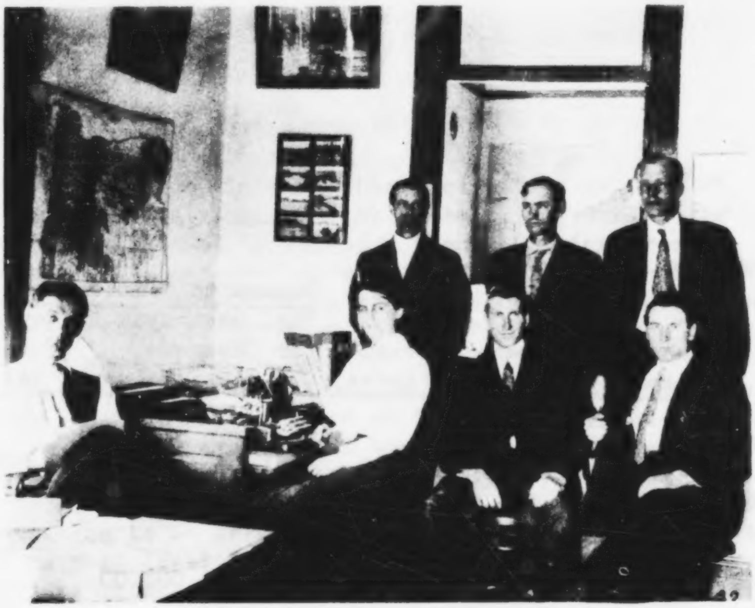
				Damage to Timber, Reproduction, & Forage				
				Tbr. Destroyed or Damaged				
Location	Timbered (Acres)	Open (Acres)	Total (Acres)	MBF	Value	Reproduction Value	Forage Value	Total Value
Nat'l For. lands	1,280	1,370	2,650	3,514	$5,125.75	$1,881	$27	$7,033.75
Private lands inside nat'l for. bdries.	1,967	445	2,412	3,744	6,001.00			
Total	3,247	1,815	5,062	7,258	$11,126.75			

6. Cost of fighting all fires:

Division of Costs	Temporary Labor	Guard & Ranger Labor	Tools, Supplies, Transportation	Total Cost	Value of Cooperation
Nat'l For. lands	$272.90	$210.50	$416.55	$ 899.95	$35.25
Private lands inside nat'l. for. bdries.	136.50	40.00	44.50	221.00	1.25
Outside nat'l. for. bdries.	67.75	12.50	17.70	97.95	--
Total	$477.15	$263.00	$478.75	$1,218.90	$36.50

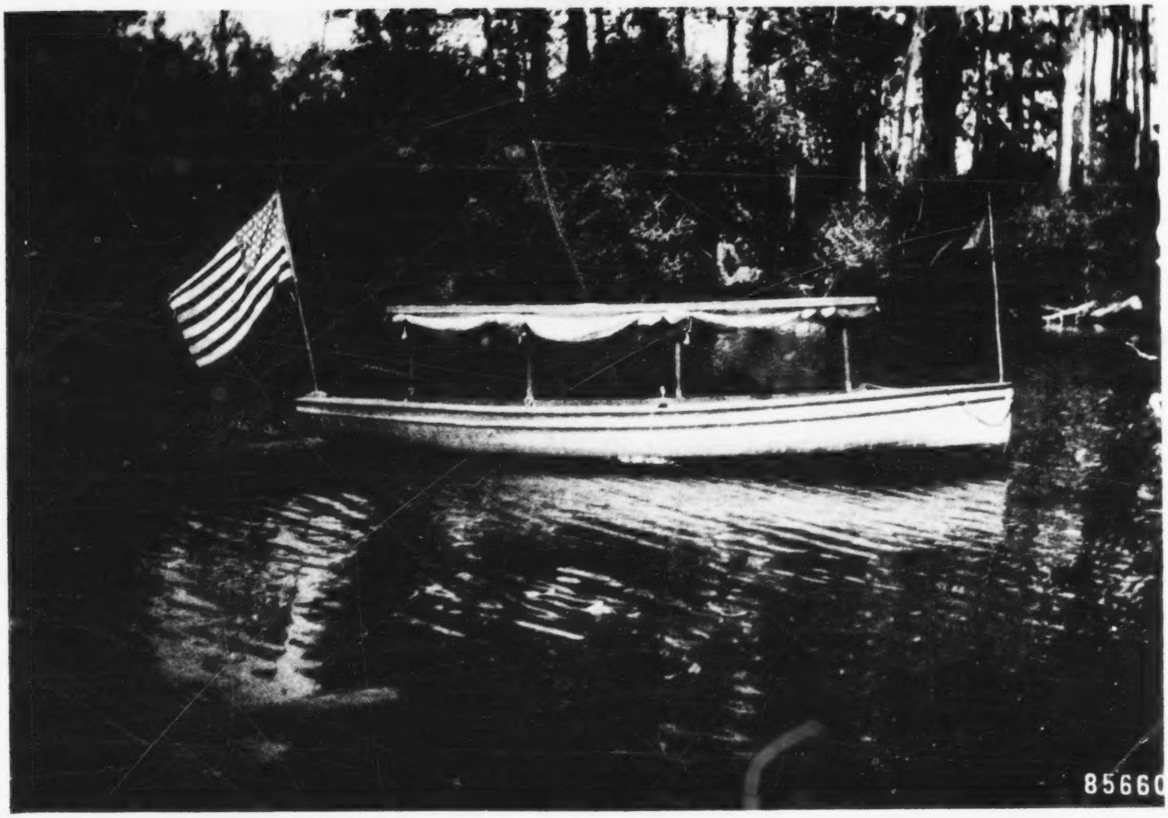
Area burned over equals .045 percent of forest.

Timber damaged equals .006 percent of total stand.



Forest Supervisor's Office - Jackson County Bank Building, Medford, Oregon. 1909. Left to right: Front row: Sam S. Swenning, Annie D. O'Brien, Billie Shannon, John F. Gribble. Back row: Harold D. Foster, Bert Peachey, M. L. Erickson.

Forest Supervisor's Office - Schemmerhorn Building, Medford, Oregon. 1910. Annie D. O'Brien at her desk.



Forest Service Launch on Odessa Creek at Odessa Ranger Station. This launch used for rapid transportation in case of forest fires and for communication between points on the Crater National Forest tributary to Klamath Lake.

- Foster, 1910

1910

Following is a list of the entire force on the Crater in 1910 (from "The Crater Ranger" of July, 1910):

Forest Supervisor - Martin L. Erickson, Medford
Deputy Supervisor - Samuel S. Swenning, Medford
Forest Assistants - Harold D. Foster, Medford
Bartle T. Harvey (until June)
William E. White (EOD July 10)
Forest Clerks - Billie I. Shannon, Medford
Annie D. O'Brien, Medford

Administrative Divisions (Districts):

No.	Name	Ranger in Charge	Title	Hdqtrs.
1	Upper Rogue	George H. West	Asst.For.Rgr.	Mill Cr. RS
2	Butte Falls	John D. Holst	" " "	Mosquito RS
3	Dead Indian	James J. Simmerville	" " "	Dead Indian RS
4	Odessa	William C. Neff	Forest Rgr.	Odessa RS
5	Fort Klamath	Stephen A. Moore	Asst.For.Rgr.	Seven Mile RS
6	Ashland	Floyd M. DuBois	" " "	Long's Cabin
7	Applegate-	Horace G. Whitney	" " "	Thompson Cr. RS
8	Trail	Andrew T. Poole	" " "	Trail RS
9	Bessie Creek	Edward S. Kerby	Forest Guard	Bessie Cr. RS
10	Clover Creek	Walter F. Wright	Asst.For.Rgr.	Clover Cr. RS
11	Hutton	William C. Fruit	" " "	Perches Pasture

Forest Guards:

District	Name	Hdqtrs.
Upper Rogue	Henry E. Koontz	Brown's Cabin RS
Dead Indian	Albert L. Peachey	Moon Prairie RS
Odessa	Frank Carlson	Pelican RS
Trail	Carl B. Neal	Trail RS
Trail	J. D. Van Dyke	Sugar Pine RS
Trail	Harry A. Young	Trail RS

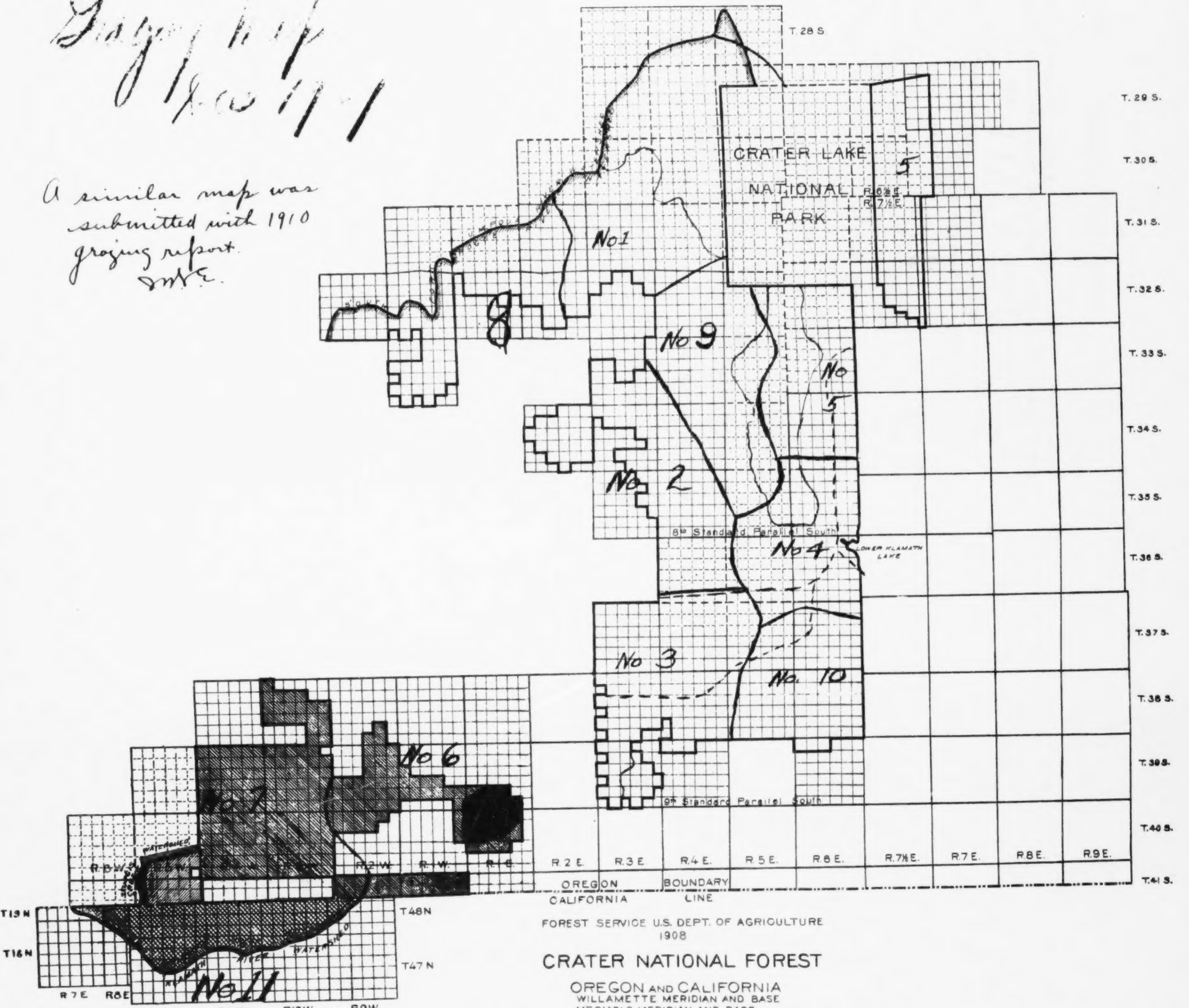
Reconnaissance Crews:

Name	Title	Location
H. A. Winkenwerder	Forest Assistant	Odessa District
H. H. Barbur	Forest Guard	Odessa District
J. F. Pernot	Forest Guard	Odessa District
Harold D. Foster	Forest Assistant)	University Camp on Four Mile Creek
Clarence Underwood	Forest Guard)	
R. Hodgson	Forest Guard)	
H. D. Nuffler	Forest Guard)	
A. Rosemond	Forest Guard)	

Scaler:
Duncan L. McKay, Jr. - Pelican Bay sales

Grazing Map 1911

A similar map was submitted with 1910 grazing report. JMC.


T.28 S.
T.29 S.
T.30 S.
T.31 S.
T.32 S.
T.33 S.
T.34 S.
T.35 S.
T.36 S.
T.37 S.
T.38 S.
T.39 S.
T.40 S.
T.41 S.
CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK
R.6½E.
R.7½E.
No 1
8
No 9
No 5
No 2
8th Standard Parallel South
No 4
LOWER KLAMATH LAKE
No 3
No 10
9th Standard Parallel South
No 6
No 7
No 11
KLAMATH RIVER WATERSHED
R.2 E.
R.3 E.
R.4 E.
R.5 E.
R.6 E.
R.7½E.
R.7E.
R.8E.
R.9E.
R.2W.
R.W.
R.E.
R.6W.
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
BOUNDARY LINE
T13N
T16N
T48N
T47N
R.7E.
R.8E.
R.12W.
R.11W.
R10W.
R9W.

FOREST SERVICE U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
1908

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN AND BASE
MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN AND BASE
HUMBOLT MERIDIAN AND BASE

No 4 — Administrative Div.
Open for cattle & horses — ALL OF THE ASHLAND NATIONAL FOREST (Proclamation of March 2, 1907)
Open for sheep — PART OF THE CASCADE NATIONAL FOREST (Proclamation of March 2, 1907)
Closed for all stock — PART OF THE SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST (Proclamation of March 1, 1907)
- - - - Driveways — PART OF THE KLAMATH NATIONAL FOREST Proclamation of May 6, 1905
NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
DIVIDE FORMING NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY

[DIAGRAM FORMING A PART OF EXECUTIVE ORDER
EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1908]

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Forest Clerk Horace G. Whitney took the rangers' examination in late 1909 and in the spring of 1910 was sent to Thompson Creek Ranger Station to take charge of the Big Applegate District.

Billie I. Shannon transferred in January, 1910, from the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., to replace Whitney as Forest Clerk. Annie D. O'Brien also started in January, 1910, as assistant clerk.

Duncan L. McKay, Jr., scaler, was detailed to the Crater from the District office to assume charge of the sales and scaling at Pelican Bay. W. T. Andrews, lumberman, was also detailed to the Crater from the District office to examine proposed sales in the Pelican Bay area.

John E. Gribble was still on detail to the District office working on claims examination.

George H. West, John D. Holst, and Andrew T. Poole spent six weeks from January to March at Seattle, Washington, attending the rangers' short course at the University of Washington.

James J. Simmerville was appointed Assistant Forest Ranger in June.

Royal V. (Doc) Cambers started to work as a laborer on Ashland District.

William C. Fruit was appointed on May 12, 1910, as Assistant Forest Ranger in charge of the Hutton District.

ORGANIZATION

The enclosed map shows the boundaries of the Administrative Units (Ranger Districts) as they existed in 1909 and 1910. The Hutton Unit (No. 11) is not shown on the map, but it was referred to several times as a separate and distinct unit.

Following is the allotment estimate submitted by Supervisor Erickson for the year 1909-1910:

SUMMARY OF SALARY AND EXPENSE ALLOTMENT, 1910.

% salary and expense allotments ____________

Area 1,119,834 acres.

Crater National Forest

Estimate 1909 - 1910

No.	Title	Salary	Months	Total
1	Supervisor	$1600.00	12	$1600.00
1	Dep. "	1400.00	12	1400.00
1	F. Assistant	1400.00	12	1400.00
1	Dep. Ranger	1200.00	12	1200.00
1	Dep. F. Ranger	1100.00	12	1100.00
7	Asst. Rangers	900.00	12	6300.00
3	" "	900.00	8	1800.00
4	" "	900.00	4	1200.00
1	Clerk	900.00	12	900.00
				$16,900.00

General Expenses

Travel	$ 680.00
Equipment	150.00
Office rent	360.00
Light and heat	55.00
Telephone rent	24.00
Toll charges	20.00
Printing	5.00
Repairs	220.00
Signs	5.00
Miscellaneous	50.00
Total	$ 1749.00

Permanent force Rangers acres 1,119,834

Summer force 16

Cost per acre .014

Mosquito Ranger Station - Butte Falls District.

Thompson Creek Ranger Station.
- H. G. Whitney

FIRES

The summer of 1910, an unusually dry one, witnessed an unprecedented number of fires upon the Crater Forest. Thirty-seven fires gained a start at different times during the dry season and burned over areas ranging from 25 to 32,768 acres, and totalling 60,800 acres before they were subdued. Some of them were confined to brush areas, but all told they killed on the Forest 250,000,000 feet board measure of merchantable timber. In addition, 75 small fires, ranging from abandoned camp fires to areas of five acres, were extinguished by rangers in the regular course of their patrol work.

A large part, perhaps a majority, of all the fires are believed to have originated from carelessness on the part of hunters and campers. Unfortunately, the open season for game in Southern Oregon begins on August 1 and brings many persons into the mountains when the fire danger is greatest.

At the beginning of the fire danger season the ranger and guard force on the Forest, available for patrol work, numbered 17 men. Each one of these had, on an average, 66,000 acres of rough, mountainous country to cover; and as a result, many fires had gained great headway before being discovered. During the summer 1,000 men were employed in fighting the fires on the Crater Forest, but even this number proved inadequate. Five companies of United States Troops were therefore ordered to the Forest by the War Department and rendered efficient service in subduing the flames. In all, the cost to the Forest Service for fire fighting on the Crater Forest during 1910 amounted to $40,000.

(From Bulletin #100, Forest Service,
USDA, The Crater National Forest, 1911)

A partial list of the largest fires occurring in 1910 follows:

District	Name of Fire	Acres Burned	Timber Destroyed MM Bd. Ft.
Butte Falls	Cat Hill	30,000	25
Butte Falls	South Fork	10,342	55
Clover	Clover Creek	5,900	28.5
Trail	Buzzard Mine	5,888	69
Trail	Evans Creek*	5,000	12
Trail	Needle Rock	2,000	20
Applegate	Windy Peak	2,500	?
Ashland	Glade Fork	600	?

*4,000 acres burned on the Umpqua National Forest, but all control work was done by Crater personnel.

Soldiers were used mainly on the Cat Hill, South Fork, and Brushy Hill (Ashland) fires. C. J. Buck from the District office, and Homer Ross, Deputy Supervisor of the Columbia (Gifford Pinchot) National Forest, were among the several officers detailed to the Crater to help with fire suppression.

Some of the hardships in patrolling for and fighting forest fires in the early days of administration of the national forests can be appreciated more by a few excerpts from the annual report of Horace G. Whitney, Assistant Ranger in charge of the Applegate District #7:

> "There is approximately 80,000 acres of public land and 60,000 acres of alienated land within my district, making a total 140,000 acres of land to patrol. Sixty to seventy miles daily would have to be travelled in order to fully patrol this area.
>
> "About 20 per cent of this area was protected by daily patrol. Twenty per cent by alternate daily patrol. Forty percent of this area was protected by semi-weekly patrol, and 20 percent, including portions lying back in the mountains and practically inaccessible, protected by less frequent patrol... ...There are roads traversing the main creek valleys and in some places are branch roads running a mile or two up the larger tributaries. There are no Forest Service roads or trails in this district, and one must depend upon the cattlemens' trails; and none of these are graded up and usually follow the lines of least resistance and little or no swamping done......In several cases this summer it was impossible to reach the fires with men and supplies until two days after first sighting the fires.....
>
> "There are no Forest Service telephone lines in this district. There are about 30 miles of private line in the district. These lines, being built along the valleys where fire danger was slight, were not always available but were used to good advantage in collecting crews of men among the local ranchers and prospectors. A line or two built across the mountains would greatly increase the efficiency of patrol, making it easier to report without coming out to the valleys, thus leaving the forest unprotected, and for directing the movement of crews on other fires without abandoning patrol to do so in person."

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Timber reconnaissance on the east side of the Forest was undertaken. Mr. Foster spent the entire field season on this project with a crew of four college students. Their first camp was at Odessa, then at Four Mile Creek, and later at Lake of the Woods. One more member of the crew was a cook-packer; supplies were shipped by water from Klamath Falls to Odessa, and then packed to the camp. Mr. Foster returned to Medford on Nov. 19, after an absence of five months, during which time he did not see his family.

The limitations of transportation and communication are evident in all the records; lack of dependable maps was also a handicap, and the rangers were constantly striving toward a better knowledge of their districts and the preparation of sketch maps.

Floyd M. DuBois, assistant ranger, was headquartered in Ashland; as nearly as can be determined his district consisted only of Ashland Canyon and the Wagner Gap country. Most of his time during the summer was spent on fire fighting, both on his own district and the Applegate. In November he established a planting camp at Long's Cabin, for the purpose of sowing seed on the new burns. He states that they worked in 14 inches of snow on Thanksgiving Day and were "thankful it is no deeper." In December he made timber estimates in Reeder Gulch, and then ran boundary lines for homestead entries.

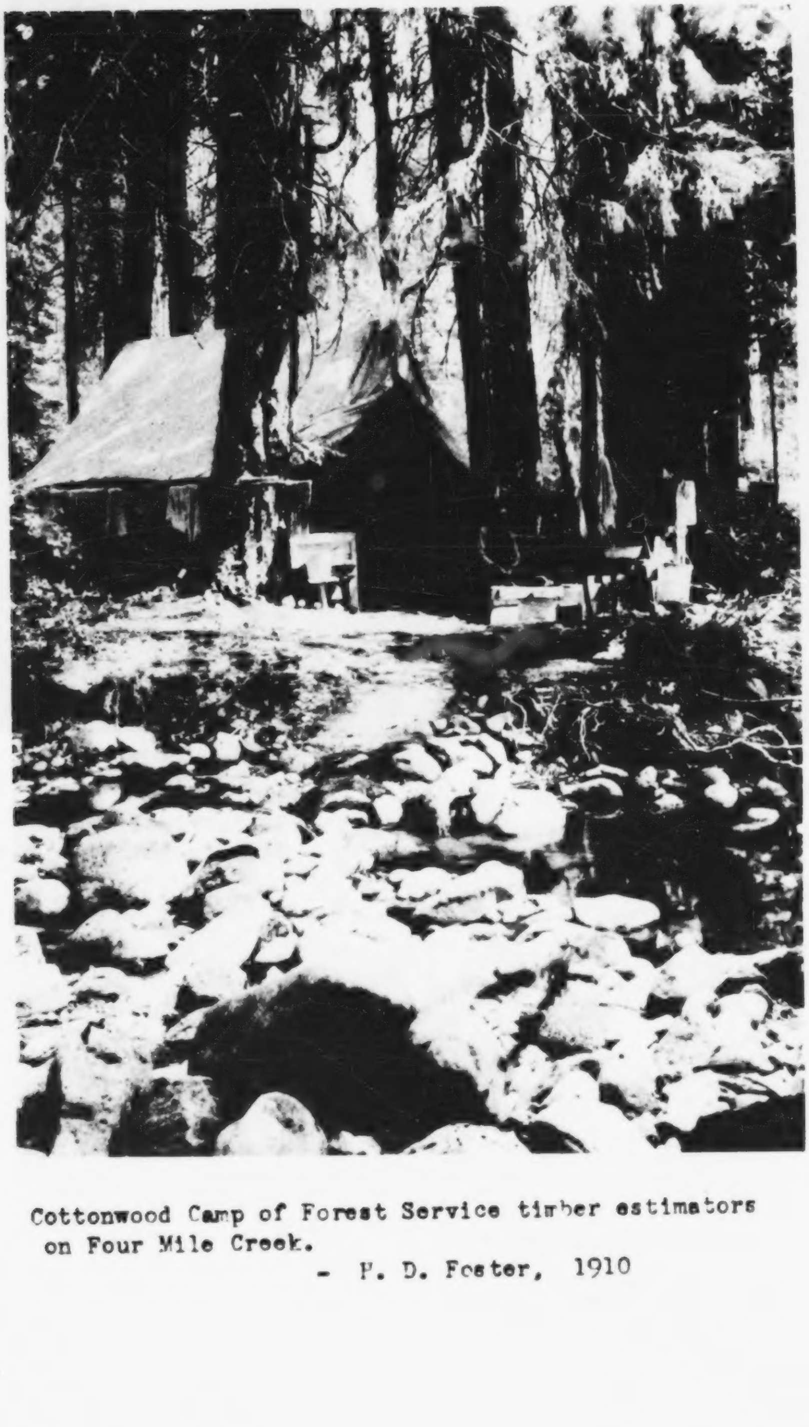
J. J. Simmerville, assistant ranger, headquartered at Dead Indian Ranger Station "in the vicinity of Lily Glen." After rebuilding the headquarters cabin, he spent considerable time on range work, riding as far as Dead Indian Soda Springs, where he "visited with campers." Depending upon infrequent visits to ranches for obtaining fresh provisions, he lived for extended periods on "corn dodgers and boiled beans." Frequent climbs to the top of Brush Mountain provided fire detection. A rather plaintive note in his diary is indicative of the difficulties of the period: "I wish that I might have 200 ten or twelve-inch spikes to drive into trees on high points so as to be able to climb them. At every lookout one's view is more or less obstructed by surrounding trees. Ofttimes a fellow can climb a tree and does, but it's a touchy piece of business to be risking one's frame on brittle limbs in a lone forest several miles from anybody and a long, long way from home and the dependent babies. Spikes would offer a quicker, easier, safer and cheaper method of ladders than cleats or pegs."

William Fruit was assistant ranger at Hutton. He spent the early part of the summer on trail work and range riding. He frequently rode to Yellowjacket and Lilly Mountain to look for fires; through October he was on fire suppression, then joined the planting crew on the Butte Falls District. There was stage service from Jacksonville to Hutton.

Horace G. Whitney was assistant ranger at Thompson Creek. There were many fires on his district which were believed to be of incendiary origin; in August he was called to Medford for conference with C. J. Buck, A. H. Cousins and Mr. Melrose concerning fire trespass.

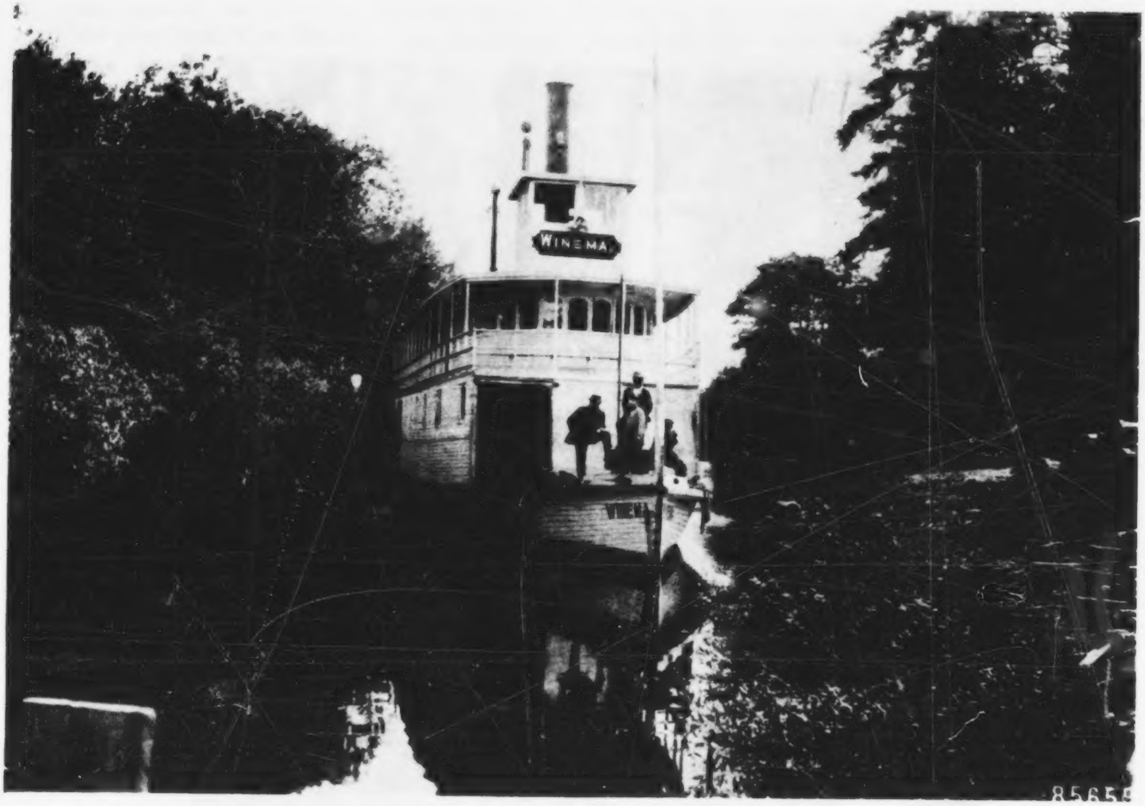
In December, Whitney and Forest Clerk Shannon took saddle and pack-horses to Pelican for wintering. Caught in a storm, they found a cabin with a little hay for the stock, where they spent two nights and a day. When the storm broke, they rode all one day, and part of the night (remarking on the beauty of the bright moonlight on the snow) then camped out "under a tree" and completed the trip the next morning.

W. C. Neff was stationed at Odessa, in charge of the district which included the C. S. & P. S. Moore timber sale. Odessa was an important center on the Forest. A Forest Service launch was used to travel to Klamath Falls; the ranger station was also a post office and Neff sorted and distributed the mail. Communication to Medford was by telephone through Lake Creek; there was also a line to Fort Klamath,



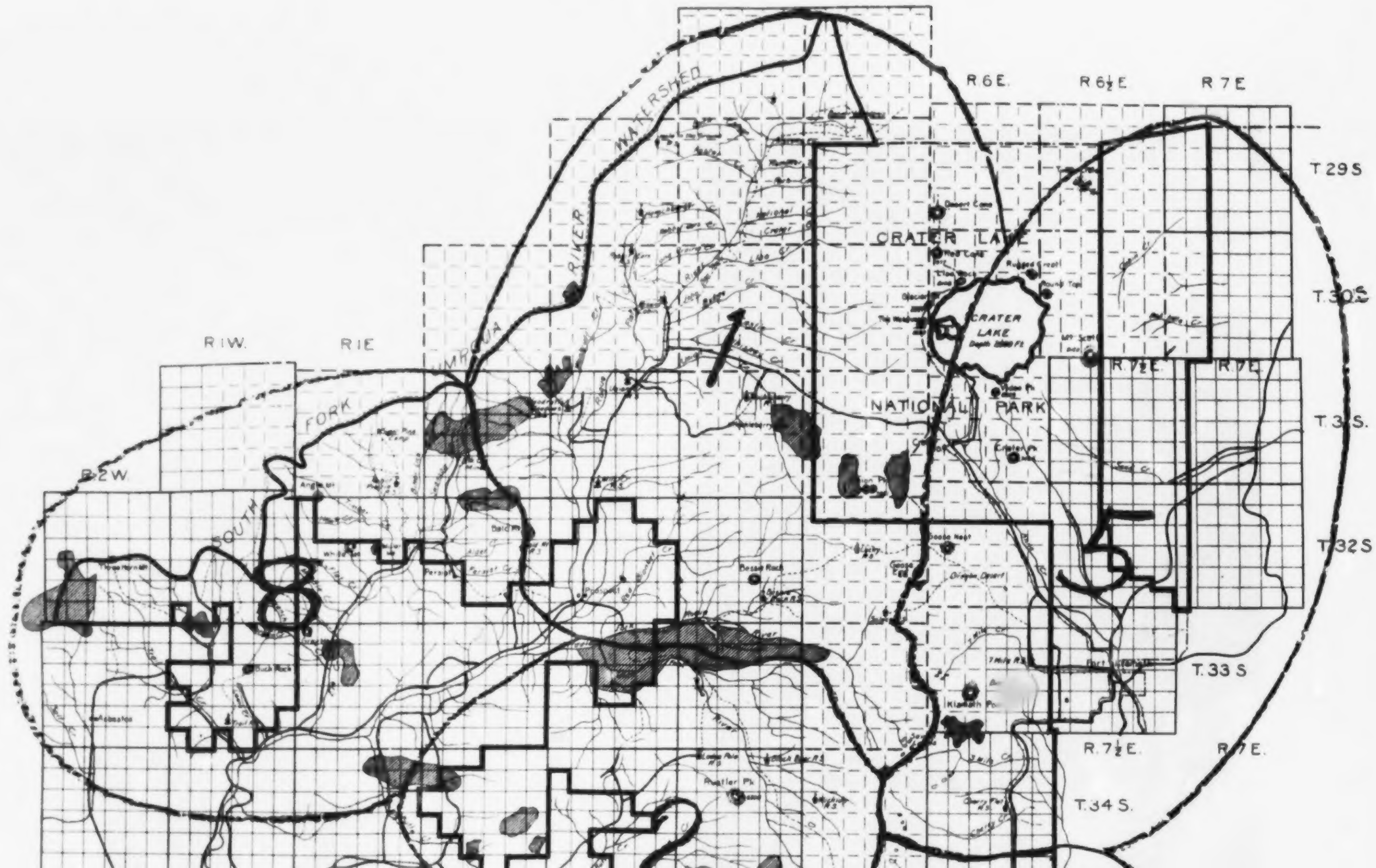
Cottonwood Camp of Forest Service timber estimators on Four Mile Creek.

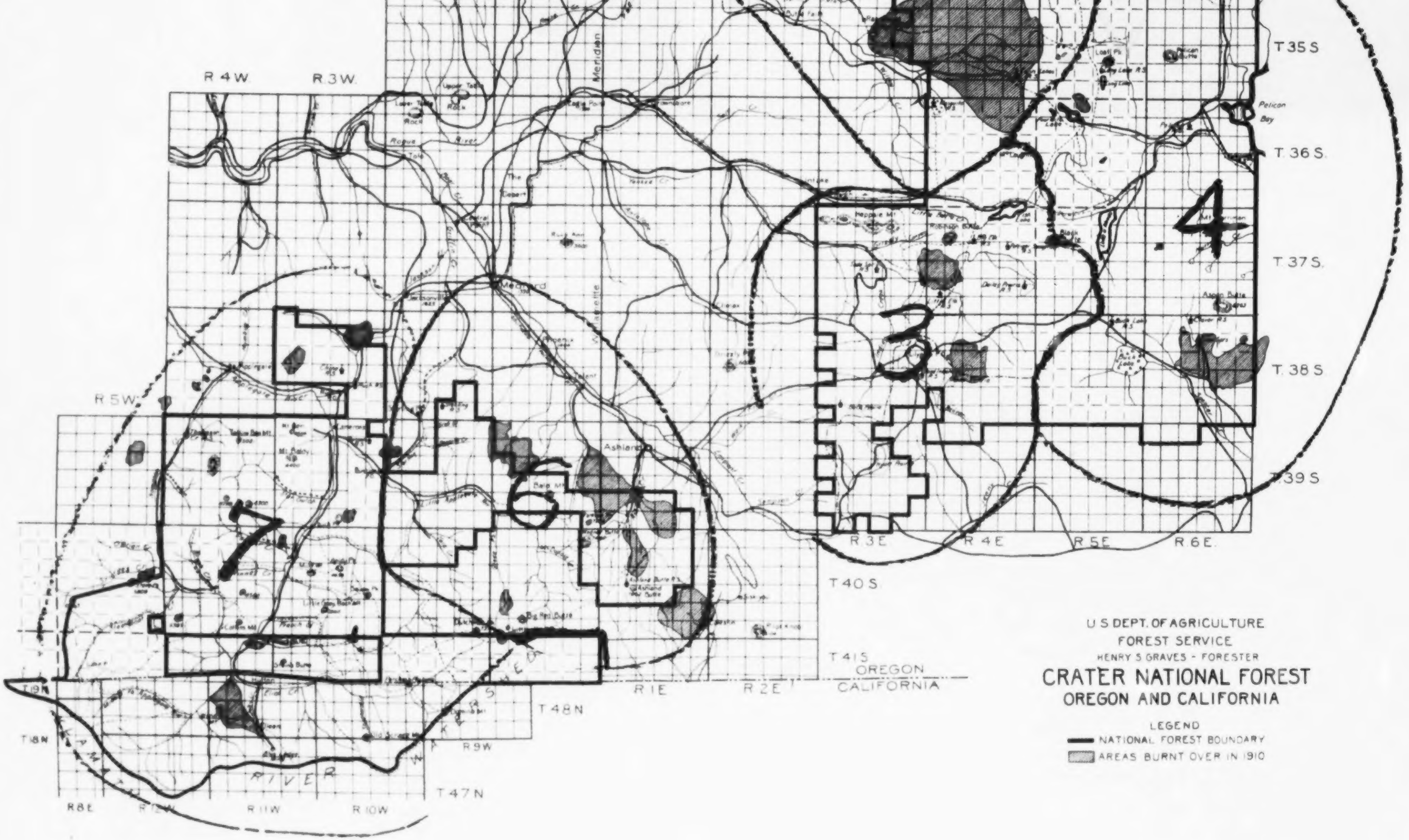
- F. D. Foster, 1910


WINEMA
WINEMA
85655

Steamboat Winema at Odessa Ranger Station, Crater National Forest. The steamboat carried freight and passengers from Klamath Falls to points on Klamath Lake.

- H. D. Foster, 1910.


R 6E.
R 6½ E
R 7E
R I W.
R I E
R 2 W.
R 7½ E.
R 7 E.
R. 7½ E.
R. 7 E.
T 29 S
T. 30 S
T. 31 S.
T 32 S
T. 33 S
T. 34 S.
WATERSHED
RIVER
UMPQUA
FORK
SOUTH
CRATER LAKE
NATIONAL PARK
CRATER LAKE
1
5
8

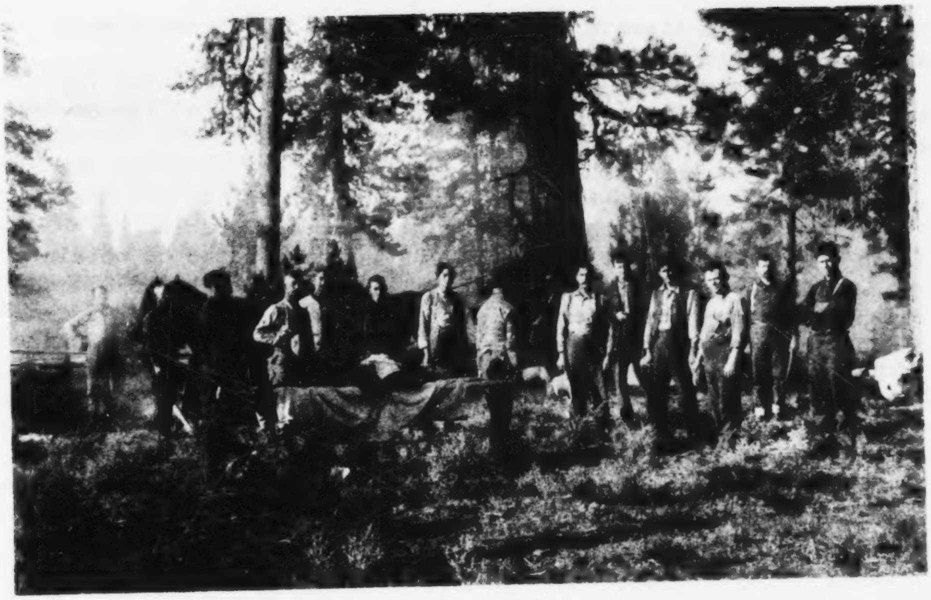


U S DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
HENRY S GRAVES - FORESTER

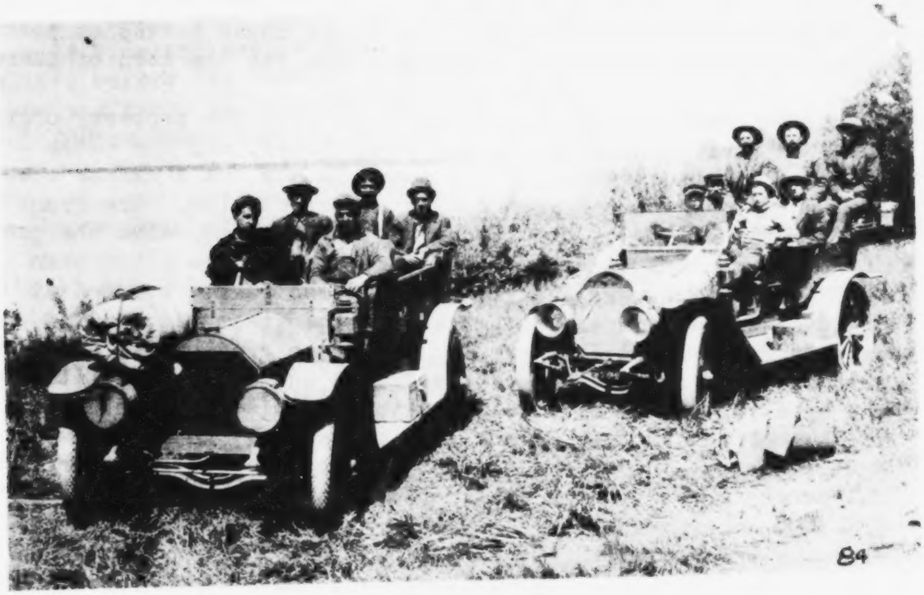
CRATER NATIONAL FOREST
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA

LEGEND
▬ NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
▨ AREAS BURNT OVER IN 1910

T 35 S
T 36 S.
T 37 S.
T 38 S
39 S
T 40 S
T 41 S
T 48 N
T 47 N
T18N
T19N
R 4 W.
R 3 W.
R 5 W.
R 3 E
R 4 E
R 5 E
R 6 E.
R 1 E
R 2 E
R 9 W
R 10 W
R 11 W
R 8 E
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
Pelican Bay
Meridian
Ashland
Medford
Rogue River
KLAMATH RIVER
3
4
6
7



Caring for wounded firefighters, Anna Creek Fire - 1910.



Transporting firefighters, Anna Creek Fire - 1910.

which connected with Klamath Falls, and over which telegrams were transmitted when the Lake Creek line did not function.

In the spring of 1910 oak and hickory trees were planted (or seeded) at Pelican. In October Neff found 42 oaks and 63 hickory trees there.

Timber sale administration was developing; Neff informed the operator on the Moore sale that the stumps were too high and that merchantable logs left in the woods would be scaled double.

When the Cat Hill fire started, Neff was instructed to obtain men and supplies. He went to Klamath Falls by launch, hired 47 men and bought food, and sent them to Odessa by commercial boat "Winema." They camped at Odessa overnight, and Neff cooked for them over campfire. He hired four four-horse rigs the next morning, and went with them to Four Mile, then on to Cat Hill.

In November, three of his children became ill with diptheria, and after three days' illness he took them to Klamath Falls by launch. After their recovery he improved the house by tacking cheesecloth to the walls and applying wallpaper, so winter quarters would be more comfortable. Then he split shakes and built a barn, pig pen and chicken coop. He "kept five stoves going" all winter, with temperatures as low as 17 below zero.

The first summer home lots on the Forest were surveyed by Neff and Scaler McKay at Rocky Point in 1910. The survey was suggested by application of Mr. S. A. Nye of Medford, and in one day ten lots were rented.

Community parties were held at Odessa Ranger Station where Mrs. Neff played the piano and served supper. Commercial boats ran on regular schedule to Klamath Falls. The Odessa House served as post office, store, hotel and general loafing place for the town of Odessa:

> "The Odessa House (Hotel) which is also the property of the Southern Pacific Railway Co. has been closed, and the gates locked and labeled 'Pass On'. Odessa is now but a ranger station. But say who has seen such a ranger station. The front room is the office of the ranger of the district, also the post office of the postmistress of Odessa, who is none other than Mrs. Neff. A pathway flanked by noble red oaks, imported at great cost, leads down the terrace to the steamboat landing and the famous Budd Spring. And the green grass grows all around. Such is Odessa - once a famous summer resort, later the sporting ground of a railway king and his factotum. Even the genial and pompous Colonel has passed away and is seen no more among the snipes and thunderpumps of the desolate marsh. But others there are who still abide - an ex-mayor is building a $4,000 mansion on Crystal Creek, while an 'influential citizen' has again applied for a frolicking ground for goats."
>
> \- M. C. Foster, The Crater Ranger, July 1910

Frank Carlson, guard, was stationed at Pelican and worked under Ranger Neff's supervision. Pacific and Eastern Railroad surveyors camped at Pelican that summer. Carlson patrolled for fire during the summer, then went to the Cat Hill fire. After that he built a bridge on the road near Pelican. After taking the ranger examination in Medford on October 24 and 25, he helped establish the planting camp at Cat Hill. When rains started, he rode horseback from Twin Ponds to Odessa and return to get a tent. On December 22, after planting timothy seed at Mosquito, he walked to Fish Lake, and then made skis to cross the divide, stayed overnight at Lake of the Woods and arrived at Pelican at 1:00 P.M. on December 23.

Stephen A. Moore, assistant ranger, was stationed at Seven Mile; most of his time was spent on fire control and timber sale work. He found a fire on Gardner Peak on August 22 and had it controlled by August 30. In October he obtained permission from the supervisor to travel to Medford for fruit and vegetables. Leaving on October 5, with his wife and baby, he drove four horses and wagon to Prospect; he arrived at Medford at 8:00 P.M. on October 7. On the return trip he spent four days and stopped over at Derby, Prospect, and Whiskey Creek. He stayed at Seven Mile through the winter, driving to Fort Klamath with team and sleigh.

Andrew T. Poole, ranger, was stationed at Trail, but his family lived at Drew. Much of the spring and early summer was spent on trail work and "looking over the range" which he continually notes as "in good condition." He irrigated "tree plantation #3 near Trail Ranger Station," and on September 30 removed cans and hoods from the little trees. From August 20 to September 20 was spent on fires at Buzzard Mine and Needle Rock. In November he went to Portland to testify before the Federal Grand Jury regarding fire left burning by a hunting party at Buzzard Mine in August.

George West, ranger, was headquartered at Mill Creek Ranger Station, while his wife lived at Prospect. In July he counted 1,410 sheep at Anderson Camp (Minter's). On August 9 he found 20 wagons at "Wagon Camp" on Huckleberry Mountain, and a hundred people camped at Huckleberry City. On August 19, to reach a fire on Bald Mountain, with 15 men, he felled a log to cross Rogue River with men and tools. In September there were fires on Middle Fork and McCall Creek. In October he established the Crater Lake Road Camp and worked with crew through October and November, moving to Medford on December 7. (See list of 1910 improvements.)

John Holst was ranger in charge of Butte Falls district. Whether Butte Falls or Mosquito was considered his headquarters is not clear. The largest fires were on his district and he had little time during the summer for other work. In the fall he surveyed the burned areas, examined several homestead entries (usually referred to as "June 11 claims") and then established the Cat Hill planting camp.

Walter Wright was assistant ranger, headquartered at Clover

Creek Ranger Station and in charge of the Clover District. He built a new wagon road from Clover Creek to Buck Lake, and started to work on a house. Then he fought the Clover Creek fire from August 18 to September 2, with crew of 65 men which he hired in Klamath Falls. Working alone, and dressing the lumber by hand, he built a two-story house. On October 13 he moved his family from tents into the house; later he put in the windows and finished the interior, and built a barn. He and his family remained at Clover through the winter in deep snow.

Albert L. Peachey, forest guard, was assigned to the Dead Indian District, but worked on the Butte Falls fires and also helped Gribble on homestead inspections. In October and November he was with the Crater Lake road crew.

William E. White, forest assistant, camped at "Saw Mill" near Seven Mile and worked on timber reconnaissance. Later he moved camp to Devil's Peak and then to Malone Springs, Four Mile Lake and Clover. He returned to Medford in October and made fire study on Trail District in November. Then he located section corners above Union Creek. Travel from Medford to Seven Mile involved train trip to Klamath Falls via Weed, mail boat to Odessa, horse-drawn stage to Fort Klamath, where he was met by Moore with horses. Travel time: three days.

Samuel S. Swenning spent most of the summer on the Butte Falls District fires. He guided the Army troops from Medford to the fire; train to Eagle Point on August 22, on foot to Big Butte Bridge and camp overnight on August 23; to Red Blanket Ranch and camp overnight on August 24; then broke into smaller groups and to different fires.

In September, Swenning made a joint range inspection with officers of Klamath National Forest, studying drift between the two forests. He spent most of November in vicinity of Trail and Elk Creeks, looking for evidence of fire causes, and inspecting homesteads. He attended dance at Elk Creek schoolhouse for purpose of talking with settlers about the man-caused fires. In December he spent several days running survey lines so that the exact position of the Rogue River Gorge could be mapped, and also surveyed the Union Creek Ranger Station site.

IMPROVEMENTS

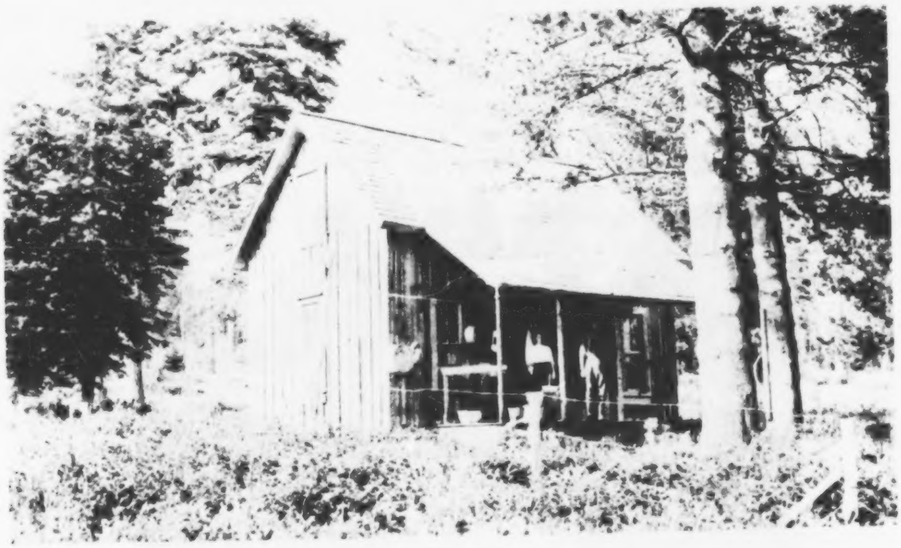
Improvements contructed in 1910 included the following:

Crater Lake Road - 10 miles from Park Boundary to Union Creek, of which 2½ miles was new location, using $5,000 allotment. Crew consisted of 20 men, with mule teams. Work was done in October and November, mostly stormy weather. Guard Henry Koontz in charge, George West, Bert Peachey and Ed Kerby worked on crew.

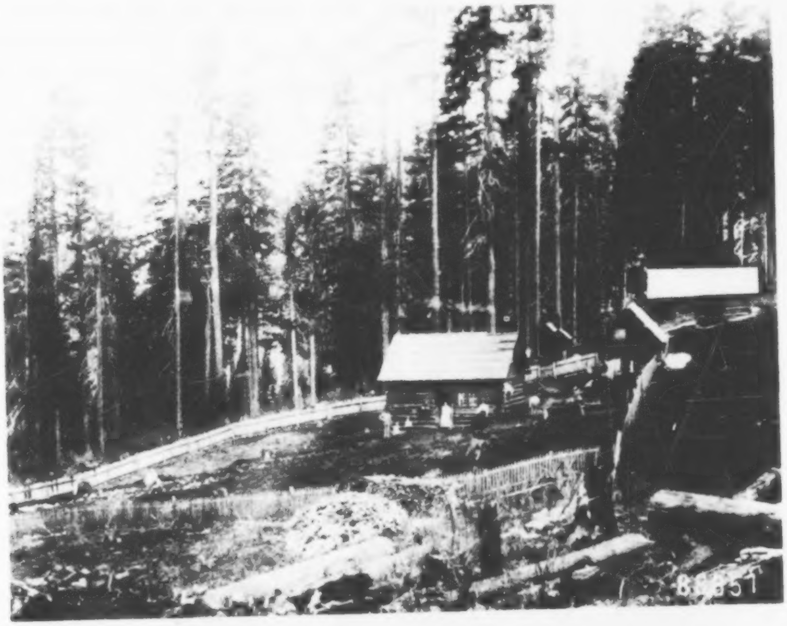
Clover Ranger Station dwelling, 16 x 24, 2 stories - By Walter and Mrs. Wright.

Pelican Ranger Station
- H. D. Foster, 1910

Lake of the Woods Ranger Station Cabin. The one-room cabin was built by a trapper many years before the photograph was made. John D. Holst on the horse.



Clover Creek Ranger Station. Built by Walter and Mrs. Wright in fall of 1910, two-story house, 16' x 24'.
- J. F. Patterson, 1913



The Joe Hendricks Homestead. Picture taken on March 27, 1910 by J. E. Gribble, Claims Examiner, "shows the Hendricks home, family and improvements, the garden in which may be seen strawberry vines and remnants of last year cabbage, also a glimpse of the timber."

Clover Ranger Station barn - By Walter and Mrs. Wright.
Odessa dwelling remodeled.
Bessie Pasture - 17 acres fenced by Ed Kerby.
Sterling Pasture - 20 acres fenced.
Wagner Glades Pasture - 6 acres fenced.
Clover Creek Pasture - 76 acres fenced by Walter and Mrs. Wright.
Pelican Pasture - 200 acres fenced by Frank Carlson.
Abbott Prairie - 17 acres fenced.

Except for the road, all of this construction work was done by the regular Forest officers, usually one man working alone with hand tools. Wire was packed in to remote locations, ready for fence construction the following spring, to Sugar Pine, Rabbit Ears, Woodruff Meadows, Imnaha, Black Bear, Luck, Lake of the Woods, Rainbow and Dead Indian.

SILVICULTURAL WORK

Major timber sales in operation were Pelican Bay Lumber Company on Varney and Four Mile; Fred Melhase, Moore Brothers, Utter and Burns and Long Lake lumber companies, all on Klamath District. (Closed timber sale cards are in files of the supervisor's office of Rogue River National Forest.)

Planting projects included Cat Hill, where approximately 1,000 acres were seeded to Scotch pine, European larch and Norway spruce, and 300 acres on Brushy Hill in Ashland Canyon. This seeding was all done on snow from November, 1910, to February, 1911. John Holst was in charge of the work, assisted by J. J. Simmerville, Bill Fruit, Frank Carlson, Carl Neal, Hodgson, Huffer, and some temporary laborers. They camped in tents at Twin Ponds, elevation 5,500 feet above sea level. Supplies were hauled by wagon as far as roads were passable, then packed by horse. Snowshoe Camp was named by the fact that the crew worked on snowshoes. The deep snow permitted them to walk over the burned brush in areas which they could not otherwise have traversed. Work continued on every day that storms would permit, even on Thanksgiving and Christmas Days. Brief report of examination of plantation, made in 1911, shows that the broadcast-seeding of larch and spruce was a complete failure, but that the spot-seeding of Scotch and Yellow pine appeared to be partially successful. Assistant Forester W. B. Greeley and Assistant District Forester Ames examined the plantation and believed the soil was not suitable for the species.

In the fall of 1910, Region 1 circularized all forests, asking each forest officer to donate $1.00 for the care of injured and burial of persons killed on the Montana fires. This was before legislation provided for compensation for injury.

GRAZING NOTES FOR 1910

General Grazing Conditions. Season started early and the range developed 2 or 3 weeks before opening of grazing season. No early

Cat Hill Seeding Project

Snowshoe Camp. (Shake roof under construction.) Forest officers' camp on the Cat Hill seeding project.

Dinner time for the seeding crew.

Cat Hill Seeding Project

Ranger Simmerville, Guards Nuffler and hodgson and an unidentified laborer hauling in wood at Twin Ponds during the Cat Hill seeding project of 1910.

Reforestation of the Cat Hill burn by artificial seeding in the winter of 1910.

Early Day Logging on Crater National Forest

National Forest.
Logging at Odessa

Unloading logs at Odessa on Klamath Lake, 1908.

Logging with the big wheels. Pelican Bay Lumber Company sale, 1913.

entries permitted. No rain in summer resulted in severe drought. However, grass had a good start by July 1 and no hardship resulted.

Stock entered the forest in poor condition but due to good forage they soon fattened and by the latter part of August a large percentage of beef cattle was marketed. Some ranchers went out of business due to scarcity and high price of hay.

"Methods of Handling Stock. About 25% of the stock which came off the summer range never receive any hay during the winter. They are turned loose on the exposed foothills to shift for themselves. The foothill range has for the past 20 years been overstocked, and consequently the cattle that receive no attention during the winter come out in the spring in exceedingly poor condition. If there is no more than 25% loss, some of the stockmen consider their stock have passed the winter successfully.

"The lack of community interest among the stockmen is very noticeable and this same condition has existed ever since grazing in this section of the country began. No cooperation, except by one or two individuals prevails anywhere among users of the Forest. An attempt was made last year to get them to cooperate in buying salt and hiring riders, but it was impossible."

Range Divisions. No change over last year. Ashland Creek Watershed closed to grasing.

Driveways. No need for additional ones. Recommended 5 drift fences:

(1) Between Dailey Prairie and Elk Prairie - 3 miles.
(2) Between Little Elk and Dead Indian, and South Fork - 3 miles.
(3) Between Conde Range and Soda Range - 3 miles.
(4) Between Little Elk and Moon Prairie - 4 miles.
(5) Between Willetts Range and Winter Range - 1 mile.

"Permit Allotments. Due to so much patented land, 90% of permits are under Regulation 54. Recommend no maximum limit as there is no chance for range monopoly."

"Protection and Improvement. Losses negligible. Some reseeding being done on burned-over areas."

Stock Associations. No recognized grazing associations.

Recommendations. 8,250 cattle)
5,000 sheep) for 1911
2,000 goats)
500 hogs)

Seasons - no change (they varied from yearlong to 4 months).

Fees - no change.

1911

PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor - Martin I. Erickson
Deputy Supervisor - Samuel S. Swenning
Forest Assistants - Harold D. Foster
William E. White
Forest Clerks - Billie I. Shannon
Annie D. O'Brien

Administrative Divisions (Districts):

District No.	Name	Ranger in Charge	Title	Hdqtrs.
1	Upper Rogue	George H. West	Asst.For.Rgr.	Mill Cr. R.S.
2	Butte Falls	John D. Holst	Asst.For.Rgr.	Mosquito R.S.
3	Dead Indian	James J. Simmerville	Asst.For.Rgr.	Moon Pr. R.S.
4	Odessa	William C. Neff	Forest Rgr.	Odessa R.S.
5	Fort Klamath	Stephen A. Moore	Asst.For.Rgr.	Seven Mile R.S.
6	Ashland	Floyd M. DuBois	Asst.For.Rgr.	Ashland
7	Applegate	Horace G. Whitney	Asst.For.Rgr.	Star R.S.
8	Trail	Andrew T. Poole	Asst.For.Rgr.	Trail R.S.
9	Bessie Creek	Edward S. Kerby	Forest Guard	Bessie R.S.
10	Clover	Walter F. Wright	Asst.For.Rgr.	Clover R.S.
11	Hutton	William C. Fruit	Asst.For.Rgr.	Hutton R.S.

Scaler - Duncan L. McKay, Jr., Pelican Bay sales.

Forest Guards:

Assigned to	Name	Hdqtrs.
Applegate	Clint Gallatin	Little Applegate
Applegate	Benjamin L. Campbell	Steamboat R.S.
Ashland	Robert Goodyear	Ashland Canyon
Butte Falls	Carl R. Neal	Lodgepole R.S.
Butte Falls	A. T. Sackrider	Lodgepole R.S.
Butte Falls	B. W. Pead	34-2 area
Dead Indian	Albert L. Peachey	Big Elk R.S.
Dead Indien	Royal T. Cambers	Moon Prairie R.S.
Odessa	Frank L. Carlson	Pelican Bay R.S.
Odessa	Mr. Zachary	Pelican Bay R.S.
Trail	J. D. Van Dyke	Trail R.S.
Upper Rogue	Henry Koontz	Brown's Cabin R.S.
Upper Rogue	Mark Koontz	Huckleberry Mt. R.S.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

John D. Holst served as ranger on Butte Falls District until August. He was then assigned to work with Forest Assistant Foster. They finished cruising on Labor Day. Upon arriving at Pelican Bay Holst was immediately assigned as scaler on the Pelican Bay Lumber Company sale at Pelican Bay.

James J. Simmerville was transferred to the Butte Falls District to replace Holst.

Albert L. Peachey, Forest Guard, was placed in charge of the Dead Indian District to replace Simmerville.

John E. Gribble returned to the Crater Forest in February from his detail to the district office on claims work.

Guard Carl B. Neal, reappointed Forest Guard on April 1, took a 9-months leave of absence starting September 2, to attend the Yale Forestry School. A. T. Sackrider replaced Neal as Guard at Lodgepole Ranger Station.

E. A. Braniff, Forest Assistant, was detailed to the Crater Forest for the summer, to help on reconnaissance work on the Forest. His tenure is believed to have been from February, 1911 to January, 1912.

Edward S. Kerby and Anna R. Kincaid were married on June 29, 1911, in Ashland, Oregon. Horace G. Whitney was married on September 16.

Edward S. Kerby, Forest Guard, was reappointed on April 3. Henry E. Koontz was reappointed Forest Guard on April 10.

Assistant Ranger Walter F. Wright requested leave of absence from October 16 to May 1.

Assistant Ranger Albert L. Peachey was on furlough from November 1 until May 31.

Bert McKee was reappointed Forest Guard during the worst part of the fire season and helped patrol the area around Steamboat.

Duncan L. McKay, Jr., scaler, resigned in July.

ALLOTMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1912

Miscellaneous Roll			$ 7,225
General Expense:	Timber Sales	$5,500	
	Land Examination	300	
	Travel	1,800	
	Rent	600	
	Station Supplies	200	
	Horse Feed	1,000	
	Executive Expense	400	10,400
	Subtotal brought forward		$17,625
Statutory Rolls			15,800
Total Allotments			$33,425

SILVICULTURAL WORK

The Cat Hill reseeding job went ahead during the early part of the year, finally ending in March. James J. Simmerville was in charge, assisted by William C. Fruit, Frank Carlson, R. Hodgson, H. D. Nuffer, George H. West, Andrew T. Poole, Horace G. Whitney, and three temporary men. Jess Fredenburg served as packer, supplying provisions for the camp. Supervisor Erickson also helped out for several periods of two weeks or less. They camped in tents at Elk Wallows in Section 16, T. 35 S., R. 4 E., W.M. There was six feet of snow on the ground at camp in January. A total of 1,100 acres were seeded to Scotch Pine, European larch, and Norway spruce, 500 acres by seed spots and 600 acres by scattering seed on the snow. A total of 1,135 pounds of seed was used. One man can seed eight acres per day on snowshoes.

Ranger DuBois also reseeded 350 acres on Brushy Hill up Ashland Creek, by the seed-spot method.

The timber sale to Pelican Bay Lumber Co., Klamath Falls, was approved by Chief Forester Henry S. Graves on May 29, 1911. It included a total volume of 103,512,000 board feet of timber valued at $271,889.75. It expired June 30, 1916. Sale area included Varney Creek and Four Mile Creek. The company built a canal from Pelican Bay to high ground. It was 3/4 mile long, 50 feet wide, 8 feet deep, and cost $6,000 to $8,000 to build. They also constructed a sawmill with a capacity of 150,000 board feet per day, 3 miles above Klamath Falls at the foot of Upper Klamath Lake, at Shippington. They built a large camp near Pelican Bay, employing a crew of 50 or 60 men in the woods. They will log in the most modern fashion, using donkey engines and logging railways.

Other sales made were to Fred Melhase on Jan. 12, 1911, for a total volume of 4,469,000 board feet of timber valued at $12,289.75.

Another sale was made on May 16, 1911, by Supervisor Erickson, to Eugene Fowler and F. A. Crane of Ashland for 500 cords of wood valued at $241.25. It expired on October 1, 1911. Cost of sale administration was $54.13.

Another sale to Utter & Burns, Fort Klamath, was approved by Charles H. Flory, District Forester, on Nov. 10, 1911, for a total volume of 3,445,000 board feet valued at $10,990.25.

E. A. Braniff, Forest Assistant, with a reconnaissance crew of about 15 forest students completed a survey and cruise of the timber on the east side of the Cascade Range, between Crater Lake Park and Pelican Butte.

Harold D. Foster and John D. Folst cruised the timber on a strip 300 feet wide from Willow Creek on the Butte Falls District across the mountain to Malone Springs, above Pelican Bay. This was done in the event that the Pacific and Eastern Railroad would extend across the mountains. They also cruised the timber at Four Mile Lake that will be flooded when the lake is raised to form an irrigation reservoir.

The rangers collected forest tree seed in the fall, mostly Western white pine and Noble fir. They shipped four or five wagonloads of seed from Central Point, collected by Rangers West, Kerby, and Peachey. Ranger Wright also collected seed around Clover Creek.

Bulletin #100 of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, entitled "The Crater National Forest, Its Resources and Their Conservation" was issued on Nov. 28, 1911. This bulletin is in the files of the Rogue River National Forest.

IMPROVEMENT WORK

Lodgepole Ranger Station house completed.

A trail 3½ miles long was constructed by Simmerville, Peachey, Kerby and Underwood between Lodgepole and Black Bear Stations.

Rangers Whitney and Fruit built two trails up the Middle Fork of the Applegate to make Fruit's travel over his district easier.

The Crater Lake Road was completed on June 22. It was cleared for a width of 18 or 20 feet. All brush was burned. They constructed a new bridge across Whiskey Creek and 2½ miles of new road. They moved camp to the John Day Trail and on July 5 had this 23 miles of trail completely cut out, so that now access was easy to Diamond Lake.

A small cabin, 12 x 16 feet, was built on Ashland Creek about ¼ mile above the City intake.

A new cabin was built at the Star Ranger Station. A new fence was built at Moon Prairie which will be the headquarters for the Dead Indian District in place of Dead Indian near Lily Glen.

Telephone lines were constructed between Prospect and Brown's Cabin by P. Stidham, and between Butte Falls and Lodgepole by Ed Fry. By August 16, the telephone crews had built 60 miles of lines with about five miles to complete, between Imnaha Tool Cabin to Bessie Ranger Station. The Butte Falls-Brown's Cabin telephone system extends from Butte Falls, where connections are made with Medford, to Lodgepole, Prospect Trail, Imnaha Cabin, Prospect, Mill Creek, Woodruff Meadows, Union Creek, and Brown's Cabin. It was now possible to make connections from any point on this line with Medford via Butte Falls or via Prospect. Ranger Wright with one or two men built a line from Clover Creek Ranger Station to Buck Lake and the Dead Indian line, making it possible to talk to Medford. The telephone line from Ashland to Ashland Butte, a distance of about 15 miles, was completely repaired. Frank Carlson and one man constructed a telephone line between Four Mile Lake and Long Lake, a distance of four miles.

They also constructed a trail from Island Lake to Blue Canyon, and built the Lake of the Woods fence and the Long Lake Tool Cabin.

FIRE WORK

The Jackson County Fire Protection Association was formed on June 10, due to the diligent work of Supervisor Erickson, to get the timber owners to unite in a combined effort to reduce the annual fire loss. Messrs. F. A. Elliott, State Forester, and C. S. Chapman, Secretary and Manager of the Oregon Forest Fire Association, helped to organize the Jackson County Association. A fire warden was appointed by the State for Jackson County, and a number of guards were employed by the Association to patrol their holdings, and acted as State Fire Wardens.

Some of the rangers on the Crater also were commissioned as State Fire Wardens for the fire season.

A motorcycle was transferred from the Olympic National Forest to the Crater Forest in August, for patrolling the Crater Lake Highway. The patrol was necessary to search for careless campers who left their campfires, and to catch vandals who shoot the insulators along the telephone line. William E. White was detailed to this job as he was acquainted with motorcycles. The patrol was difficult as the deep pumice dust impeded travel. This was the first piece of mechanized equipment on the Crater Forest.

By September there had been 58 fires extinguished by forest officers on the Crater Forest. Five of these fires burned over 100 acres each, but the majority were small and about 20% were campfires. The largest was at Woodruff Meadows, covering 480 acres. Next in size was the Annie Creek Fire, burning about 350 acres.

There was a noticeable improvement in the attitude of the public this year toward care with fire in the woods.

Hunting season opened August 1, and attention of the field officers was called to the increased fire danger resulting therefrom. The Supervisor also suggested that each officer wear a red cap or fasten a bell on the neck of his saddle horse.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES (From "The Crater Ranger" 1911)

Desk calendars were supplied to the office force and rangers to replace the promise cards, to improve efficiency.

***

The supervisor's office rented in February a Burrough's type adding machine for $5.00 per month. They could not afford to buy one as they cost about $375.

***

During the absence of Mr. Erickson in February, Ranger Neff was Acting Supervisor.

***

Messrs. Erickson and Swenning made a trip in June to the Klamath country. They followed the Grizzly Ridge to Dead Indian, then over the trails to Fish Lake and Lake of the Woods. After completing their work at Pelican Bay they went to Seven Mile Lake, visited Braniff at his camp on Three Mile Creek, crossed the Cascade Mountains via Huckleberry Trail, McKie's Camp and Bessie Rock. They found six feet of snow on top of the mountains but it was solid enough to carry horses.

***

The Medford office moved on August 1 from the Jackson County Bank Building to the upper floor of the new Schemerhorn and Palm's Building on South Fir Street.

***

There were 500 people at Odessa on Labor Day; travel was by steamboat, and they enjoyed baseball, races and dancing.

LANDS ACTIVITIES

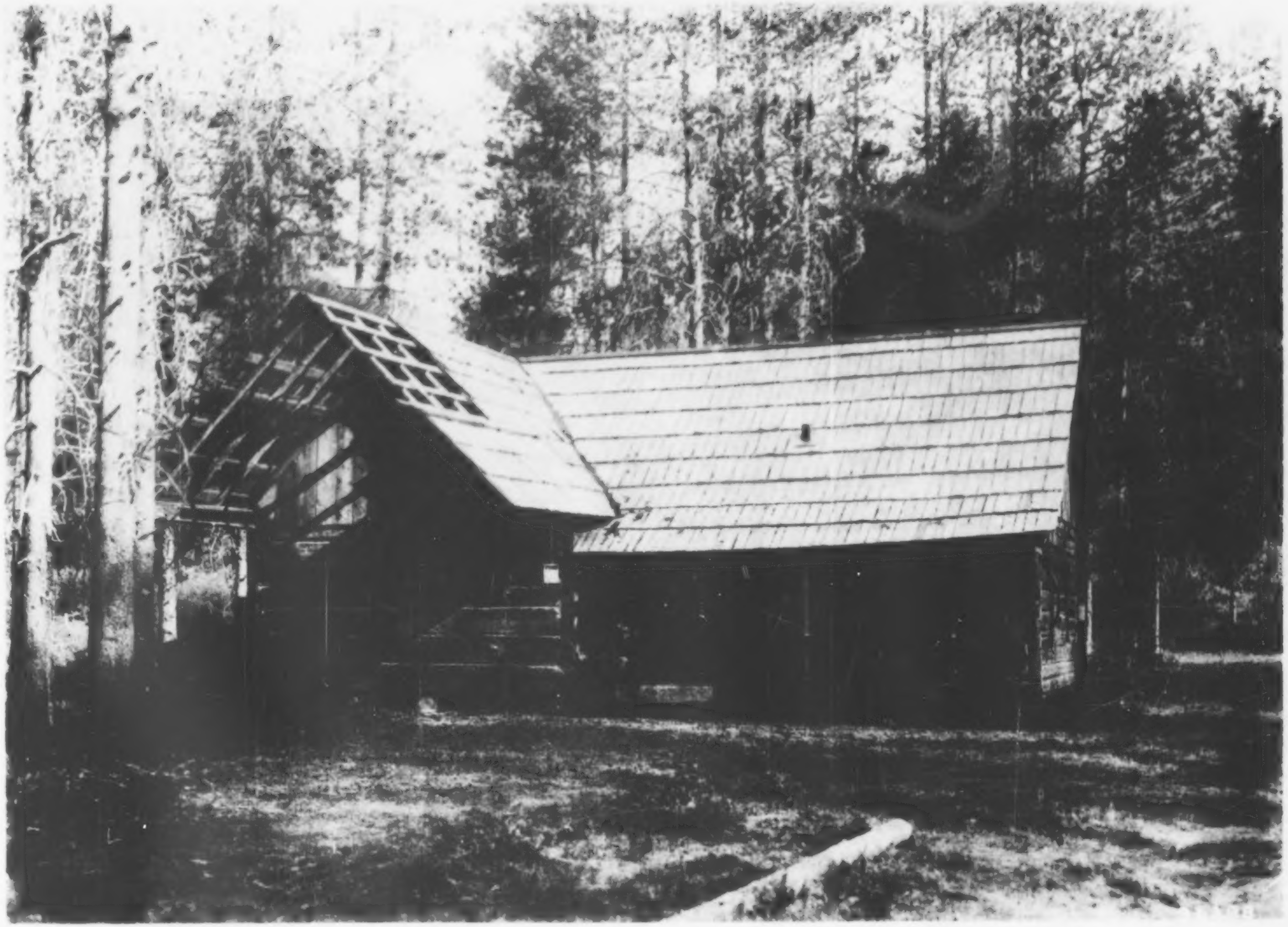
By Presidential Proclamation dated June 30, 1911, and effective July 1, 1911, some additions and eliminations were made to the Crater National Forest. The map following this page depicts, for the most part, these changes. One that is not shown on the map is the "Panhandle Area" east of Crater Lake National Park. This area was transferred to the Paulina National Forest, by the same Proclamation on June 30, 1911.

REPORT OF THE FORESTER - NOV. 24, 1911
(For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1911)

> "The policy of reducing the overhead charges to a minimum and expending the available money on operating expenses has been carefully applied also on the Forests themselves. In general, the organization of a Forest consists of a supervisor, deputy supervisor, a forest clerk and a group of rangers. The need of the deputy supervisor is to enable constant field supervision of the rangers and their work. An efficient clerk is frequently

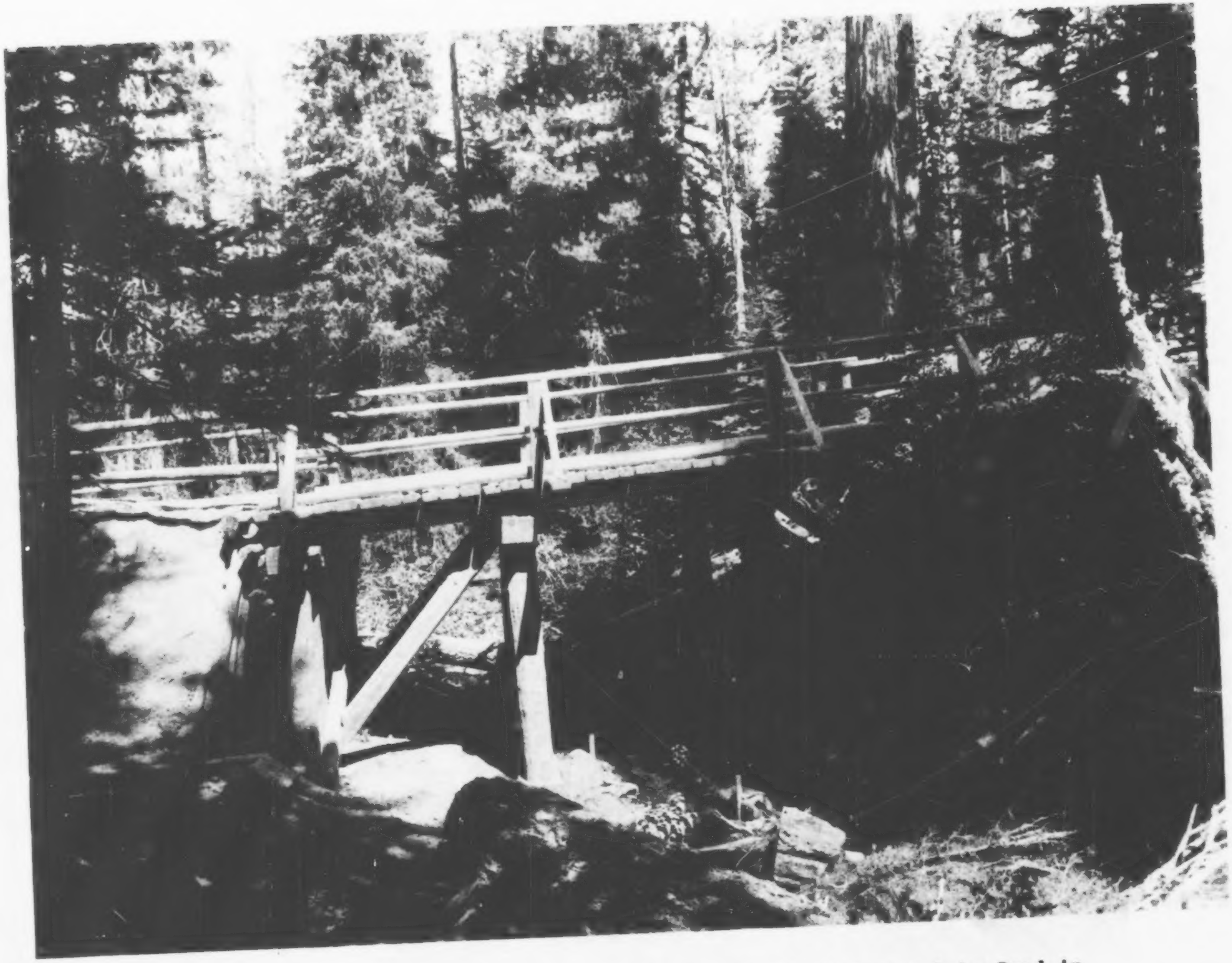
able to handle the bulk of the routine office business, so that often the supervisor and deputy supervisor can be in the field at the same time.......Where the work requires it, a forest assistant is assigned to the supervisor's office to assist him in miscellaneous lines of technical work and in such experimental and scientific studies as may be conducted on the Forest. In general there is a group of permanent rangers on each forest employed during the entire year. The force of rangers is kept down to the smallest number compatible with a permanent organization. During the summer additional rangers are appointed for from three to six months of service. The latter are recruited from the civil service register, as in the case of the permanent rangers. Temporary forest guards are also appointed during the summer for fire patrol, the construction of trails, and other temporary work.

"A systematic plan has been introduced to bring about the most effective distribution of the ranger's time. A detailed cost keeping plan has been put into effect, and the forest officers are developing plans on each Forest to make the ranger's work more effective. Already excellent results are being obtained, for the rangers as well as the higher officers have undertaken the problem with enthusiasm."



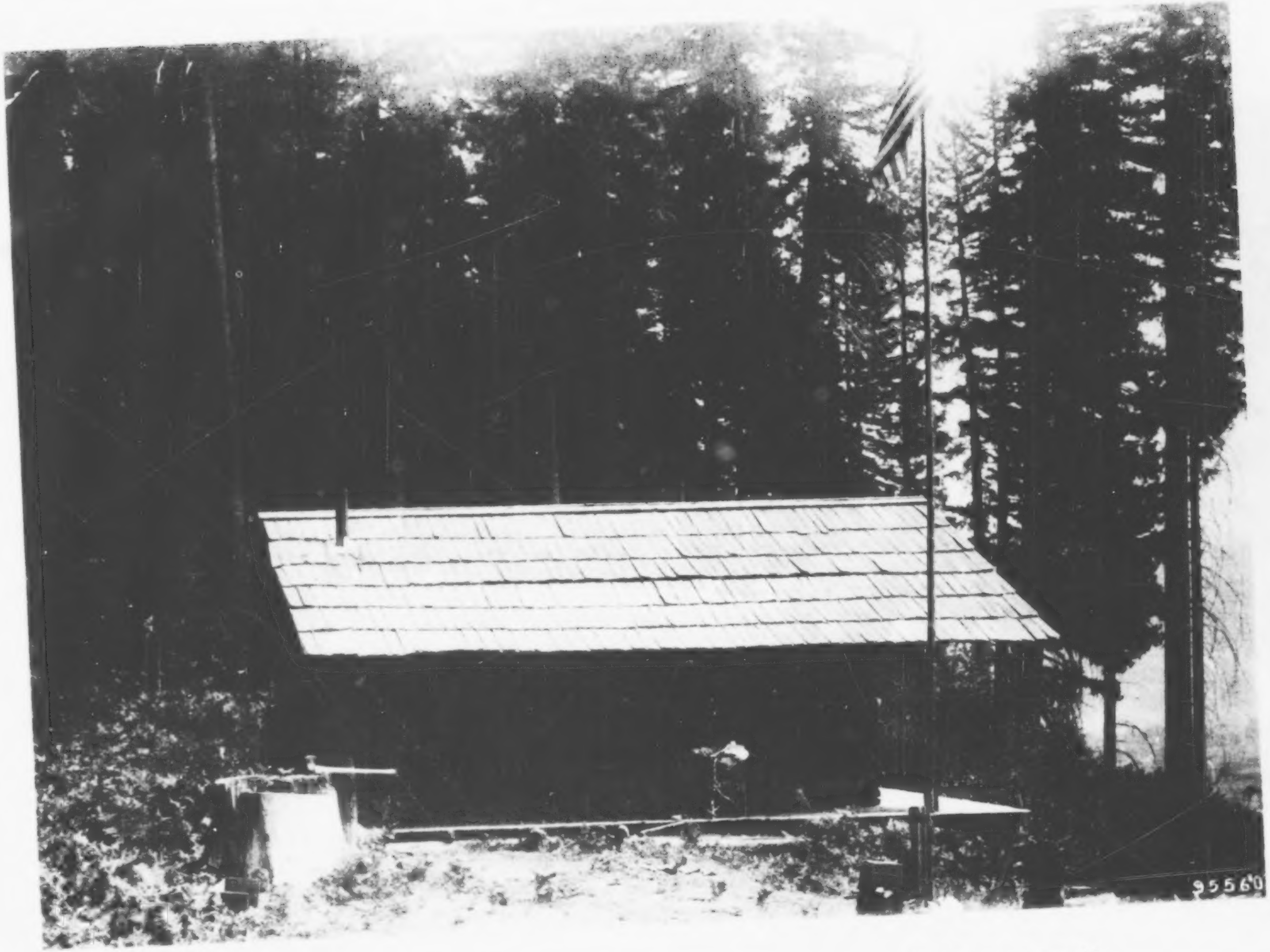
Brown's Cabin Ranger Station. A three-room log cabin, fifteen miles north of Prospect.

- A. C. Varela, 8-27-11.

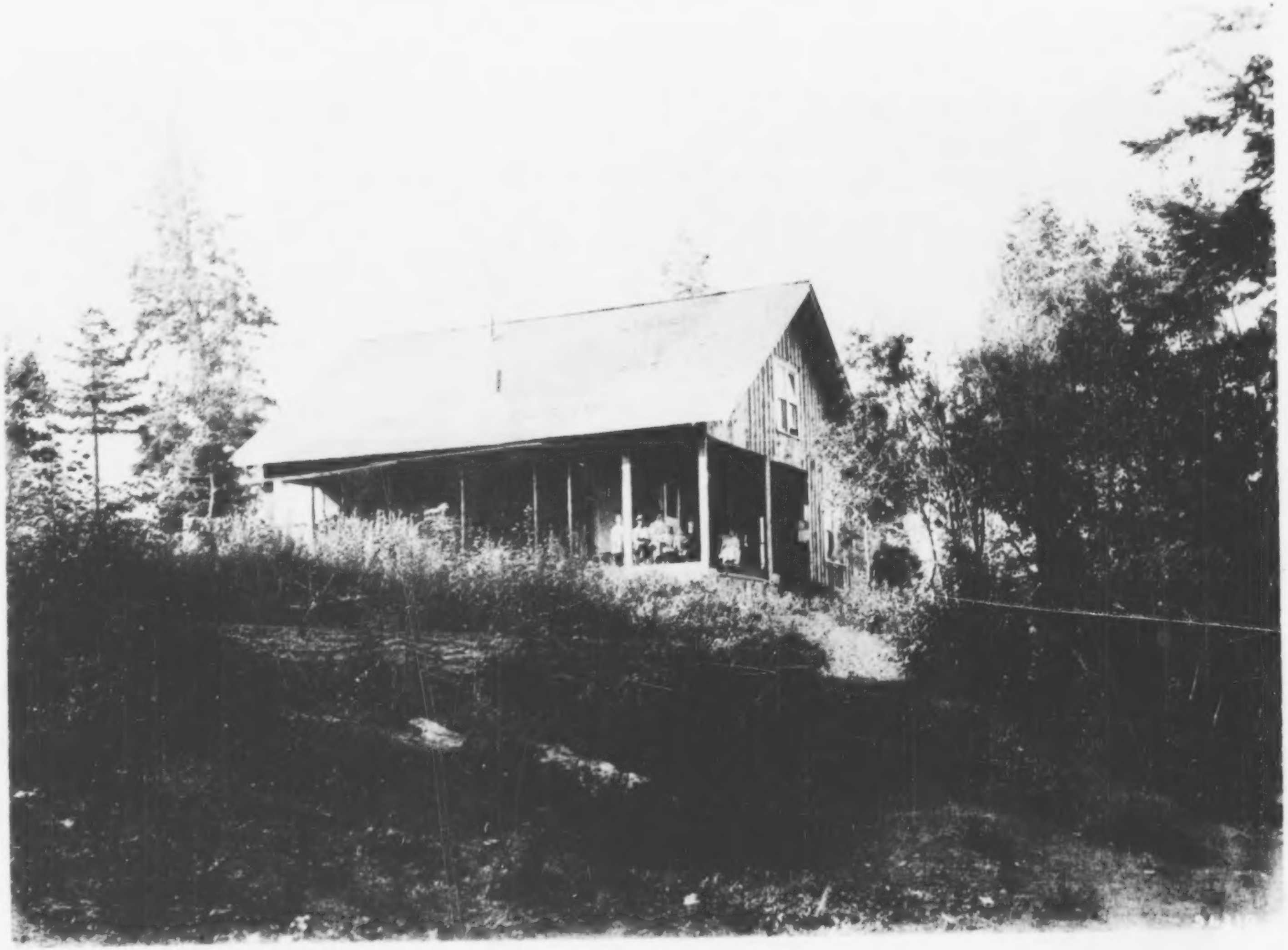


Whiskey Creek Bridge from upstream, built on Medford-Crater Lake Road in 1911 by the Forest Service at a cost of $150.

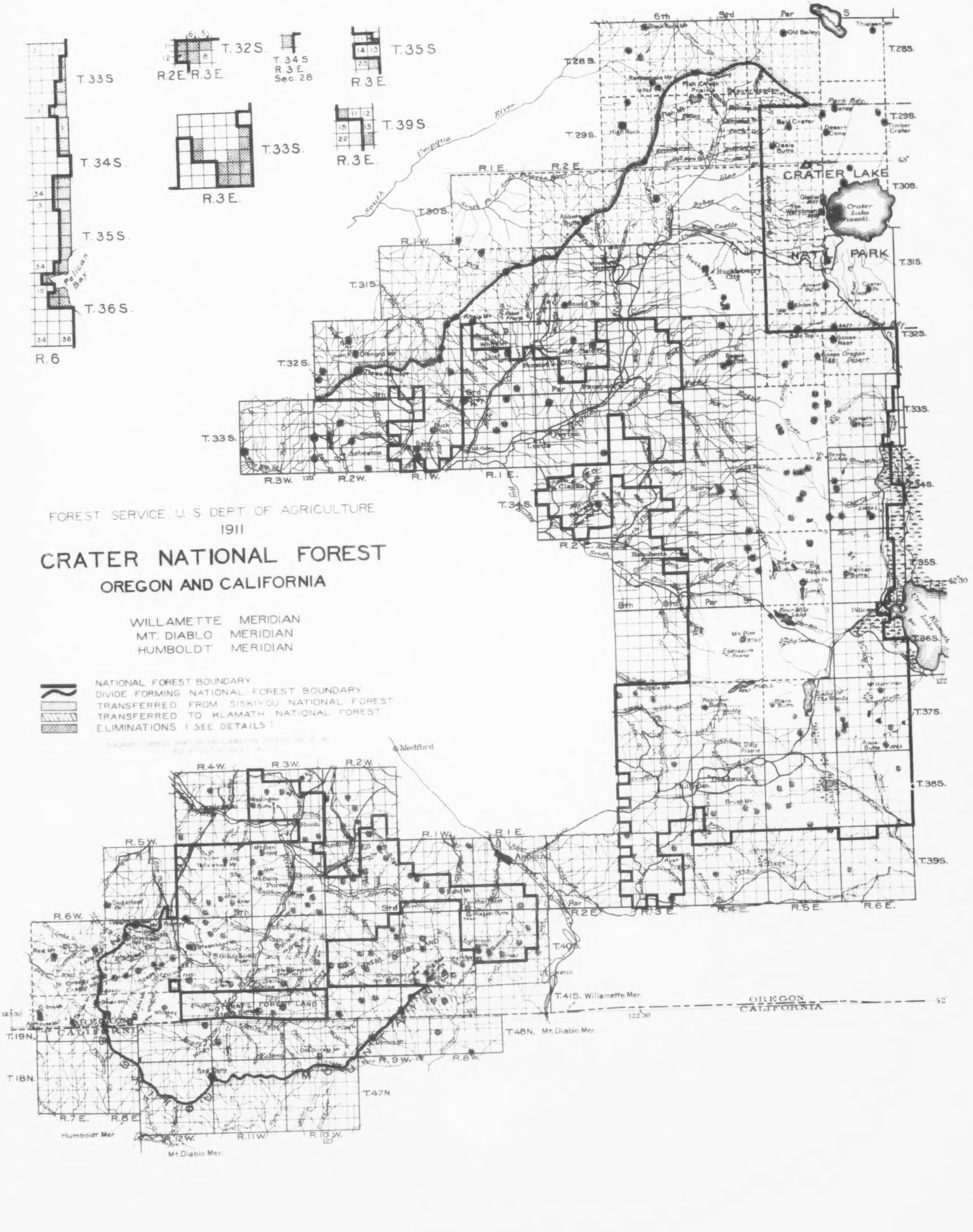
- A. G. Varela, 8-29-11.



Mill Creek Ranger Station, six miles north of Prospect. "Cabin was built years ago by a homesteader," according to the photographer.
- A. C. Varela, 8-25-11.



Odessa Ranger Station. Ranger Neff and family on porch.
- A. G. Varela, 9-2-11.



FOREST SERVICE, U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
1911

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN
HUMBOLDT MERIDIAN

▬	NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
～	DIVIDE FORMING NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
▭	TRANSFERRED FROM SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST
▨	TRANSFERRED TO KLAMATH NATIONAL FOREST
▩	ELIMINATIONS (SEE DETAILS)

CRATER LAKE NAT'L PARK
Crater Lake
Upper Klamath Lake
Pelican Bay
Medford
Ashland
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
T.41S. Willamette Mer.
T.48N. Mt. Diablo Mer.
Humboldt Mer.
Mt. Diablo Mer.
T.33S.
T.34S.
T.35S.
T.36S.
R.6
T.32S.
R.2E. R.3E.
T.34S. R.3E. Sec. 28
R.3E.
T.39S.
NOT NAT'L FOREST LAND

1912 TO 1916

Very few records were available for this five-year period. No diaries, except for one, Stephen A. Moore, were available. However, the data compiled is believed to be authentic. Mrs. Anah Kerby furnished data on her husband Edward S. Kerby's work at Pelican. W. H. Merritt, Portland, Ore., furnished data on the forest examiners, Deputy Supervisor Swenning, and several of the rangers. Bert A. Mason, James J. Simmerville, William L. Jones, John T. Holst, John E. Gribble, Royal A. (Doc) Cambers, Bruce Hoffman, and Martin L. Erickson also furnished data for this period. Mrs. Lee C. Port also furnished some information, as did Horace G. Whitney.

The personnel for this period would have been very sketchy without the help of the individuals mentioned above.

PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor - Martin L. Erickson
Deputy Supervisor - Samuel S. Swenning (until April 1913)
E. H. McDaniels (EOD July 1913) (Transferred June 1916)
A. E. Cohoon (EOD July 1916)

Forest Assistants (title changed to Forest Examiner, 7/1/13) - Harold D. Foster
William E. White (until December 1914)
E. A. Braniff (July 1911 to January 1912)
Bruce Hoffman (EOD spring 1914)
Oliver F. Erickson (EOD October 1916)

Forest Clerks - Billie I. Shannon (until November 1912)
E. Violet Cook (EOD Sept. 12, 1912)
Annie D. O'Brien (until April 1914)

Forest Rangers:

Dist. No.	Name	Ranger in Charge	Tenure	Hdqtrs.
1	Prospect	George H. West	Thru 1914	Mill Cr. RS
		Bert A. Mason	EOD 1915	Mill Cr. RS
2	Mosquito	James J. Simmerville	Thru 1915	Mosquito RS
		William L. Jones	EOD spring 1916	Mosquito RS
3	Big Elk	Albert L. Peachey		Moon Pr. RS
4	Clover Cr.			
5	Odessa	William C. Neff	Until Nov. 18, 1912	Odessa RS
		Edward S. Kerby	EOD September 1912	Pelican RS
6	Ashland	Stephen A. Moore	3/25/12 - 3/18/14	Ashland
7	Star	Horace G. Whitney	Until spring 1913	Star RS
		John E. Gribble	1913	Star RS
		Stephen A. Moore	3/20/14 - 4/20/16	Star RS
		Joseph L. Mackechnie	EOD April 24, 1916	Star RS

8	Trail	Andrew T. Poole	Until June 15, 1916	Trail RS
		William C. Pruitt	EOD June 16, 1916	Trail RS
9	Hutton	William C. Pruitt	Until Mar. 24, 1915	Hutton RS
10	Jessie			
11	Seven Mile			

(The above district names taken from Crater Fire Plan for 1913.)

Scalers at Pelican Bay:
John T. Holst
George E. West (from 1915 on)
Stephen A. Moore (from April 29, 1916)
Andrew T. Poole (June 16, 1916 thru 1917)
Royal A. (Doc) Cambers (from 1914 on)

Some of the Forest Guards during this period were: William L. Jones, 1912-13 Huckleberry Mountain, 1914 Woodruff Meadows; Bert A. Mason, 1912-13 Hamaker Meadows, 1914 Brown's Cabin (as assistant ranger); Mark Koontz, Rogue River country; Clint Gallatin, 1912 at Sterling Ranger Station; Strickland, 1912 lookout on Ashland Butte; Royal Cambers, 1912 Moon Prairie, 1913 Lake of the Woods; Gus Stinson, 1913 lookout on Ashland Butte. Lee C. Port received his appointment as Forest Guard at $900 per annum on June 1, 1913, and was stationed at Sterling Ranger Station that summer. He was terminated on September 30. Port then received his appointment as Assistant Forest Ranger on June 1, 1914, and spent that summer at Lodgepole Ranger Station, and the summers of 1915 and 1916 at Hutton Ranger Station where he worked for Rangers Moore and Mackechnie.

Fort McKee was lookout on Palmer Peak; Bob Moore at Sturgis Ranger Station, 1914; J. C. Burton entered on duty May 4, 1915, at Star Ranger Station; Elmo Throckmorton also a guard; Cary Culy, lookout at Windy Peak; Dave Kennedy, guard at Sterling Ranger Station; Bert McKee, guard at Thompson Creek Ranger Station; all on Applegate District in 1915.

William P. Parker was lookout on Rustler Peak, Butte Falls District, from 1913 until 1916. Mark Cline served at Lodgepole Ranger Station. (year unknown.)

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Deputy Supervisor Samuel S. Swenning transferred to the Tongass National Forest, Alaska, on March 20, 1913. He resigned from the Service on March 31, 1914. He was replaced by E. H. McDaniels from July 1913 until June 1916. A. E. Cohoon was assigned as Deputy Supervisor under Bartrum in 1905. It is not known where he was prior to his assignment to the Crater in 1916.

The "Forest Assistant" title was changed on July 1, 1913, to "Forest Examiner." William E. White was transferred in December, 1914. E. A. Braniff, Forest Examiner, left the Crater in January, 1912. Bruce Hoffman was transferred in the spring of 1914 to the Crater. Oliver F. Ericson, Forest Examiner, was on the Crater from about October 1916 to June 1917.

William J. Paeth, forest examiner, also had an assignment on the Crater during the spring of 1913. His tenure is not known.

Billie L. Shannon, forest clerk, transferred in November, 1912, to the District Office, Portland. He was replaced by Miss E. Violet Cook who entered on duty September 9, 1912. Annie E. O'Brien stayed on the job until April, 1914. Miss Cook took care of the office work alone after Miss O'Brien left, in a creditable manner, often serving as "Acting Forest Supervisor" during the supervisor's absence.

Some mention was made by Steve Moore on Oct. 1, 1914, that a Miss Lee was working in the supervisor's office at Medford. No other mention is made of her.

George H. West served as district ranger on Prospect District through 1914 when he was assigned as scaler at Pelican Bay. Bert A. Mason worked in 1912 and 1913 as forest guard at Hamaker Meadows for George H. West. He was appointed assistant forest ranger in 1914 and spent that summer at Brown's Cabin under West. He was placed in charge of the Prospect District in 1915 and worked in that capacity through 1917.

James J. Simmerville continued as district ranger at Butte Falls until the fall of 1915 when he resigned from the Service. William L. Jones worked as forest Guard at Huckleberry Mountain in 1912 and 1913. He worked at Woodruff Meadows as a patrolman in 1914, all under George H. West. He was placed in charge of the Butte Falls District in the spring of 1916.

William C. Neff resigned as forest ranger at Odessa on Nov. 18, 1912. He was reinstated in the same capacity on April 21, 1913, on the Whitman National Forest, Oregon, and resigned on April 10, 1915. Edward S. Kerby and his wife moved from Bessie Creek Ranger Station in September, 1912, to Pelican Ranger Station and served as forest ranger on the Pelican Bay District. Kerby attended the Ranger Short Course at the University of Washington, Seattle, with S. A. Moore, from Dec. 27, 1911, to March 22, 1912.

Frank L. Carlson moved to Seven Mile Ranger Station in the spring of 1912 as assistant ranger in charge of the Ft. Klamath District. Stephen A. Moore, assistant ranger, attended the Ranger Short Course at the University of Washington from Dec. 27, 1911, to March 22, 1912. He then bought a house in Ashland and assumed charge of the Ashland District on March 25, 1912. He served in this capacity until March 18, 1914, when he was transferred to the Star Ranger Station on the Applegate River. He served as assistant ranger in charge of the Applegate District until April 20, 1916, when he was assigned to scaling logs on the Pelican Bay sales. Moore and his family spent a year in a tent until the first house was built. His wife suffered much from the cold and was ill most of the winters. Joseph L. Mackechnie was assigned to the Crater on April 24, 1916, and was placed in charge of the Applegate District at Star Ranger Station.

Andrew T. Poole served as assistant ranger in charge of the Trail District until June 15, 1916, when he was assigned to scaling logs at Pelican Bay. William C. Fruit, assistant ranger, took over the Trail District on June 16, 1916. Fruit served as assistant ranger at Hutton

Ranger Station until March 24, 1915, when he left for his home in the Willamette Valley. He later resigned on June 30, 1915, but was hired in June 1916, to replace Andy Poole as ranger in charge of the Trail District while Poole helped out on the scaling job at Pelican Bay. After Fruit left in 1915 the Hutton District was absorbed by the Applegate District.

ORGANIZATION

Sometime during this five-year period, ranger districts were reorganized. In 1916 there were but eight districts, while from 1910 to 1913 there were eleven. These eight districts are shown on the accompanying map and were described as follows in 1916:

District No. 1. Prospect - area 237,052 acres. Headquarters, Mill Creek Ranger Station, Prospect, Ore. District Ranger: Bert A. Mason.

District No. 2. Butte Falls - area 139,341 acres. Headquarters, Mosquito Ranger Station, Butte Falls, Ore. District Ranger: William L. Jones.

District No. 3. Dead Indian - area 117,996 acres. Headquarters, Moon Prairie Ranger Station, Lilyglen, Ore. District Ranger: Albert L. Peachey.

District No. 4. Pelican Bay - area 175,436 acres. Headquarters, Pelican Ranger Station, Rocky Point, Ore. District Ranger: Edward S. Kerby.

District No. 5. Fort Klamath - area 132,150 acres. Headquarters, Seven Mile Ranger Station, Ft. Klamath, Ore. District Ranger: Frank I. Carlson.

District No. 6. Ashland - area 56,3[illegible] acres. Headquarters, Long's Cabin, Ashland, Ore. District Ranger: ________________.

District No. 7. Big Applegate - area 208,019 acres. Headquarters, Star Ranger Station, Ruch, Ore. District Ranger: Joseph I. Mackechnie.

District No. 8. Trail - area 76,027 acres. Headquarters, Trail Ranger Station, Trail, Ore. District Ranger: William C. Fruit.

A joint rangers' meeting was held in Medford from Feb. 19 to 22, 1913, with the Crater, Klamath, Shasta and Siskiyou National Forests. C. J. Buck from district office; McLuff, supervisor of Siskiyou; Bartrum, supervisor of Umpqua; Florey, Womack, Rider, Foster, and Paeth were the instructors.

LANDS ACTIVITIES

By Presidential Proclamation dated July 19, 1915, eighty acres in Section 21, T. 49 N., R. 11 W., Mt. Diablo Meridian, near Hutton were eliminated from the Crater National Forest for the Copper townsite. Also, by the same Proclamation, the "Panhandle Area" east of Crater Lake National Park was transferred from the Paulina National Forest to the Crater. Remaining portions of the Pauline were transferred to the Deschutes and Fremont National Forests, and the Paulina National Forest ceased to exist. These changes are also shown on the map following this page, along with the boundaries of the eight ranger districts described above.

Official acreage of the Crater Forest is shown below. Source is a copy of the 4406 report of June 30, 1916.

State	County	Gross Acres	Alienated Acres	Net Acres
California	Siskiyou	61,020	10,755	50,265
Oregon	Douglas	57,125	227	56,898
	Jackson	607,325	233,745	373,580
	Josephine	30,415	320	30,095
	Klamath	406,600	58,989	347,611
Forest total		1,162,485	304,036	858,449

(Note on bottom of form:)

Old Area Table - Crater	1,080,500
Eliminated 7/1915	80
	1,080,420
Paulina - Forester's letter 11/3/15	82,065
	1,162,485

Prepared by L. D. Foster
Acting Forest Supervisor

best copy available

SPECIAL POPULATION REPORT
Crater National Forest

Calendar Year 1912

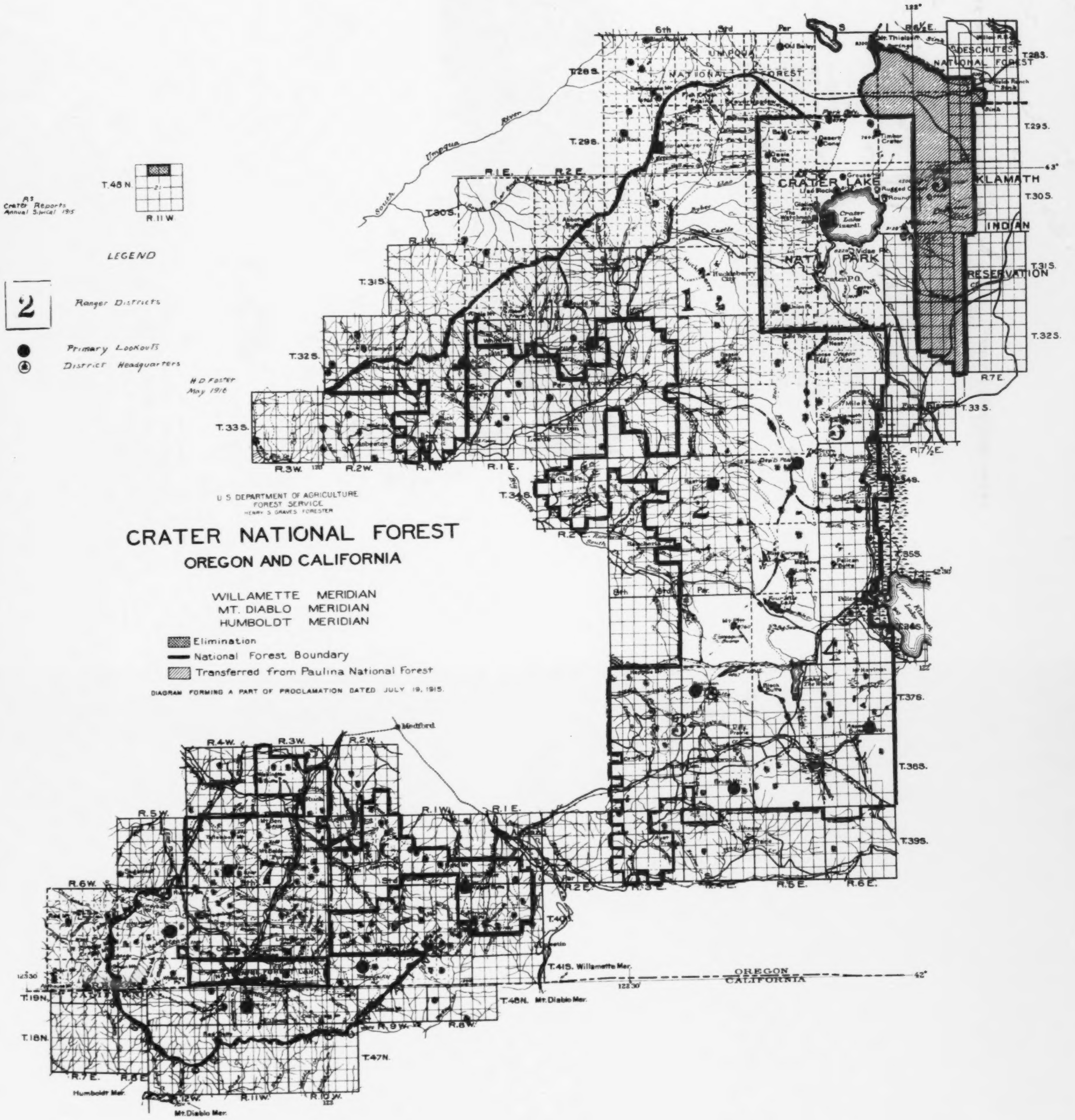
Occupation or Purpose	Within N. F. Boundaries on N. F. Land	 on Private Land	 Total
1. Resident Population: Settlers, etc.			
Principally lumbermen or millmen	7	11	8
Principally stock raisers	4	121	125
Principally miners	57	1	58
Principally farmers	12	76	88
Forest Officers	8	-	8
Other occupations	6	7	13
Women, children & dependents	35	272	307
Total resident population	129	488	617
2. Nomadic Population: Laborers, Campers, etc.			
Logging: driving, scaling, clearing, etc.	322	5	327
Grazing: herders, packers, etc.	64	30	94
Prospecting, cruising, surveying, etc.	106	20	126
Temporary Forest employees	57	-	57
Other occupations	30		30
Campers: hunting, fishing, berry- or nut-picking, boating, bathing, climbing, etc.	3,500		3,500
Guests: at houses, hotels, sanitaria, etc.	125	55	180
Day visitors: picnickers, wayfarers, etc.	2,100	145	2,245
Other purposes	45	25	70
Total nomadic population	6,349	280	6,629
TOTAL RESIDENT AND NOMADIC	6,478	768	7,246

Men, women and children outside the forest, but intruding upon it 160

In addition to above, the total number of men, women and children outside the forest but dependent upon it for any purpose (except water) is 1,000

Forwarded to the District Forester this 25th day of April, 1913

M. L. Erickson, Supervisor



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
HENRY S GRAVES FORESTER

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN
HUMBOLDT MERIDIAN

▩ Elimination
— National Forest Boundary
▨ Transferred from Paulina National Forest

DIAGRAM FORMING A PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED JULY 19, 1915.

R3
Crater Reports
Annual Silvical 1915

LEGEND

2 Ranger Districts

● Primary Lookouts
◉ District Headquarters

H D Foster
May 1916

T.48 N.
21
R.11 W.
UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST
DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST
CRATER LAKE NAT'L PARK
Crater Lake
KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION
South Umpqua River
Medford
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
T.41S. Willamette Mer.
T.48N. Mt. Diablo Mer.
Humboldt Mer.
Mt. Diablo Mer.
1
2
3
4
5
T.28S.
T.29S.
T.30S.
T.31S.
T.32S.
T.33S.
T.34S.
T.35S.
T.36S.
T.37S.
T.38S.
T.39S.
T.47N.
T.18N.
T.19N.
R.3W.
R.2W.
R.1W.
R.1E.
R.2E.
R.3E.
R.4E.
R.5E.
R.6E.
R.6½E.
R.7E.
R.7½E.
R.4W.
R.5W.
R.6W.
R.8W.
R.9W.
R.10W.
R.11W.
R.12W.
R.7E.
R.8E.
43°
42°
122°
122°30'
123°

Forest Rangers who submitted a similar report for their districts were:

Dist. No.	Name	Forest Ranger
1	Prospect	G. H. West
2	Butte Falls	J. J. Simmerville, Asst.
3	Dead Indian	Albert I. Peachey, Asst.
4	Clover Creek	
5	Odessa	by M. L. Erickson
6	Ashland	S. A. Moore
7	Big Applegate	W. C. Fruit, Asst.
8	Trail	Andrew T. Poole
9	Hutton	W. C. Fruit, Asst.
10	Bessie Rock	E. S. Kerby
11	Seven Mile	Frank L. Carlson

Plaza at Hutton, Calif., on Elliot Creek.
- By H. G. Whitney, 1912

(Copy)

Plans, General, Calendar year, 1913

The following shows the assignments of the administrative officers on the Crater National Forest:

District No. 1. The Ranger will go back to his District about May 1, and immediately engage in maintenance of trails, telephone lines, pastures and buildings in that District. The District comprises an area ranging in altitude from 3000 to 7000 feet. There are many miles of roads, trails and telephone lines to be repaired, and most of this work he will have to do alone. Some grazing starts in this District June 1, and from that date until the end of the grazing season he will probably devote 25% of his time to grazing. There will be some improvements constructed in this District this summer, and about 10% of his time will be devoted to that. June 11 examinations and special uses will occupy 10% of his time. Stationing lookout men and guards and helping them to get properly equipped and ready for their duties, and keeping them instructed as to their work during the summer, will occupy 25% of his time. Visiting the camps of the thousands of tourists that travel through this District and maintenance work will occupy another 25% of his time. The remaining time he may have will be devoted to fighting fires and directing the work of fire patroling in his District, and this of course will assume the preponderance to his other duties, and may occupy him if the season is bad fully 50% of his time during the summer season. About December 1 this District Ranger will be called from this District to engage on special assignments in other Districts, or perhaps on winter reconnaissance work. There is absolutely nothing for him to do in this District during the winter months, because at the ranger headquarters there is always three feet of snow from January to the latter part of March, and only a few trappers will be in the District.

District No. 2. This District comprises areas ranging from 2500 to 6000 feet in altitude. Fires may start here as early as July, but they never have because of the usual spring rains during May and June. The snow has all left the District at altitudes of 5000 feet and any kind of work can be carried on in it now. At the present time there is some June 11 work being carried on, and this work will occupy about 15% of the Ranger's time during the season. Maintenance of trails, telephone lines, pastures and other improvements will occupy all of his time during May and June, and approximately 20% of his time during the rest of the season. The fire risk in this District is great. The ranger will probably devote 60% of his time to protection. Grazing, while less important, will probably require 20% of his time. The rest of his time will be devoted to special projects, special uses, timber sales, and general administration.

District No. 3. This District is comprised of areas ranging from 2000 to 6000 feet altitude, mostly on the west side of the Cascade Mountains, and the snow goes early. Improvement and maintenance work can be begun as early as April, and in the higher altitudes that work can be begun in June. Grazing in this District is yearlong in the low altitudes, and it is the most extensive grazing District on the Forest. Probably 50% of his time is spent on that work. Trails and telephone lines, pastures and other improvements, require to be maintained, and fully 25% of the Ranger's time is devoted to that. Fire protection, special use, timber sales, administrative work, will completely occupy the remainder of the Ranger's time.

Districts 4 and 5. These two Districts are combined during the winter season. In the summer they are separated for convenience in fire protection and District 4 is administered by a Forest Guard. No work other than fire protection and improvement work exists in District 4, except a very little grazing.

In District 5 large timber sales occur, and the District Ranger spends about 50% of his time throughout the whole year on timber sale work. Special uses are also abundant and 15% of his time is devoted to them. The examination of June 11 claims occupies fully 10% of his time and the care of wintering stock occupies 15% of his time. Very little of his time can be charged to improvement work or fire protection. He is also supposed to take care of this work, and fire protection together with administration, occupy all the rest of his available time and more than the percentages indicated in bad fire years.

District No. 6. The Ranger in this District has enough June 11 work to occupy 30% of his time and grazing occupies about 25% of his time. Numerous small timber sales have all along taken up 25% of his time and special uses, maintenance of trails and telephone lines have comprised about one-fourth of his duties. The remaining time is spent on administration and general protection. This District includes the Ashland Creek watershed. Special protection is required for this and the Ranger can not very well afford to leave this area without some supervision for any long period of time. The fire risk in this District is rather great, and the boundaries of the Forest irregular, and administration is made rather difficult because of these things.

District No. 7. During all seasons except the fire season, this District is administered by the ranger in charge of District 6. The principal work in the District is grazing, examination of June 11 claims, maintenance of trails and fire protection. In summer the fire protection is the important work, and could occupy the ranger's entire time during July and August and September. Part of his time, however, is used on supervising construction work or in maintenance of trails and telephone lines.

District No. 8. The altitude varies from 1500 to 5000 feet in this District, and is a yearlong district. The Ranger can not however, accomplish much in the winter time, except what little work he can reach from his station. This winter he was engaged at grubbing and clearing land and examining a few June 11 claims. The maintenance and repair of telephone lines and trails is a big item in this District because so many of them are necessary in order to cover the District. The topography is rough and there are no trails except those established by the Service. The fire risk in this District is one of the greatest on the Forest, and much additional protection in summer time is needed. The Ranger's time is probably divided as follows: 40% fire protection; 25% maintenance; 10% June 11 work; 10% grazing; 15% general administration.

District No. 9. This comprises the headwaters of the Applegate River and ranges from 2000 to 8000 feet in altitude. The topography is rough and many trails are therefore needed to properly reach all parts of the territory in the District. These improvements are expensive to construct and most of them are built from the improvement allotment. Considerable new improvement work is being carried on, together with the maintenance by the ranger himself. The grazing is limited, for only certain areas are suitable for forage. About 15% of the Ranger's time would go into grazing; about 50% to maintenance and supervision and about 30% to fire protection and the remainder of his time to special uses and general administration.

District No. 10. This is a summer District, varying in altitude from 3000 to 7000 feet. There is absolutely no work there in winter time and it is left to itself. In summer improvement work and maintenance occupies 50% of the guard's time and the remaining 50% is devoted to fire protection and general administration.

District No. 11. The altitude here varies from 4300 to 7000 feet. There is very little work in the winter time. Three feet of snow falls at the Ranger Station every year and remains from January to March. Unless there is cruising or some such similar work, the ranger is detailed to other districts during the winter months. Maintenance occupies possibly a month or two of the Ranger's time in May and June, while grazing and fire protection and new improvements occupy the major part of his time. Timber sales, including one sale of five million feet and 10 or 20 small sales, occupy 30% of his time. The remaining time is divided between fire protection and maintenance in about equal proportions.

(Copy)
Geography - Atlas
Names
Crater

FROM THE LIST OF THE OREGON GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

Abbotts Butte, Jackson county, Oregon. - Named for Hiram Abbott, a former Indian agent, who settled in the vicinity in 1853.

Anderson spring, Crater Lake National Park. - Named for Frank M. Anderson by Capt. O. C. Applegate, in 1888.

Annie Creek, Crater Lake National Park. - Named for Miss Annie Gaines in 1865. She, with Mrs. O. T. Brown, were the first women to descend to the waters of Crater Lake.

Applegate, Jackson county, Oregon. - Village and postoffice on Applegate river, a tributary of Rogue River. Named for Lindsay and Jesse Applegate, who explored the Rogue river region in 1846 and 1848.

Applegate Peak, Crater Lake National Park. - Elevation above the water 1958 feet. Named for Capt. O. C. Applegate, of Klamath Falls.

Arant Peak, Crater Lake National Park. - Named for W. F. Arant, of Klamath Falls, formerly superintendent of the park.

Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon. - Named for Ashland county, Ohio and the home of Henry Clay in Kentucky.

Aspen lake, Klamath county, Oregon. - So named from the fine grove of aspen trees in the vicinity.

Bare Island, Klamath county, Oregon. - An island in Upper Klamath lake. So called because it is bare of timber. Called by the Klamaths Onsma (or is it Cusma), meaning Isle of the Lake.

Buck Island, Klamath county, Oregon. - Known in 1865 as Rattlesnake island.

Buck Rock, Jackson county, Oregon. - On its top is a grove of live oaks, under which the deer formerly gathered and many a buck was shot there. Named in 1860 by Albert Winkle, a pioneer hunter and trapper.

Bybee Bridge, Jackson county, Oregon. - Located on Rogue River near Table Rock. For more than 50 years William Bybee operated a ferry at that point.

Cascade Range of Mountains. - So named for the cascades of the Columbia river, where that stream cut its way through.

Chiloquin, Klamath county, Oregon. - Derived from Chaloquins, the name of a noted Klamath chief, and signer of the great Indian treaty of 1864.

Dead Indian Road and Mountain, Jackson county, Oregon. - About 1854 some of the settlers of the Rogue River valley went up to the mountain valleys now called Dead Indian, and in one of them found two or three deserted wigwams, in which were the bodies of two Indians, supposed to have been Rogue Rivers. There was bad blood between the Rogue Rivers and Klamaths, and it was supposed hunting parties of the rival tribes met and left this mute evidence of a conflict. For over 20 years previous to 1870 this road only extended to Lost Prairie, in the Dead Indian region of the Cascades, but in that year Capt. C. C. Applegate, with a band of Klamath Indians, extended it to Pelican Bay on Upper Klamath lake.

Eagle Point, Jackson county, Oregon. - Named in 1854 by John Mathews for an eagle's nest on a rocky point east of the town.

Flounce Rock, Jackson county, Oregon. - Named by Hiram Abbott, who lived near by, because the corrugations resemble the flounces of a woman's dress.

Four Bit Creek, Jackson county, Oregon. - So named in pioneer days because meals served at a wayside inn there cost four bits, or 50 cents.

Fourmile Lake, Klamath county, Oregon. - So named on the assumption that it was that long. Located on the Cascades near the base of Mount McLoughlin, on the old Rancheria trail.

Gold Hill, Jackson county, Oregon. - Named by James Hayes, in April 1859. This refers to the hill itself where he discovered gold. The town was named for the mine.

Gold Ray, Jackson county, Oregon. - An electric power plant was established there by Col. Frank Ray of New York and so named by him.

Jackson county, Oregon. - Created Jan. 12, 1852 and named for Andrew Jackson.

Josephine county, Oregon. - Created Jan. 22, 1856 and named for Josephine Rollins.

Keno, Klamath county, Oregon. - The name first suggested was Klamath River, which was objected to by the postoffice department, as there were other offices using the word Klamath. Capt. O. C. Applegate then suggested Plevna, which was adopted. Later the office was moved up the valley and the name with it. This so incensed the inhabitants of the place that they secured a new office and named it for Capt. Ferree's dog Keno.

Klamath county, Oregon. - Created Oct. 17, 1882, and named for the Klamath Indians. This is not a Klamath word, but belongs to the Wasco tribe. Warm Springs Indians originally called those of the Klamath region "Claire Mote" meaning a clearing away of the fog. It is also claimed to come from two French words Clair Motis, meaning a light fog. The French Canadian trappers trapped through the Klamath region in winter when light mists or fogs hung over the lakes and springs. In his journal, made in the 30s, Peter Skene Ogden, a head trapper for the Hudson Bay Company, spelled the name Clammitte. A senate document of 1837 gives it as Clamet and Fremont in his journal of 1843 spells it Tlamath. The Wasco Indian word Klamath means the ocean. The native name of the Klamath Indians is "Oux'-ka- ne", the people of Ouxy, or the Klamath marsh.

McLoughlin, Mount, Jackson county, Oregon. - So named by Donald McKay in 1832, for Dr. John McLoughlin, then the Hudson's Bay factor at Fort Vancouver. Name officially confirmed by the Oregon legislature, in House concurrent resolution No. 27, in February 1905. Once called Snowy Butte. Same as Mount Jackson of the Americans. Elevation 9,760 feet.

Medford, Jackson county, Oregon. - When the Oregon and California railroad was in course of construction, the postoffice was named for his home town, Medford, Massachusetts, by the chief engineer, in 1883.

Pelican Bay, Klamath county, Oregon. - So named by Capt. O. C. Applegate in 1866, because of the abundance of these birds there.

Pelican Peak, Klamath county, Oregon. - Elevation 7,250 feet. Named for the bay.

Persist, Jackson county, Oregon. - A man named William Willits met all sorts of ill luck, but persisted in staying there and in 1880, when a postoffice was established, it was called Persist in his honor.

Roxy Ann Peak, Jackson county, Oregon. - Originally known as Skinners Butte. Present name bestowed by pioneer packers in 1854, in honor of Roxana Baker, a pioneer woman who wielded a great influence over the Indians.

Ruch, Jackson county, Oregon. - Named by Capt. William Ruch in 1880, who was then postmaster.

Sams Valley, Jackson county, Oregon. - Named for Chief Sam of the Rogue River Indians, who formerly lived there.

Siskiyou Peak, Jackson county, Oregon. - Elevation 7,002 feet. Locally known as Wagner Butte.

Tolo, Jackson county, Oregon. - A man by the name of Cleophus Ragsdale, who lived on the site in 1885, petitioned for a postoffice, to be named Yolo, for his home county in California. The postoffice authorities took his Y for a T, and named it Tolo.

Trail, Jackson county, Oregon. - Located at the mouth of Stewart Creek and so named because a trail started north from that point, leading to Roseburg. The stream is usually referred to as Trail Creek, although it should be Stewart creek.

(Copy)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
DISTRICT 6

ADDRESS REPLY TO
DISTRICT FORESTER
AND REFER TO

BECK BUILDING
PORTLAND, OREGON

O
Crater, Geography
Atlas (Names)

March 18, 1916.

Maps

Forest Supervisor,
Medford, Oregon.

Dear Mr. Erickson:

The U. S. Geographic Board at its meeting held December 1, 1915, January 5, 1916, and February 2, 1916, rendered the following decisions which pertain to names applied to topographic features on or near the Crater National Forest:

Hurryon; Creek, tributary to Rogue River, from the east, Jackson County, Oregon.

Lost; Creek, draining into Rogue River, Jackson County, Oregon.

Muir; Creek, draining into Rogue River, from the northwest, Jackson County, Oregon.

Rock; Creek, emptying into Muir Creek, from the west, Jackson County, Oregon.

Weaver; Mountain, on boundary between Douglas and Jackson Counties, Oregon.

Very sincerely yours,

Acting Assistant
District Forester.

The famous Blue Ledge mining claims, located in the California portion of the Crater Forest at the head of Joe Creek, were patented on Jan. 8, 1912. First plats for these claims were filed in the Eureka Land Office on April 18, 1884. The survey plats (No. 4548) were filed on Aug. 14, 1908. Fourteen claims aggregating 248.76 acres were patented, known as Blue Ledge Consolidated Quartz Lode Mines. Patent was delivered in Washington, D. C. No evidence to the contrary was submitted, and all claims were patented.

SILVICULTURAL WORK

A timber cruising camp was set up at Mill Creek Ranger Station, north of Prospect, on Jan. 25, 1913. George E. Drake from the District Office, and D. W. Hodgman, forest assistants, were sent to the Crater to head up this survey work near Mill Creek Ranger Station. Crew members were S. A. Moore, George H. West, William C. Fruit, John E. Gribble, James J. Simmerville, Albert L. Peachey, Andrew T. Poole and William E. White (occasionally).

Pelican Bay Lumber Company, Klamath Falls, applied for a timber sale on Nov. 4, 1914. This sale was approved on June 11, 1915, by Henry S. Graves, chief forester. It included a total of 85,000,000 bd. ft. of timber on Four Mile Creek valued at $255,000. The company cut a total of 261,038,920 bd. ft. valued at $1,103,910.10.

The Lamm Lumber Company, Klamath Falls, was awarded a sale on Nov. 7, 1914, approved by Acting Chief A. F. Potter. It included a total volume of 26,650,000 bd. ft. of timber valued at $85,325. It expired June 1, 1919. The company cut a total of 29,885,820 bd. ft. valued at $89,919.91.

A planting crew worked on the Applegate District in the spring of 1916. They planted on Tallowbox Mountain. F. A. Willits was foreman in charge.

In June, 1913, S. A. Moore planted some Sequoia trees near Wash Out Gulch at the vicinity of Long's Cabin.

FIRE ACTIVITY

The disastrous fires of 1910, not only on the Crater Forest but in Washington, Idaho, Montana and other parts of Oregon, showed the necessity for a detailed plan of action on fighting forest fires. Quoting from the Report of The Forester for 1912, "...these plans outlined the system which would, at minimum expense, afford the maximum protection which the conditions demand; an inventory of all fire-fighting equipment; accurate maps showing types of forest cover, danger areas, means of communications and transportation, and location of lookout stations, fire breaks, camping grounds, settlements and other sources of supply for labor, equipment, food, and forage; determination of the fire liability of each type of forest based on the results of previous fires; means of transportation and communication between all portions of the forest and settlements where help can be obtained; detailed description of the lookout system necessary to cover the forest; what cooperation can be expected during the dry season or at the time of fires, and detailed instructions for each forest officer."

The fires on the Crater showed that more trails and telephone lines were also needed. Lack of trails hampered crews en route to fires. Foot messengers were used due to lack of telephone lines.

The first detailed fire plan for the Crater found in the files was for the year 1913. Following are excerpts from this plan:

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

May 10, 1913.

Summary of Fire Plan. (next fire season)

Total area, 1,080,500 acres (Gross). Total value destructible resources, $12,883,000.00. Total cost of protection as planned $13,985 (Average)

Cost per acre 1.3 cents.

No. of Protective units, 11. Average area, 100,000 acres.
No. of yearlong men, 8.
District headquarters -- with telephone connection, 11.
without telephone connection, 0.
Primary Control Lookouts -- with telephone connection, 3.
(proposed) without " " 10.
Secondary Lookouts -- with " " 8.

Patrol Force.
Lookout men, 21. R. R. Patrolmen, 0.
Ordinary patrolmen, 37. Cooperative patrolmen, 3.
Per diem Guards, 0.
Packers, 5. Teamsters, 2. Total, 65.

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.

Class	Number now owned	*Total number needed	Available for hire
Pack Horses	1	10	47
Teams	0	2	38
Motor Boats	1		

Teams and pack horses distributed as shown on supplemental sheets.
Government Motor Boat used on Klamath Lake.
Capacity about 12 persons.

*Number owned plus additional number needed.

The first table listed as Liability, the destructible resources with a total value of $13,883,000 for the eleven districts.

Table No. 2 listed the following conveyances available: Pack horses - government owned 1; available for hire at $1.50 per day - 47; Teams and wagons 38 at rates from $4.50 to $6.00 per day; motor boats 2; and 4 stages.

Table 3 listed the organization for the 11 districts as follows: Yearlong men 8; lookout men 21; patrolmen 37; cooperative patrolmen 3; packers 5; teamsters 2.

Table 4 listed the source of food supplies, number of available settlers, patrolmen and other available help for each district.

Table 5 listed the causes and number of fires by districts for the years 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912.

Table 6 consisted of a separate table for each of the eleven districts showing the distances between important camps and watering places and the estimated hours of travel expressed in pack horse hours. A sample entry follows:

From Supply Depot or Camp. Name.	Name of Road or Trail	Miles No.	Hours No.	To Watering Place or Camp. Name.
Ashland	Dead Indian Rd.	25	8	Little Elk R.S.

The next table listed an inventory of the various tools, canteens, cooking utensils, etc. for thirty seven different locations on the forest, including ranger stations, lookouts, ranches, and other cooperators.

The last table itemized the estimated cost of protection for the eleven districts. It included cost of supervision, tools, transportation, salaries of patrolmen, maintenance of protective improvements and other expense. Total estimated cost was $13,985.00 for an average cost of .013 cents per acre.

(Copy)

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

OO
District, Fire
Fire Plan.

In reference to circular letter of March 3:

PROTECTION - FIRE

Liability.

The liability of all resources on the Forest is tabulated in Table No. 2. The merchantable timber is valued at the present market price. The young growth is valued at what it costs to replace it, and the protection forest is valued at what it would cost to market the material reduced to cords locally. The determination of liability will not have so much to do with the allotment of funds for fire protection as is commonly supposed. Generally speaking, the areas possessing heavy, merchantable timber have the least hazard. This naturally, is so because there are less areas of dead timber, brush and exposed situations. The forest floor remains damp throughout the summer season, and any fire starting within the heavy, well-shaded timber is unable to gain headway before discovered and controled.

hazard or Risk.

The maps will show the types and the relative hazard for each district.

In District No. 1 (Prospect) the hazard is confined largely to the old burns. In this district are some areas that bear heavy stands of timber where a fire could not make fast progress unless it had a wonderful start and a heavy wind prevailed. About one-third of the area in this district has been burned over and in these areas the great fire risk occurs. Campers in this district are numerous and diligent effort on the part of the Forest patrolmen is needed to watch the campers and to warn them of the dangers of leaving their camp fires. This district is also in the lightning zone, but since the lightning occurs in the early part of the season there usually is little difficulty in controlling lightning fires. Never yet has a lightning fire burned over more than 10 or 20 acres. The climate in this district permits of a fire season about 3 months long. The greatest danger, however, is from August 1 to September 15 when the fall rains may be expected. There are no logging operations or settlers in the district and it is difficult because of its distance away from settlements to secure fire fighters when needed. For that reason it would be always advisable to carry a large improvement crew throughout the summer in the district, or if this is impossible, to put on a number of laborers or guards who may be called upon to fight fire at any moment. Public sentiment in this district is good as far as the local people are concerned, but since it is a much patronized hunting and berry picking district, people from a distance with all sorts of sentiment visit it. The cost of fighting fires in this district is much higher than in some other districts largely because of the time required in getting men to the fires and the cost of transportation.

In this district there should be at least 2 lookoutmen and 4 patrolmen. In addition, there should be 2 improvement crews of 4 men each. In this way very little reliance is needed on local settlers and campers for fire fighting. The men already on the ground can get to the fire within an hour of the time it starts, and it need be very seldom that outside help would have to be called in.

The trails and telephone lines already existing in District No. 1 are shown on the map. Transportation for most parts of the district is very good, while there are some isolated areas very difficult to reach. One area in particular, lying just west of Rogue River in Township 31 South, Range 2 East, is difficult to reach. The river is impassable and no trails extend through it except from the Elk Creek side. The Abbott Butte region is difficult to get into and at present has no telephone communication. It is, this year, with the money possibly available proposed to extend a trail and telephone line to Abbott Butte. It is also proposed to build a line to Herschberger Mountain and this point will be used as a lookout. In this district there will be 2 lookout stations, one at Herschberger Mountain and one at Bald Mountain, and if funds hold out, it is proposed to station 4 patrolmen in the district, one at Woodruff Meadows, one at Brown's Cabin, one at Huckleberry Mountain, and one at Hamaker Meadows. The man at Hamaker Meadows and the one at Huckleberry Mountain will be without telephone communication. As soon as funds permit we hope to extend the telephone lines to their camps.

It is possible to secure some cooperation adjacent to this district from the Jackson County Fire Partol Association. We have a standing agreement with them to report and fight fires 2 miles either side of the Forest boundary.

District No. 2. (Mosquito) The forest liability in this district is not so great as in District No. 1, but the fire hazard is exceedingly greater. On the slopes of Rustler Peak, the headwaters of Rancheria Creek, on Cat Hill, and on the slopes of Mt. Pitt, some of the greatest fire hazard in the Forest exists. The topography, too, is susceptible of large forest fires, because a fire can originate at the base of the mountain where many campers and hunters camp, and the wind always blows directly up the mountain side during the daytime. The fire season extends over a period of 3 months. Some of the old burns and the large brush areas are veritable fire traps. The greatest precaution in this district is necessary to prevent a fire starting in the brush and down timber, for such are difficult to extinguish with the general high wind prevailing. The map shows the relative fire risk, and the district warrants placing more men and expending more money in it than in some of our other areas. Except for the slopes of Rustler Peak and the headwaters of Rancheria Creek, the district is pretty well supplied with roads, trails, and telephone lines. A lookout is stationed on Rustler Peak and another lookout stationed on Robinson Butte can see over a large part of the district. These 2 lookoutmen can report most fires, but for the especially hazardous areas on Rancheria Creek and at the base of Rustler Peak there should constantly be two men on patrol. It is proposed to station in this district, one man in Township 34 - 2 East, one man on Rancheria Creek and one man at Snow Shoe and another man at Willow Prairie, if funds permit. There is a little plantation of about 100 acres of yellow pine adjacent to Snow Shoe. The fire risk adjacent to and in it is great. Tall grass and brush occur on all sides. A man should be stationed here if for no other purpose than to protect this little plantation.

The same sort of cooperation between the Jackson County Fire Patrol Association is available adjoining to this district as in District 1.

District No. 3. (Big Elk) Here we have a heavy liability and only a medium fire risk. The greatest hazard exists on the west side in the open, exposed ridges and burned over hillsides. Then in the south part of the district are some large brush patches. One particular area known as Brush Mountain is in itself a huge fire trap. The topography on the plateau is rather a help in checking fires because there are no great exposed areas. The climate allows a 3-month fire season and the greatest danger is from August 1 to September 15. The district is a pretty good camping and hunting ground, and it is always necessary to keep a close lookout of visitors from the cities. These sort of campers and hunters know very little about camp life and usually possess an unfavorable opinion of the Forest Service and believe in the annual light burning. In fact, this part of Southern Oregon is pretty well embedded in the sentiment that annual burning should be practiced. The settlers, too, in the south part of the district are strongly averse to the Forest Service, because some of them have not lived up to the homestead law. The causes of fire in this district are mostly from these campers and hunters. Lightning has never done any material damage. The relative hazard in the southern part of the district will warrant better protection there than we could heretofore give it. It is proposed to extend a telephone line to the top of Brush Mountain this summer and place a permanent lookout there. This will relieve the patrolman of the necessity of going on top of this mountain every day. We then can ride around other parts of the district. The north part of the district is pretty well covered by the lookoutman to be stationed on Robinson Butte. The ranger can ride the trails and visit camping places and try to be in telephone communication with the lookoutmen 3 or 4 times every day. Aside from this telephone line there are no improvements proposed, but there should be additional telephone lines. When funds permit such will be constructed as rapidly as possible. A pretty well assorted list of equipment is already available and located at the strategic points in the district.

We get very little cooperation in this district, but it is believed that the recent Oregon law, imposing a tax on private timber land owners will result in giving much badly needed cooperation which we do not now get. A great deal of private timber land is held in this district. The State of Oregon will render us the greatest cooperation in this respect. There is a heavily timbered region bordering on the west side of the district and the State men can patrol this and keep the fires from spreading on the Forest.

District No. 4. (Clover Creek) Old fires, much buckbrush, manzanita, lot of down timber, and exposed topography make this district pretty hazardous. Lightning causes a few fires in the early season but never does any great damage before we are able to control them. Campers are not numerous, but the public sentiment in and adjacent to this region is more unfavorable than favorable. In 1910 it was believed that a settler started the big Clover Creek fire. Naturally, he has a homestead. The last 2 years, however, were fairly free from fires because the lesson taught by the Clover Creek fire and other fires of 1910 even scared the unfavorably inclined.

A telephone line at the district headquarters connects with Klamath Falls and with the Forest Service telephone line in District 3. Some of the lookout stations are not available to a telephone, but in general it does not take long to reach a telephone station. No improvements are proposed in this district during the coming year. One wagon road enters this district and affords pretty reasonable access to the greater part of it. Trails are not numerous, but it is reasonably possible to get over the greater part of the district with pack horses. There are no regular lookout stations in the district but there are plenty of high points the patrolman can reach in order to discover fires. It is proposed to have 2 horse guards stationed in this district during the summer season. The fire season lasts about 3 months. About 2 settlers are available in case of fire, but dependence is placed upon outside help in the event of larger fires than these men can control. Transportation from Klamath Falls is not bad and a crew of 10 or 20 men can be secured in 10 or 20 hours.

Some cooperation adjacent to this district is secured from the Klamath-Lake County Fire Protective Association. They have telephone lines running outside the boundaries of the Forest and we have free use of them. Our Clover Creek line connects directly with theirs. They would help us in securing men for any fire and would report fires on the Forest that we may not happen to discover. The district headquarters is well supplied with tools and cooking equipment. One of the men will be stationed at Clover Creek Station and the other will have a camp in the vicinity of Buck Lake. This arrangement divides the territory between them.

District No. 5. (Odessa) The resources of this district probably possess greater value per acre than any other district. We are making timber sales here. Unless some special arrangements are made it is doubtful whether we will get thorough protection of the cut-over areas. Since our object is to protect the young timber left on a cut-over area, we should give it special attention, and one man confined to those areas alone is no more than enough. When one man is expected to cover part of the whole district we cannot be sure of protecting our cut-over areas. The fire hazard in the whole district is not comparatively great. About 2 guards and one lookoutman can cover the whole district. Besides these, the logging camps can readily furnish a supply of fire fighters. The pine needles occurring particularly on the cut-over areas will result in quick fires, and it is always feared we will lose the result of our careful silviculture because we cannot afford to give the cut-over areas special protection. If funds permit, an effort will be made to do this the coming season.

The district is pretty well supplied with roads and telephone lines. There is only one decent trail in it, however, but since a great deal of the area can be traversed on foot, at least, we propose to make no improvements there the present year and use our money where it is thought to be more urgent.

There is no organized cooperation in this district but we always can depend upon the lessees of special use lots, hotels, etc. to aid us in fire control.

District No. 6. (Ashland) The relative liability is not very great in this district, but the fire hazard is. With a lookoutman stationed on Ashland Butte, and one guard patrolling the headwaters of Griffin, Anderson, Wagner, and Little Applegate, and another man especially detailed for the Ashland watershed, the cost of administration is going to run up greater for this district than on some other districts. But it is especially important to give the Ashland watershed special protection, and the lookoutman on Ashland Butte will be able to control parts of other districts. The climate permits of a 4-month fire season, and the topography stands out in bold relief, affording opportunity for the prevailing winds to carry fires to the very tops of mountains. Campers are quite numerous in the headwaters of streams, and some of them need careful watching in order to see that carelessness is not exercised. The public sentiment is about half and half. The idea is to cover the district so well by lookout and patrol so as to immediately discover fires and immediately extinguish fires.

A telephone line extends to the top of Ashland Butte, and some of the lower country is already tapped by telephones extending to settlers' homes. Trails are pretty well distributed in the district and there is very little difficulty of reaching nearly all parts of it with pack horses.

There has been no particular cooperation adjacent to this district, but we hope to get State and Association patrol adjacent to it this season.

District No. 7. (Star) This district possesses the least resources of any district on the Forest and at the same time in proportion to its area possesses the greatest fire risk. Brush, down logs, steep slopes, and dry climate all tend to make the fire risk dangerous. One compensating feature is that the public sentiment is, generally, in this district with us. A few outsiders come in who might leave fires or start fire purposely. Camping is not common because there is not enough timber to furnish the necessary shade. Hunting, however, in the brushy patches is pretty good and many people get over the district. It is often thought that the hunters become reckless with the use of matches and tobacco and would rather see the brush areas burned out to afford better hunting. The country has to be protected because of the water flow and because young timber is in many places coming up through the dense brush.

A main road follows the Applegate River and another road extends on the Thompson Creek side, affording pretty good communication by wagon. Trails are fairly numerous, and inaccessibility is not a question causing worry. It is proposed to construct a trail and telephone line to Palmer Peak and station a lookoutman there. From this point most of the area can be seen. In addition to this, a patrolman is needed along the lower slopes of Applegate River, and another man is needed on the Thompson Creek watershed. If funds permit, another man should be stationed in the vicinity of Forest Creek. It is pretty easy to secure a crew of 8 or 10 fire fighters in this district because the settlers are always anxious to secure work.

There is no cooperation except that furnished by settlers who always are glad to report fires and assist us in extinguishing them.

District No. 8. (Trail) This is another district in which the liability is not in proportion to the fire risk. A mild climate, low altitudes, exposed, sunny ridges, old brush, big brush patches, down timber, many campers and hunters all tend to make the fire hazard great. It is necessary to expend more money in proportion to the resources of this district for its protection than on some of the other districts. From past experience it is noticed that the fires start up in several different places simultaneously and spread rapidly. The settlers adjacent to the district are willing fire fighters and good ones, but their number is limited. By special patrol, all fires that start can receive immediate attention, and the 8 or 10 settlers that can be depended upon in the district with the assistance of the patrolmen will be able to control fires and protect the district satisfactorily, but with only 1 or 2 Forest officers in the district, whose presence in case of fire is needed at the fire, leaving no one on the area for patrol at such times, makes it almost impossible to properly protect the region. This was the situation in 1910 when a very serious fire occurred in this district. It is planned and hoped that sufficient funds are available to station a lookoutman at Blue Rock with telephone connections so that he and the lookoutman at Bald Mountain will be able to control most of the area. One of the guards will be stationed at Sugar Pine Camp, another very good lookout point but not connected with telephone, and possibly 2 other patrolmen may be available for patrolling the trails and visiting the camping grounds in the most frequented areas. With such a distribution of patrolmen it is possible to protect the area very well.

The only improvements that it is felt can be built this year is the telephone line to Blue Rock lookout. Many trails and other telephone lines are needed in the district, but their construction must be postponed until the improvement fund is large enough to permit of it.

In the north part of the district cooperation is secured with the Jackson County Fire Patrol Association. The same sort of cooperation as that described in District No. 1 will be had.

District No. 9. (Hutton) This district is located, for the most part, in California. It is important to protect it well because of the value of its resources and because the headwaters of the Applegate River are located within the district. The topography is rough and the climate permits of a 3-month fire season. Some old burns cover the district and afford serious fire traps. Campers and hunters are common. But it seems that they cooperate with us and very little danger so far from camp fires or from careless hunters has been reported from that region. Public sentiment in the district is strongly in favor with us. The greatest fire hazard is on Elliott Creek proper and on the Middle Fork of Applegate River. Some old burns are located here, which if once a fire is well started in them will be very difficult to control.

Lack of telephone communication is one of the drawbacks to the protection of this district. During the coming season it is planned to build a spur line to the top of Windy Peak and another one to the top of Steve's Peak, thereby affording two lookouts which will fairly well cover the district. To complete the most satisfactory protection, a telephone line should be extended to the top of Whiskey Peak and another one to the top of Yellow Jacket Mountain. Then with telephone communication with the settlers and with the Medford office, if necessary, quite satisfactory protection is assured. These latter improvements cannot be made until our improvement fund will afford it. For the coming season it is planned to have a lookoutman stationed on Steve's Peak, one on Windy Peak, and a patrolman in the vicinity of Yellow Jacket, another one in the Steamboat watershed, and if possible, another man in the vicinity of Whiskey Peak. Trails are not numerous, but well distributed in this district. There are some regions quite inaccessible. Transportation, therefore, is a problem that will retard the proper protection of this district for some years.

In this district we have cooperation from the Klamath National Forest on the south and the Siskiyou National Forest on the west. Last summer the lookoutman on the Klamath National Forest reported several fires for us and assisted us very satisfactorily in locating the fires. An agreement is also reached with the Supervisor of the Klamath National Forest to help patrol and protect the south side of Elliott Creek which is given over to the grazing of Klamath River stock users. On the west side our relation to the Siskiyou is more difficult because of the high range of mountains. It is probably easier to approach Sugar Loaf Mountain and Grayback Mountain from Sucker Creek and Williams Creek on the Siskiyou side than it is from the Crater side. I am sure Mr. Macduff and I will reach some satisfactory adjustment before the season is started for better protection of this part of the district. About 6 or 8 men can always be depended upon for fire fighters in the district, and by calling for settlers far away it is possible to secure a force of 10 or 15 men within 10 or 20 hours. The district ranger is made a California State Fire Warden, and as you know, the California state law allows the ranger power to conscript persons for fire fighting.

District No. 10. (Bessie) This district has the greatest liability of any in proportion to area and probably has the least fire hazard in proportion to area. Consequently, the cost of administration per acre is much smaller than the other districts. The reasons for the small hazard are, first, lack of campers and hunters, second, heavy timber, making a damp forest floor, third, inaccessibility except by established trails, and fourth, the general favorable climatic and topographic conditions. Lightning is common in this district, but as mentioned before, lightning never causes us any serious trouble. We are always able to extinguish lighning fires before they gain noticeable headway. It is an interesting fact that on this Forest not a single lightning fire has ever gotten beyond control.

The existing trails are all Forest Service trails and it is pretty easy to keep check on the people that enter this district because they must traverse these trails and cannot hide very far away from them. One guard stationed at the district headquarters can be in constant touch with the lookoutman stationed on Rustler Peak and Bald Mountain who cover parts of this district. It is proposed this season to extend the telephone line from this station to the top of Bessie Rock and place a lookoutman here. In this way complete control of the district is assured. In addition, a patrolman at Black Bear Camp located midway between this district and District 3 will afford protection for part of this district in connection with his work on the other district. A few more trails are needed to better open up some parts of the region, but we need trails so much more in other districts that we can well afford to postpone these until our improvement funds will permit of constructing them.

District No. 11. (Seven Mile) The liabilities in this district are little less than the average and the fire risk is a little less than the average. One man at station headquarters, patrolling the well traveled roads and trails, one man at the northern part, patrolling the camping and watering places, and one lookoutman on Klamath Point are planned for this coming season. It is hoped that our improvement fund will permit of the construction of a telephone line to the top of Klamath Point. With this lookout the district will be pretty well cared for, and besides one adjoining district will be largely covered from this lookout station.

At present communication by telephone is limited to the outskirts of the district and the roads do not penetrate very far back into it. Trails, however, are very well distributed, but we need a few others connecting up different parts of the district. In all, however, it is not considered hard to control fires and with the lookout stations as proposed, very good protection of the district is certain.

Medford, Oregon,
May 13, 1913.

/s/ M. L. Erickson
Forest Supervisor.

The following contract between Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Secretary of Agriculture is believed to be the first such contract affecting the National Forest. It is included herein with that thought as this type of contract or agreement has been continuously used since the initial date.

CONTRACT

Between

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

and

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE OF THE UNITED STATES

For Telephone Service in Connection

With the National Forests

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 27th day of August, 1915, by and between the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California (hereinafter called the "Telephone Company") of the first part, and the SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE OF THE UNITED STATES (hereinafter called the "Secretary") of the second part,

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS the Telephone Company operates a general public commercial telephone exchange and toll line system, which includes certain exchanges and toll lines located in the neighborhood of certain national forests under the jurisdiction of the Secretary and situated, in whole or in part, in the territory of the Telephone Company; and

WHEREAS the Secretary desires to utilize, as an aid to the administration, protection and preservation of said national forests and in fire prevention and control, certain special telephone facilities which the Telephone Company is able to supply, and the Secretary also desires to procure from the Telephone Company, in connection with fire prevention and control and in the administration of said national forests, telephone exchange and toll line service; and

WHEREAS the Telephone Company is willing to furnish, for the foregoing purposes, the special telephone facilities and the telephone exchange and toll line service hereinafter mentioned, and is also willing, to the extent and in the manner hereinafter set forth, to cooperate with the Secretary and to enlist as well, so far as possible, the cooperation of the Telephone Company's subscribers in the vicinity of said national forests, in facilitating and supplementing the operations of the Secretary in fire prevention and control;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and of the covenents and agreements hereinafter set forth, it is agreed by the parties hereto as follows:

ARTICLE I.

The Telephone Company will, as the Secretary may, during the continuance of this agreement, from time to time request:

1. Connect, by telephone line or lines of suitable type, with the central office of the Telephone Company in any exchange then established in any municipality or settlement adjacent to

or in the neighborhood of any national forest, telephone stations in such number, on any one such line, and at such locations, within or adjacent to said national forest and outside the limits of such an exchange, as the Department of Agriculture may require equip each such line, at the terminal thereof in such an exchange with such of the Telephone Company's standard terminal apparatus as will reduce to a practical minimum the chances of central office trouble interfering with the operation of such a line; and furnish thereover local exchange, local toll and long distance telephone service, under the terms and conditions and at the rates set forth in the annexed schedule marked "A" and hereby made a part hereof; provided, that the Department of Agriculture will, at its own expense, equip, install and maintain, as herein provided, each of such telephone stations, and furnish and maintain, as herein provided, that portion of each such line which may extend to and between such stations and a point, to be designated by the Telephone Company, ordinarily at or near the central office of the exchange with which each such line may be connected or, in case of an exchange operated within a municipality, at or near the limits thereof; the Telephone Company to furnish and maintain that portion of each such line which may extend to and between said junction and the switchboard of the Telephone Company's said central office.

2. Furnish, for use by the Department of Agriculture in equipping any of the foregoing telephone stations, sets of telephones, with the necessary station equipment, appropriate for use hereunder and of any standard types then furnished by the Telephone Company to its subscribers and lessees in the exchange serving any such telephone station; each such set to be furnished upon the terms and conditions and at the annual rental specified in the annexed schedule "A".

3. Furnish to the Secretary, in addition to the class of service hereinabove described in Section 1, in any public telephone exchange then operated by the Telephone Company, such of the Telephone Company's regular classes of exchange and toll line service, and such other service regularly furnished by it to the public, as such exchange may supply, and under the terms and conditions and at the rates expressed in said schedule "A".

4. Furnish without charge, for the attachment of any telephone circuit furnished and maintained hereunder by the Department of Agriculture, space on any of the Telephone Company's pole lines located within any national forest contemplated hereby or extending therefrom to the nearest exchange of the Telephone Company, or, in case such an exchange is located in a municipality, then to a point, to be designated by the Telephone Company, at or near the limits of such municipality; provided, that any such attachments to the Telephone Company's pole lines shall in all cases be made under its supervision and direction,

shall in all cases be made under its supervision and direction, and in accordance with its standard specifications and engineering practices, and then only whenever, in the judgment of the Telephone Company, spare facilities for such attachments exist.

5. Construct for the Department of Agriculture, in, through and adjacent to any national forest contemplated hereby, such telephone pole lines as said Department may require for use hereunder; string telephone circuits thereon; install the necessary telephone station equipment to be used in connection with such circuits; keep such pole lines, circuits and station equipment in repair; and, in cases of emergency, sell to the Department of Agriculture such telephone equipment and line material and supplies as can reasonably be spared from local stock rooms of the Telephone Company; all of the foregoing services to be performed by the Telephone Company for the Department of Agriculture at actual cost, including reasonable and proper charges for supervision, plus ten per cent. (10%) and all of the foregoing sales to be made at actual cost at point of delivery plus ten per cent. (10%); provided, that the Telephone Company shall not be bound hereunder to begin the construction of any line requested by the Department of Agriculture until the expiration of a reasonable time after the receipt by the Telephone Company of such request, which shall not be less than the time usually taken by the Telephone Company in preparing for the construction of its own lines.

6. Permit the Department of Agriculture, without charge and at its own expense, to attach to and maintain on the Telephone Company's poles, at such reasonable lookout points as may be agreed upon by the respective representatives of the parties hereto, designated as hereinafter provided, lock boxes equipped with sets of telephones, and to connect such sets of telephones directly with the Telephone Company's circuits attached to such poles, with the right to the Department of Agriculture to use such sets of telephones, in cases of emergency only, for telephonic communications over such circuits; and the Telephone Company will also, in such cases, allow the Department of Agriculture to connect its portable emergency sets of telephones, for like purposes, with the Telephone Company's circuits located within or adjacent to any national forest contemplated hereby; provided, that the right herein granted to connect such lock box telephone sets with such circuits may be refused by the Telephone Company when such connection would involve the use hereunder of a toll circuit connecting together any two public telephone exchanges, and that connections of lock box telephone sets shall be made hereunder with subscribers' circuits only after any necessary consents of other users of such circuits have been obtained.

7. Designate local officials or employees to cooperate with the officials or employees of the Department of Agriculture in the work of constructing, equipping and maintaining any telephone pole lines and circuits, and in the work of installing and maintaining any telephone station equipment, which the Department of Agriculture may undertake to provide and maintain hereunder; furnish engineering and other advice and information, together with plans, drawings, blue prints, specifications and recommendations with reference thereto; actively cooperate with such officials or employees of the Department of Agriculture in providing emergency communciation by telephone during forest fires; and in behalf of and as agents of the Department of Agriculture in securing the prompt delivery of any telegrams transmitted by telephone during such fires to or for any employee of the Department of Agriculture.

8. Keep open at any or all hours, under special conditions of emergency or public necessity, in any exchanges contemplated hereby, such of the Telephone Company's central offices not regularly open at all hours, as may at such time be designated by the Department of Agriculture, such special service to be performed by the Telephone Company for the Department of Agriculture at the actual cost thereof in each case.

9. Allow any employee of the Department of Agriculture to charge, to any of its telephone stations served hereunder by an exchange of the Telephone Company, any message which such employee may transmit from any lock box or portable emergency telephone set herein provided for, or from the telephone station of any subscriber of the Telephone Company, provided, that if the telephone station accepting such a charge is not the station called, it shall be a station connected with the exchange at which the call originates. In the case of a telephone message designated by the Telephone Company as "Two-Number", the message is to be charged to either the station called or to the station at which the message originates.

10. Require its employees to strictly observe all the rules and regulations of the Department of Agriculture relating to the care and protection of the national forests; exercise due care and caution to avoid injury to growing timber; and give prompt notice to the Department of Agriculture of any forest fires discovered by them , or of which they may receive notice, when engaged in any work in said forests.

11. Use its good offices in arranging, so far as possible, with its subscribers in or near any national forest to give prompt notice to the Telephone Company's central office directly serving such subscribers of any forest fires discovered by such

subscribers or of which they may receive notice, and instruct its operators and other employees promptly to communicate such notice to the local forest officials.

12. Furnish to the Department of Agriculture maps showing the arrangement and location of the circuits, pole lines and exchanges of the Telephone Company in the neighborhood of any national forest contemplated hereby.

13. Use its good offices to secure for the Department of Agriculture, upon terms and conditions substantially similar to those herein provided for, suitable arrangements for the furnishing of service similar to the service herein provided for, by such of the connecting companies of the Telephone Company within its territory as the Department of Agriculture may in each case desire or approve.

14. Extend the telephone facilities and service covered by this agreement to State authorities and private timberland owners cooperating with the Department of Agriculture in forest protection in so far as, in the judgment of the Telephone Company such facilities and service may reasonably be so extended; provided, that any special rates for exchange or toll line service set forth in the annexed schedule "A" shall in no case be allowed any purposes other than forest protection.

ARTICLE II.

The Secretary will:

1. Upon request, from time to time, when compatible with the public interest, grant or cause to be granted to the Telephone Company, its successors and assigns, easements for rights of way for periods of fifty (50) years from the date of the issuance of such grants, for the construction, operation and maintenance of any telephone lines which the Company may have constructed, or may in future desire to construct, over, across and upon any of the national forests of the United States, or any land under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture including the right to cut down or trim any trees which may interfere with or endanger such lines; provided, that the grant of such easements to the Telephone Company, under the Act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1235), shall be subject to general regulations issued thereunder by the Secretary of Agriculture in force at the time such grants are made.

2. Permit the Telephone Company, without charge, to attach the telephone circuits of its general commercial telephone system to the pole lines of the Department of Agriculture,

now or hereafter located within any national forest contemplated hereby or extending from such national forest to, or to points near, any public telephone exchange of the Telephone Company; provided, that such attachments shall be made in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Department of Agriculture, and shall be permitted only when and where, in the judgment of the Department of Agriculture, spare facilities exist.

3. Sell to the Telephone Company in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Agriculture for the construction and maintenance of the lines of the company, timber from such of the National Forests as are traversed by or adjacent to such lines, when such lines are not necessary for the protection of the National Forests from fire; and furnish to the Telephone Company, free of charge, National Forest timber for poles and other purposes for the construction and maintenence of telephone lines within or adjacent to National Forests, when such lines are necessary for the protection of the National Forests from fire: Provided, That no sale or free use of timber shall be made or allowed that would, in the opinion of the Department of Agriculture, be injurious to said National Forests or inconsistent with the purposes for which they are created and administered.

4. Use or require to be used upon all telephone circuits, furnished and maintained by the Department of Agriculture for use hereunder in connection with the exchanges and lines of the Telephone Company, only such telephone transmitters, receivers, apparatus, appliances, equipment and material as shall in all cases be of a standard approved by the Telephone Company as suitable for the purposes of this agreement.

5. Equip at all times with such protective devices, and keep in such repair and maintain in such a manner as shall conform to the standard requirements of the Telephone Company for the performance of such work by its employees, all telephone transmitters, receivers, apparatus, appliances, equipment, material, wires and circuits maintained by the Department of Agriculture and used hereunder directly or indirectly in connection with the exchanges and lines of the Telephone Company.

6. Protect, in accordance with the standard specifications and engineering practices of the Telephone Company, from all danger of or exposure to crosses or contact with or induction from high tension electrical circuits, all telephone circuits maintained by the Department of Agriculture and used hereunder in connection with the exchanges and lines of the Telephone Company or attached to its poles.

7. Observe, in the use of the telephone stations and circuits furnished or used hereunder in connection with the exchanges and lines of the Telephone Company, all reasonable rules and regulations of the Telephone Company governing the use of its subscribers' stations and not inconsistent with the provisions of this agreement.

8. Permit to the Telephone Company, at all reasonable times, access to any telephone station equipment or telephone circuit, used hereunder in connection with the exchanges or lines of the Telephone Company, for making such inspections or such service tests as may be requisite for the purposes of this agreement.

9. Pay, in accordance with the terms and conditions, and at the rates set forth in the annexed schedule "A", all charges for local exchange, local toll and long distance telephone service furnished hereunder by the Telephone Company, and also pay, in accordance with the provisions hereof, all other charges of the Telephone Company for any other services performed hereunder, or for instruments, equipment, material and supplies furnished to the Department of Agriculture by the Telephone Company.

10. Designate officials and employees with authority to assist and cooperate with the designated officials and employees of the Telephone Company in the construction and maintenance of the telephone lines furnished and maintained hereunder by the Department of Agriculture and in generally effectuating the provisions of this agreement; and with the further authority to requisition or obtain, in behalf of the Department of Agriculture any telephone circuits, apparatus, appliances, equipment and material for use in emergencies, the construction, maintenance or repair of telephone lines used hereunder, or any benefit or thing accruing to or to be derived by the Department of Agriculture under or by virtue of this agreement.

ARTICLE III.

It is expressly understood and agreed between the parties hereto that:

1. This agreement does not contemplate the use hereunder in connection with any regular service of the Telephone Company, of any telephones and station equipment not furnished by it, except in cases of emergency, and the use of any such telephones and equipment is so permitted only in view of the public demand and necessity therefor.

2. No part of the facilities and service furnished hereunder by the Telephone Company to the Department of Agriculture

shall be used in connection with any service for which a charge or compensation shall be received or collected by the Department of Agriculture from any person, firm, or corporation, without the express approval and consent in writing of the Telephone Company.

3. No telephone transmitter, receiver, apparatus, wire or circuit furnished to or used hereunder by the Department of Agriculture in connection with the exchanges and lines of the Telephone Company shall in any case, without its express approval and consent in writing, be connected directly or indirectly with any telephone transmitter, receiver, apparatus, wire, circuit or service other than that of the Telephone Company.

4. Unofficial business is to be routed over the lines of the Telephone Company whenever such routing is possible. To insure this in all cases where there is an alternative route via a line owned by the Department of Agriculture, the Secretary will make, and the Telephone Company will collect charges for the use of the line of the Department of Agriculture.

Unofficial business for the purpose of this agreement is the business in which the Department of Agriculture is not a party. The decision of the Forest Supervisor in the area concerned shall determine whether business is official or unofficial.

The Telephone Company assumes the risk and burden of making full collections hereunder, and may refuse the use of and service over the telephone lines of the Forest Service to any and all persons who refuse to pay for such unofficial service at these regularly established rates.

On or before the 25th day of January, April, July and October, the Telephone Company shall render to the designated District Forester, full and detailed accounts of all such use, service and conversations had of and over these telephone lines during the quarterly period then next preceding, and will at the same time pay over to the designated U. S. Depository, or such other officer or agent of the United States as may be hereinafter designated, seventy-five per cent of all moneys collected hereunder during such period.

The Telephone Company shall, during the life of this agreement have full authority to carry out the terms of this agreement and collect all tolls and charges herein provided for, and in that connection shall apply for, and may in the discretion of the District Forester, be granted permission to establish pay stations along the telephone lines of the Forest Service.

All lines of the Forest Service and all instruments and stations attached to and established along such lines of the Forest Service shall at all times be subject to the free use of Forest Officers, and official messages of the Forest Service shall have precedence over all other business.

5. Upon the termination of this agreement, as hereinafter provided, all connections of the telephone circuits furnished and maintained by the Department of Agriculture, theretofore made with the general commercial telephone system of the Telephone Company, may be discontinued and severed by either party hereto, but if, at the termination of this agreement, either party shall desire to continue the attachments made hereunder to the pole lines of the other, such attachments shall be allowed to remain on such poles under such terms and for such rental charges as may be agreed upon between the parties. In the event that the parties hereto are unable to agree as to the terms or rental charges for attachments other than those covered by specific easements, which may be retained on said poles, as above provided, all questions at issue between them shall be submitted to a Board of Arbitration composed of three members, one to be selected by each party, and the third to be chosen by the two thus selected, and the finding of the majority of such Board shall be final and binding upon both parties.

6. The provisions of this agreement shall be binding upon and shall accrue to the benefit of the successors and assigns of the Telephone Company.

7. No member of or delegate to Congress is or shall be admitted to any share or part in this agreement or to any benefit to arise therefrom. (Sections 3739-3741 United States Revised Statutes.)

8. The telephone company will not require or permit any laborer or mechanic employed by it on any construction work for the Department of Agriculture, contemplated by this agreement, to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day upon such work; that if it does so require or permit any laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours upon such work as aforesaid it will pay to the United States a penalty of five dollars ($5.00) for each laborer or mechanic for every calendar day in which such laborer or mechanic shall be required or permitted by the telephone company to labor more than eight hours upon the work contemplated by this agreement, in manner as provided by the Act of Congress of June 19, 1912, limiting the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States.

9. This agreement shall remain in force for a period of one (1) year from the date hereof, and thereafter shall be automatically renewed for periods of one (1) year, unless cancelled by written notice from either party to the other not less than sixty (60) days prior to the expiration of any one (1) year term; Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as binding the Secretary to expend in any one (1) fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or to involve the Government in any contract or other obligation for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this instrument to be executed in duplicate the day and year, first above written.

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

By (Signed) GEORGE E. McFARLAND,
President.

(Signed) H. D. PILLSBURY,

General Attorney.

Attest:

(Signed) FREDERIC W. EATON,
Secretary.

(Signed) C. E. MARVIN, Acting.
Secretary of Agriculture.

SCHEDULE "A"

LOCAL SERVICE TO FOREST LINES Article 1, Section 1.

1. Local exchange service over the lines described in Article 1, Section 1, of the attached agreement, and under the conditions specified in said article and section, shall be furnished free of charge by the Telephone Company to telephones

for the exclusive use of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

Local exchange service over the lines described in Article 1, Section 1, of the attached agreement, when furnished to private subscribers of the Forest Service at the request of the Forest Service, shall be at the regular exchange rate of the exchange with which connection is made, applicable to subscribers similarly situated. The Forest Service agrees to use its good offices for the Telephone Company in the matter of collections.

Should the requirements of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture make it essential to place a station of the Forest Service in an office or residence of the Forest Service, located within the limits of an exchange of the Telephone Company, for direct connection with the line of the Forest Service, extending beyond the limits of such exchange, the Forest Service agrees to place such a station only in the event of such an office or residence of the Forest Service being supplied with the regular exchange service of the Telephone Company and further agrees to request the Telephone Company to furnish the circuit necessary for such connection, at the regular private line rental rates of the Telephone Company, applicable for such an exchange.

TELEPHONE APPARATUS - FOREST LINES - Article 1, Section 2.

2. Telephone station sets with necessary station equipment and batteries, as described in Article 1, Section 2, shall be furnished by the Telephone Company when requested by the party of the second part at an annual rental of Three and Fifty One-Hundredths Dollars ($3.50) per complete set. Batteries for replacement shall be furnished at the exchange upon request, without charge. All telephone sets brought to the exchange office of the Telephone Company shall be repaired or replaced by the Telephone Company, without charge.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE SERVICE

3. All toll or long distance telephone service furnished by the Telephone Company to the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture shall be at fifty per cent (50%) of the regular rates published in the tariff books of the Telephone Company and charged to its regular subscribers, it being agreed that a discount shall not apply to "Other Line" rates for toll or long distance telephone service, except where applicable under arrangement made by the Forest Service for the use of such other line, or to messenger service. The charge for toll or long distance telephone service on official business from a station or exchange of the Telephone Company at a point where there is no telephone rented from the Telephone Company by the Forest Service or one of its officers,

to another station or exchange similarly situated, when the charge is less than $1.00, payment at regular rates shall be made in cash. If the charge or charges for one or more than one such message, computed at the regular published rates of the Telephone Company is $1.00 or more, then 50% discount shall be applied and a voucher in payment prepared and executed on the prescribed voucher- form of the Forest Service (Form 5-A) and turned over to the agent of the Telephone Company at the station where the message or messages originate.

All toll or long distance telephone service furnished by the Telephone Company to subscribers other than the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, as provided for in Article 1, Section 1, of the attached agreement and under the personal business of the employees of the Forest Service shall be at the regular rates published in the tariff books of the Telephone Company.

REGULAR EXCHANGE SERVICE Article 1, Section 3.

4. Local Exchange Service provided for in Article 1, Section 3, shall be furnished to telephones subscribed for by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, in the territory covered by the Telephone Company, at the regular exchange rates charged other subscribers, of the Telephone Company, similarly situated as to location and class of service.

The following history of the fire situation was prepared on June 22, 1916, by Forest Examiner Harold D. Foster.

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

Prospect, District No. 1
Area 237,052. acres

(Cir. 1,378)

FIRE HISTORY

Douglas fir is the predominating timber in this District. It is of fair quality, some stands are excellent, cruising as high as 75,000 feet per acre. The greater portion of the District is covered with a uniform stand of Douglas fir and white fir as the predominating species in the mixture, and yellow pine, white pine and hemlock occur in mixture according to the type of forest. In higher altitudes the yellow and sugar pines give way to white pine, hemlock and white fir, Shasta fir and noble fire. Some areas, at altitudes between 5,000 and 6,000 feet are almost pure stands of lodgepole pine. The latter species does not occur commonly in mixture. Two-thirds of the area of the District has from time to time been burned over. The largest and most destructive burns occurred 30 or 40 years ago principally on the Middle Fork of Rogue River, where in some places the whole mountain side on the southern exposure has been swept clean, and is now covered with dense brush, most of which is restocking with douglas and white fir. Only one large fire has occurred since the forest has been under the jurisdiction of the Service, this was in 1910 and is known as the Middle Fork burn, which destroyed approximately 75 million feet of timber. Fully one-half of this was privately owned. There is evidence from the charred stumps of old trees, that the lodgepole pine areas were once covered with heavy fir forests. The old burns are a distinct fire menace, and with heavy winds a fire would do untold damage before it could be checked. Fortunately, periods of heavy winds occur only in cycles of 5 or 10 year periods. Since 1910 there have been no winds fierce enough to make a fire spread over large areas when afforded prompt protection. Most fires can be quickly controled when fire fighters reach the scene of the fire within a few hours after they originate. It is very seldom that a strong wind blows during the night time, and most fires not checked during the day can be put under control at night and in early morning before the next day's breeze starts. Since the altitude varies from 3,000 to 7,000 feet in this District, the danger of fires spreading is not such a menace as in the lower altitudes of other Districts.

Of the total of 61 fires in the District, 62.2% were lightning fires. This District is distinctly within a dangerous lightning zone. As a typical example, on August 22, 1915, twenty lightning fires started in this District during one storm.

Before all of these fires could be reached by the patrol force, some of the fires developed into burns of 50 to 100 acres before they were extinguished. It is rare that so many fires start with one lightning storm and perhaps last year was an exceptionally unfavorable one. The records reveal that fact that during the exceptional year of 1915, fires occurred throughout September and up to October 22. It is noticed that fires burn more freely through the late season during September or October than in July or August.

The greatest causes of fires are lightning and campers and hunters. Incendiarism is not common in this District. There are few settlers and the numerous hunters that visit the region are more or less impressed by the efforts of the Forest Service to prevent fire, and considering the number that visit the District, (averaging 500 per season) they exercise wonderful precaution.

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CRATER NATIONAL FOREST Butte Falls District, No. 2
Area 139,341. acres.

FIRE HISTORY

The principal timber in this District is Douglas fir of rather inferior quality. The region has been burned so extensively from time to time that nearly all the mature timber is affected by fire and distinctly shows deterioration from that cause. Yellow pine occurs in pure stands in one or two isolated places such as Four Bit Creek, and sugar pine occurs in mixture with yellow pine and fir in the exposed, drier portions of the District. White fir is nearly as abundant as Douglas fir, and is of much poorer grade than the white fir, occurring in dense stands where fire has never checked the forest growth. Some Shasta and noble fir occurs on the higher altitudes. In 1910 one very large fire, known as the Fat Hill fire, burned over 27,000 acres. Most of the burn was confined to brushy areas and old deadlings, which in previous years were repeatedly fired. The immense amount of dead stuff on the ground, of low brush and the exposure to prevailing winds from the west, make the District particularly susceptible to fire. Most fires can be easily controlled if they are reached quickly after starting, and the whole point in protection in this District means prompt detection and quick transportation. Fire fighting crews or patrolmen must be available at a moment's notice.

In 1915, the most serious fire season since 1910, 35 fires occurred in this District, of which 15 originated from lightning, the other 20 were caused by hunters and unknown persons, part of which were no doubt incendiary. Incendiarism, however, has been confined principally to lands outside the Forest.

For all the years since 1909, 24.0% of all fires originated from lightning, but in 1910 and 1911, incendiarism played a large part toward making this one of the most dangerous fire Districts. The numerous old burns, with the large amount of inflammable material on the ground and standing snags, make fire patrol a difficult problem. In 1915 one fire originating from lightning, started in the center of an old burn and continued to jump the fire line of the patrol force from time to time because of the burning embers being carried long distances by the wind. A force of 50 men was required to finally check the fire, which had burned over 1000 acres, all within the old burn, but no green timber was damaged to any extent.

The records show that the majority of fires occur in August, with the exception of 1915, when most of them occurred in September. The fall rains usually start in about September 20, but in 1915 no rain occurred until October 22.

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CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

Dead Indian District, No. 3.
Area 117,996. Acres

FIRE HISTORY

This District lies mainly within the plateau of the Cascade Mountains, which bear heavy stands of Douglas and white fir. The species of mixture is yellow and sugar pine in the foothill slopes and white pine and Shasta fir in the higher altitudes. The timber is of inferior quality, and the white fir particularly is susceptible to defect. Fire in previous years has burned over 75% of the area, which has left the forest in a more or less dangerous condition. Because of the generally level conditions, the prevailing winds do not get the same sweep in this District as in other regions, and fire, consequently, is much easier to control. In the old burns there are standing snags. Fire may burn briskly during the heat of the day, but is comparatively easy to control in the evening.

One of the greatest causes of fires in this District, as in others, is lightning, which started 36% of all fires. Campers started an equal number of fires, but the cause in this case is not so much leaving camp fires as carelessness of hunters. Incendiarism is not an important point of fire danger in this District. The largest fires occurred in 1910. The Short Creek Fire and Deadwood Fire burned over 2400 acres and 2330 acres respectively. Since then no large fires have occurred. The great fire risk is confined to certain spots, and more intensive control and protection is given these areas so that fires do not gain great headway before controlled. The majority of fires occur during August. Only three fires are reported as happening in September. Local showers, for some reason, seem to occur in this district sooner than other regions, and the fire risk ends approximately September 12. In 1915 which was unusual, the fall rains did not come until October 22.

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(Enclosure for No. 1733)

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

Pelican Bay, Dist. 4.
Area, 178,436 acres.

FIRE HISTORY

The east slope of the Cascades furnishes a forest type distinctly different from that of the west slope. The prevailing species between altitudes of 4,000 and 4,500 feet is yellow pine. It seldom occurs in pure stands, but is found intermixed with Douglas fir, white fir, and incense cedar. The average percentage of pine is 60%. The timber is of excellent quality and is much sought for by the lumbermen. The principal timber-sale business of the Forest is located in District 4, chiefly because of the excellent pine timber there and the accessibility to water transportation. The upper slopes possess good stands of the fir type, and Douglas fir and transition types of forest. The principal species in the transition types are Shasta fir, forming 50% of the stand; Douglas fir, white fir, and lodgepole pine forming the remaining species.

In these higher altitudes fire seems in years past to have done more damage than in the yellow pine regions. The results are exhibited in big brushy burns covering in some places thousands of acres. No large fires have occurred in this district since it has been under the administration of the Forest Service. The largest fire occurred in 1910 and is known as the Clover Creek burn. It spread over approximately 2,000 acres and killed 11 million feet of mature timber. In general it is not a particularly difficult matter to stop a fire anywhere in the district, providing access to it is easy and a sufficient control force reaches the fire before it has a chance to spread. The classification of fires in this district is as follows:-

Causes	Number	Percent
Lightning	25	45.4
Campers	14	25.4
Sawmills	1	
Railroads	0	
Incendiary	2	3.6
Brush burning	4	7.3
Miscellaneous	0	
Unknown	9	18.3
	55	

In all, since the Forest was placed under administration, there have been 55 fires in this district, 45.4% of which started from lightning. The district is within a distinct lightning zone and as many as eight lightning fires have occurred from one storm. Campers and hunters are a source of 25% of the fires, but very few of these fires are the result of carelessly leaving a camp fire. Last fall there was one fire burning at a high altitude which was discovered by a lookout man and could not be found by the patrolman; the next day in the afternoon it was discovered again by the lookout man and reported to the same patrolman, who attempted a second time to find it. This fire occurred for four successive afternoons. The patrolman gave up trying to locate it and eventually the fire burned out; but it was discovered afterwards, having burned an area of a few square rods. This fire occurred the latter part of September. There had been some heavy fogs and very light rains; so after the patrolman failed to easily find it it was decided to let it burn to determine whether or not the fire would go out without attention. This experiment undoubtedly demonstrates that many fires go out of themselves and helps to account for the fact that more fires occur throughout the whole Forest in later years, since the lookout system became established, than in previous years. It is apparently evident that many of the fires in previous years were never discovered.

From the records most of the fires occur in August. The fact that fires have been discovered early in May in this district does not prove that the district is an early-season one. On the yellow-pine, exposed slopes the needles dry out on the ground very early after the snow leaves and a ground fire may spread in pine needles in May and June. The August and September fires burn much more briskly than the June and July fires. In general the district is not a particularly hazardous one.

During the hunting season large numbers of campers come to Lake O'Woods to pick huckleberries and hunt. They always are a source of worry, but no large fires have resulted from their carelessness. Cut-over areas, should receive more intense protection than the uncut areas, since the young trees left and the young reproduction growing up are a very valuable asset and the question whether silvicultural practice in cutting will be successful depends upon how well we can keep fires out. The refuse and brush on such areas is disposed of, but there still remains a heavy risk because of the pine needles accumulating every year on the ground. Fires starting on the pine type of forest develop rapidly into surface fires because of the great inflammability of the pine needles which are always present.

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Enclosure for No. 1733

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

Fort Klamath, Dist. 5.
Area, 132,150 acres

FIRE HISTORY

This district possesses some excellent bodies of yellow and sugar pine in almost pure stands. The mixed forest is a Douglas fir, white fir, and pine type on the east slope of the Cascades. At altitudes of between 4,500 and 5,000 feet this type occurs in varying proportions of density and mixture. On the south, west, and east slopes pine prevails as the prominent species, while on the north slope white fir and Douglas fir are the prevailing species. The white fir and Douglas fir is of poor quality while the pine is excellent. As one progresses higher up the slope a transition type consisting of Shasta fir, white fir, Douglas fir, and Engelmann spruce prevails. This type of forest is near the headwaters of streams and serves largely as a protection forest. It has at present no protection value, for the fir of any species cannot be marketed at a profit.

The most inflammable areas are in the old burns which are covered with brush and filled with standing down and dead timber. These large burns took place thirty and forty years ago and probably resulted from lightning, which is the principal cause of fires in the district. Since the Forest Service assumed jurisdiction of the district there have been no fires of consequence. The largest one covered only 200 acres, which was in the yellow-pine flat and confined to surface fire, doing no damage to mature timber.

Causes	Number	Percent
Lightning	12	60
Campers	4	
Sawmills	0	
Railroads	0	
Incendiary	0	
Brush burning	0	
Miscellaneous	1	5
Unknown	3	15
	20	

In all, during the nine years this district has been under Forest Service protection, only 20 fires have occurred. Twelve of these, 60% of the total, were due to lightning. This district is not considered a difficult one to protect. It is protected by one district ranger and an assistant. On the edge of this district is a lookout station which covers most of this district and parts of several others. The greater number of fires occur in August, which is the hottest and dryest month of the year. Some fires have occurred as early as June, but they were confined to pine needles on exposed slopes. Four fires during these nine years occurred in September but did no material damage, because the nights in September and October are cold and a great deal of dew forms on the vegetation. A fire at night time often "dampens out". The fall rains usually occur from September 10 to September 15.

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(Enclosure for No. 1733)

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

Ashland, Dist. o.
Area, 56,300 acres.

FIRE HISTORY

This type is in the Siskiyou division of Crater Forest and the type of timber is different from that in the Cascade portion of the Forest. The principal species is Douglas fir, of fair quality; while yellow pine and sugar pine occur in mixture on the exposed ridges. The latter species are excellent. The country is exceedingly rough; in the higher altitudes Douglas fir and Shasta fir predominate. White fir occurs on the north slopes, intermixed with Douglas fir near the headwaters of springs. Large areas of this district are denuded of forest growth and covered with grass or brush. The grassy slopes are perhaps the result of repeated fires hundreds of years ago. The brushy areas are the result of repeated fires within more recent times. It is noticeable that the open grass areas occur almost universally on the south and west exposures. In the Ashland Creek watershed the fire risk since 1910 has not been serious; for the city of Ashland, which gets its water supply from this watershed, realizes the necessity of protecting this area and has made a game refuge of it.

In the year 1910 two serious fires occurred in this watershed, baring over several thousand acres. Large crews of men, both civilians and United States troops, were engaged to control it. The high wind prevailing then and the inexperience of the men handling the fire resulted in larger areas being burned over than would have perhaps been burned in later years when greater efficiency in fire control has been developed.

In the Little Applegate watershed, which is part of this district, there is a wagon road running 15 miles up the river-valley lands supporting a thickly settled community. The region is accessible, but the prevalent brush is a fire menace and the settlers are not entirely favorable to Forest Service protection of the brush areas. As a consequence, in 1914 and 1915 numerous incendiary fires occurred in this district, and particularly in 1915 large areas were burned over. The damage consisted mostly in the killing of reproduction and the denudation of brush-covered slopes. The fire risk is particularly great because in the afternoon high winds invariably blow up the slopes and fire developing in the inflammable brush areas is exposed to the full sweep of the wind, which often prevails at the rate of 30 miles per hour.

Causes	Number	Percent
Lightning	2	8.7
Campers	1	4.3
Sawmills	0	
Railroads	0	
Incendiary	1	4.4
Brush burning	0	
Miscellaneous	0	
Unknown	19	82.6
Total	24	

In the classification of fires it is noted that only one incendiary fire is recorded while 19 are recorded as unknown; which comprises 82% of the total. From my later information it is very evident that a major portion of unknown fires resulted from incendiarism. The greatest fires of recent years have burned over three or four hundred acres and were not particularly difficult to extinguish; because the wind dies down at night usually and does not start up again until late in the forenoon of the next day, so the control force can work on the enervated fire at night and early morning to very good advantage. Sometimes it is almost useless to attempt fighting the fires during the heat of the day.

The records show that only one fire occurred in June and two in July while the bulk of fires occurred in August and September. While it is true that the region is a low-altitude country, fires do not occur as a rule until the hunting season opens in August; and then the struggle through the brush by the hunter is an incentive toward burning it in order to get rid of it. The classification of fires further shows that lightning is an unimportant element in the causes of fire, while in the Cascade division it is the principal origin of fires. Last year, 1915, fires occurred late in October. The fall rain did not set in until October 22. In ordinary years the season closes about September 20.

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(Enclosure for No. 1733)

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

Big Applegate, Dist. 7.
Area, 208,619 acres.

FIRE HISTORY

The timber in this district is scattered. It grows only in clumps and isolated watersheds, particularly on north slopes where it has escaped the ravages of forest fires. Practically all the district has been burned over from time to time during the past one hundred years and many areas are entirely denuded except for manzanita, chaparral, and chemise brush, which always comes in after burns. The best timber occurs in the Steamboat country, where Douglas fir of good quality is the predominating species. Other species, intermixed, are white fir, incense cedar, Shasta fir, sugar pine, yellow pine, Jeffrey pine, and knobcone pine. In the Elliott and Middle Fork Applegate creeks watershed some good stands of sugar pine and yellow pine occur on the southwest slopes, but the prevailing species here too are Douglas fir and white fir. A few large specimens of McNab cypress and Port Orford cedar have been found in this watershed. In the lower Big Applegate the hills are rugged and steep, ranging in altitude from 2,000 to 5,500 feet. They have mostly been burned over 30 to 50 years ago and present on the south and west slopes barren brushy areas. These areas afford no grazing except early spring feed and are worthless for any purpose except to conserve the moisture and for the protection of timber. All evidence points to the fact that they once were heavily timbered with pine and fir.

The Big Applegate River valley supports a dense population and much good agricultural land is dependent upon the streams for irrigation water. The brush-covered hillsides exercise a large influence in holding the water from making spring freshets and keeping the streams alive during the dry summer months when irrigation is needed. From that standpoint alone the brush-covered areas are worth protecting. Because of the inflammable brush and the high winds occurring nearly every afternoon, the district presents a high risk.

Causes	Number	Percent
Lightning	18	9.4
Campers	14	7.3
Sawmills	0	
Railroads	0	
Incendiary	72	38.0
Brush burning	8	4.1
Miscellaneous	6	3.7
Unknown	74	38.5
Total	192	

The classification of fires shows that incendiarism plays the largest part in the known causes of fire origin. This is 38% of the total. A large number of fires classified as "unknown" are undoubtedly of incendiary origin. Lightning forms the next largest percent of fire causes; while "campers",- who in some districts are responsible for most fires,- in this district falls to the fourth grade in importance. The increase in incendiarism is evident in the number of fires in 1914 and 1915. The principal reasons for this increase are the beliefs that burning the brush areas will provide better hunting and better range and furnish employment to the local people in fighting fires. Another important reason why incendiarism is so prevalent is because there is very little danger of catching the firebug and the risk from a punitive standpoint is not sufficiently great. The largest fire burned over one thousand acres. This occurred last year, 1915, on Palmer Creek. The fire was set out by incendiaries in several different places. This year, too, was a particularly favorable one for incendiarism; because the season lasted until late in October and the fires kept every Forest officer busy so that no one was available for detection of incendiaries and they felt free to continue setting out new fires.

In the 192 fires in this district only one occurred in June; the bulk of the fires occurring during July, August, September, and October. It is noted that two fires are recorded in April. These resulted from burning brush on timber-sale areas in Ashland Creek canyon and did very little damage. The greater number of fires occurred, this year, in October, The largest portion of the district is in low-altitude country which is exposed and the late fall fires seemed to burn more briskly. As a general rule the fall rains can be depended upon between the 20th and 30th of September, but last year was an unusually dry season. The sentiment of the community is in general unfavorable toward fire protection of the brush-covered areas. However, in the Upper Applegate the stockmen have just recently agreed to do everything possible to keep out the fires, and the stockmen in the lower Big Applegate seem to feel that their grazing interests are not being advanced by the repeated fires and probably will lend their influence to convince people that fires are not a good thing for the community. The risk in this district is great because of the brush; but fires are not usually difficult to handle, because the wind dies down in the evening.

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(Enclosure for No. 1733)

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

Trail, Dist. 8.
Areas, 76,627 acres.

FIRE HISTORY

This district comprises the watersheds of Trail Creek and Elk Creek. Both streams head on the Umpqua Divide. The timber in the lower part of the district is a mixture of yellow pine, sugar pine, Douglas fir, and white fir in about equal portions. Higher up the pine vanishes and Douglas fir, white fir, incense cedar, Shasta fir, and hemlock occur. The Douglas fir is of medium quality. White fir seems to be of little value, while both sugar pine and yellow pine are excellent. No particular areas possess dead stands. The timber for the most part has been scarred by fire and thinned out from that cause in nearly all localities. Some of the areas, particularly on the southerly exposures, have been completely burned and are now growing up with dense brush. The topography, particularly at the head of Elk Creek, is rough and many places are inaccessible. A wagon road runs up Trail Creek and over the Umpqua Divide, so that region - with the exception of Wall Creek canyon - is very accessible. Trails radiate from this wagon road. On Elk Creek the Bitter Lick, Timber Creek, and Hawk Creek watersheds are very rough and cut into deep canyons. No trails lead up and these canyons are therefore very inaccessible.

In 1910 a large fire occurred at the head of Bitter Lick Creek and burned over 2,000 acres, killing ten million feet of merchantable timber. It was at times a crown fire. No adequate communication existed in the region at that time and the local ranger battled with it for a period of two weeks with a total crew of 22 men and on account of the poor communication and scarcity of men was unable to secure a larger force. It was finally extinguished, and since then trails have been established and a telephone system installed.

Causes	Number	Percent
Lightning	8	11.5
Campers	8	11.5
Sawmills	0	
Railroads	0	
Incendiary	45	64.3
Brush burning	2	2.8
Miscellaneous	2	2.8
Unknown	5	7.1
Total	70	

The classification of the fires shows that 64% of the total were of incendiary origin. Both Trail Creek and Elk Creek are well settled and some of the settlers like to see the country burn over to improve hunting conditions. They have caused a great deal of trouble but it is believed that incendiarism in this district is dwindling. In 1913 18 fires occurred in the district and the greater number of them were of incendiary origin. Incendiarism has improved a little since that date, but vigilant action is needed to suppress it. The district is now covered by lookout stations and all fires reported promptly. Men are more easily secured and all fires gain little headway before being checked. The district is not particularly difficult to handle nor is the fire risk exceedingly great. It has been a fortunate fact that most of the fires have occurred near existing trails while the inaccessible regions have been fairly free from them. The greatest number of fires occur in August; only last year, when the fall rains did not set in till late in October, heavy fires occurred during that month. There were seven fires the past years in October, which is 40% of the total for that year. As a general rule the season ends between the 20th and 30th of September, when the fall rains occur.

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Incendiary fires were common among the ranches in the Applegate, Trail and Elk Creek drainages. Foster wrote a 12-page letter to the District Forester on Oct. 21, 1915, calling attention to this situation and recommending raising grazing fees and use of detectives to ferret out and catch these indendiarists in the act. Following are some excerpts from his letter:

> "There have been reported to date this season 157 fires on the Crater Forest. Of these, 51, or 32 percent, occurred on the Applegate District. Of this number, a large proportion were probably of incendiary origin, though how many is impossible to say.
>
> "The sentiment of a large proportion of the resident population, including the cattlemen, is that it would be far better for the community were the brush all burned. This sentiment is openly advocated by prominent cattlemen ......When seven fires start within a few days of each other close around the ranch of a respected officer of a stockmen's association with no voluntary assistance in fire fighting offered, but on the contrary the open expression of his opinion that the fires are doing more good than harm......
>
> "The local officers have done all they could to apprehend the fire setters, and though they suspect several they have been unable to secure any tangible clues that would have any force in law. When a Forest officer is fighting fires continuously he has not time to play detective. He cannot do both at the same time, nor can he let the fires burn unheeded while he chases firebugs."

Foster went on to recommend detectives be hired to seek out the fire setters and bring them into court. The District Forester sent the letter to Washington and it was answered by Mr. James B. Adams, Assistant Forester. While he recognized and appreciated the problem, he stated it was impracticable and probably illegal. But he did say if no other method could solve the problem they would give the plan of using detectives a thorough try-out.

Harold D. Foster also spent most of 1915 and 1916 studying the fire lookout system on the Crater Forest. He investigated several high peaks within the Forest to determine their suitability as detection points. He recognized two classes of lookouts - primary and secondary. In the former class the observer would stay on the station at all times during the summer; while on the latter class the observer would remain at his station during an emergency to supplement the primary lookouts, or be used as patrolman. Quoting, "An ideal system of lookouts would be so situated that no point on the Forest would be further than fifteen miles from at least one lookout and every point on the Forest would be directly visible or in 'direct control' from at least one lookout, preferably two or more." He recognized the ideal system so described would be too costly to achieve. He recommended, however, that certain strategic points be equipped with lookout houses, permanent telephone lines, Osborne firefinders, maps, and be selected reasonably close to water. He recommended further the following lookouts for the entire Applegate Drainage: Primary - Wagner Butte, Dutchman Peak, Little Grayback, Windy Peak, Steve Peak and Tallowbox; Secondary - Yellowjacket. Included in his report is a description of angles from several places on a lookout point to find the most suitable location and height for the tower, which system is still in use at the present time. He also mentioned the use of seen area maps to determine the best lookout points.

Communication was recognized as being important to good fire preparedness. Foster dwells some on auxiliary methods used, such as "wigwagging, heliographs, etc." One other method used in 1913 by use of dynamite blasts is illustrated on the following page. Foster's comments on this method follow:

"In 1913 Trojan powder was provided for all the primary lookouts and a system of signals provided as illustrated in Figure 5. As it happened no 'phone line was out of order long enough to make necessary the adoption of this plan. If it had been necessary to use it, I seriously doubt whether the listener could have distinguished the variations in time pauses on which the intelligibility of the message depends....The observer would have no way of knowing whether the message were understood correctly, or even heard...It was found that this system of dynamite blasts was not successful....."

Foster's complete report, "The Fire Lookout System of the Crater National Forest," consisting of 91 pages, is on file in the office of the Forest Supervisor, Rogue River National Forest Medford, Oregon.

Fig. 5

BLASTING SIGNALS

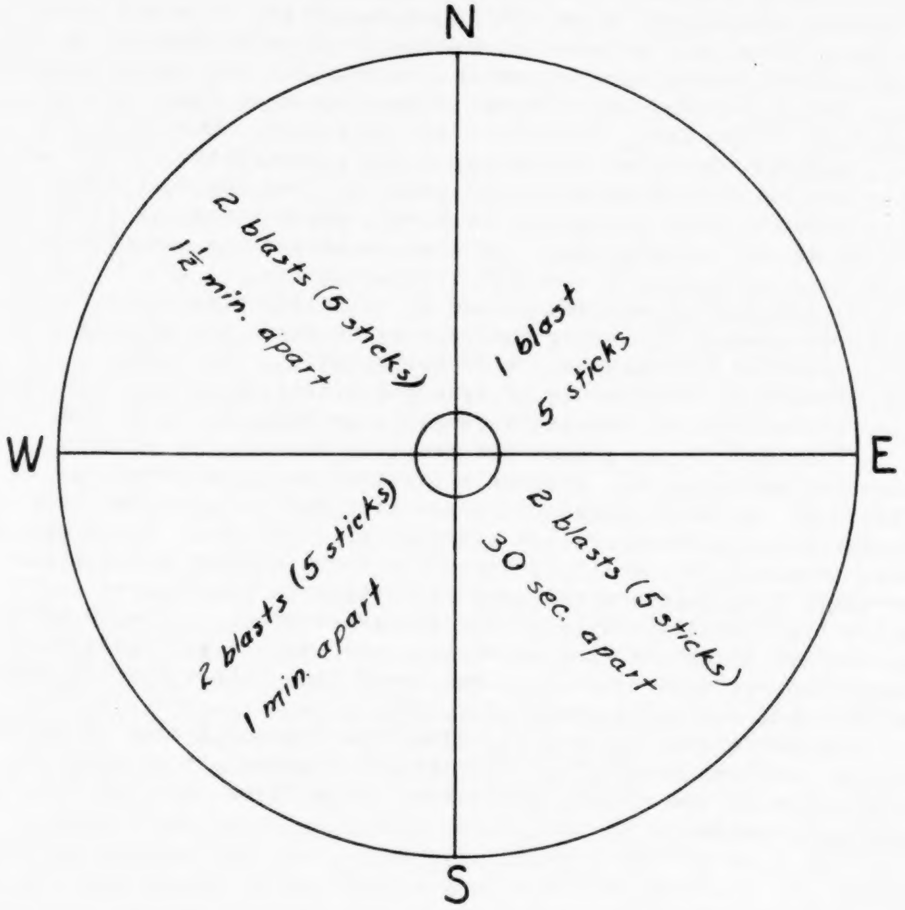
FOR USE ON LOOKOUT STATIONS

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

One large blast (7 sticks powder) to indicate any fire.

Then wait 3 minutes and set off:

(1) For NE direction, one additional blast (5 sticks)
(2) For SE direction, two additional blasts 30 seconds apart (5 sticks)
(3) For SW direction, two additional blasts 1 minute apart (5 sticks)
(4) For NW direction, two additional blasts 1½ minutes apart (5 sticks)


N
W
E
S
2 blasts (5 sticks)
1½ min. apart
1 blast
5 sticks
2 blasts (5 sticks)
1 min. apart
2 blasts (5 sticks)
30 sec. apart

If the fire is from 5 to 10 miles distant set off one additional blast 3 minutes later.

If more then 10 miles away set off, 3 minutes later, two additional blasts about 30 seconds apart.

M.L. ERICKSON, FOREST SUPERVISOR.

FIRE NOTES - 1912-1916

In checking over the annual fire reports for the years 1912 - 1916, some interesting items come to light.

For the above five-year period there were 606 fires on the Forest which cost $23,105.49 to suppress. These fires burned on a yearly average 6,255 acres. Suppression costs on these fires for the period averaged $46.38 per fire.

During this period there were 195 fires listed as of incendiary origin. This figure is five more fires from incendiary causes than started from lightning during the five year period. How many of the 126 fires listed as unknown could have been classed as incendiary, no one knows.

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Incendiary fires on the Applegate District were a constant problem to the forest officers and were on the increase. In 1915 the forest spent $3,000 for fire prevention and about $12,000, or about 70% of the forest total, on suppression on this district. This district had 107 fires in 1915 of which it was estimated about 50% were of incendiary origin.

Arthur C. Ringland, Forest Inspector, Washington D. C., made an investigation of this matter in the spring of 1916 in connection with a similar problem on the north end of the Klamath Forest, adjoining the Applegate District on the south. He found that fire protection was costing ten cents per acre on the Applegate, and public improvements such as roads, trails and telephone lines were negligible. Firefighting was also used to supplement the local people's economy by the circulation of several thousands of dollars of cash for fire fighting. Local people believed also burning was beneficial to the range. Ringland reasoned that the people envisioned the large areas of forests producing no present values and of very doubtful potential forest value. He recommended cooperative controlled burning on selected sites and the construction of more improvements, such as roads, trails, bridges, and telephone lines as a means of increasing the value of the forests. He also suggested wide publicity especially of the suggested improvement program to impress the local people with the fact that fires would prevent the fulfillment of the improvement program.

The district forester agreed to carry out the improvement program but asked the forester for more time and research on the controlled burning program.

"Six Twenty-Six" Items

"The Six Twenty-Six," a news media, was originated in the District 6 office on Nov. 1, 1916. Quoting from Volume 1, No. 1, of above date: "The Six Twenty-Six is not, as its name might imply, the number of a railroad train nor the type of an automobile. Instead it is the initial number of a District Six publication designed to bring all units and members of District Six into closer association and better understanding of what is being done. The 'Six' comes from the number of our District and the 'Twenty-Six' from our number of supervisors' offices and also from a well-known form designed to show what the individual worker has done. As Form 26 is prepared monthly for the individual, Six Twenty-Six will be prepared monthly for all of us. Nothing contained on the pages of Six Twenty-Six is to be construed as official instructions; the contents are intended for use as interesting and helpful news."

Among the silvicultural news listed in Vol. I, No. 1, is a list of the six largest timber sales in District 6. Leading the list as having the largest sale is the Crater, with a sale volume of 382,000,000 board feet of yellow pine (principal species) priced at $3.375 and $3.00 per thousand board feet. Time for removal of timber was from January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1923.

From the December, 1916, issue:

"Forest Ranger MacKechnie (Applegate) recently discovered a small group of Macnab Cypress trees on the Crater Forest about five miles north of the Oregon-California line. Cupressus macnabiana is a rare and little known tree of northern California and heretofore has not been reported officially as occurring in Oregon."

Miscellaneous quotes from the same issue:

"The Oregon State Highway Commission has approved the following highways for the State program:......Roseburg to Trail via Tiller.....

"The Crater is listed as being in possession of a launch." (Located at Pelican Bay.)

"A very interesting and valuable report on the lookout points on the Crater Forest has recently been prepared by Forest Examiner Foster. One lookout tower described consists of a tree 99 feet high surmounted by an observation box. A spiral series of pegs driven into the tree furnish one means of ascent; a counterweighted bucket swung on cable made of telephone wire furnishes another means of ascent. The average person would hesitate on going up by either of these means, but the builder, Mr. Pederson, has no fear. There is little liklihood of this station being burglarized." (Brush Mountain Lookout - Dead Indian District.)

IMPROVEMENTS

An incomplete list of improvements accomplished during this period is a follows:

Ashland Butte Road (West Fork Ashland Creek). Surveyed and work started in fall of 1912 and work continued in spring of 1913.

S. A. Moore, Martin L. Erickson (Supervisor) and Guard Strickland surveyed the route. Stephen A. Moore, Lee C. Fort, Royal W. (Doc) Cambers and L. A. Wright worked on road in fall. Frank L. Carlson helped Moore in spring of 1913.

Lamb's Mine Trail (Ashland District). S. A. Moore and Frank L. Carlson worked in fall of 1913 and spring of 1914 on this trail.

Middle Fork Bridge. In April, 1916, Forest Rangers S. A. Moore, Albert L. Peachey, and John E. Gribble built the Middle Fork Applegate River Bridge. It was 60 feet long and 20 feet above water.

Star Ranger Station House. On November 10, 1914, Forest Rangers S. A. Moore and J. D. Holst started to build the new house at Star Ranger Station, on the Applegate river. Fred Fick was hired as a carpenter; James J. Simmerville and George H. West helped out throughout the winter. Moore, his wife and small child lived in a tent. They finally moved into the new house on February 10, 1915, before it was completed inside, as a heavy wind and rain storm blew down their tent.

LANDS ACTIVITIES

The Special Use Permit issued on May 11, 1905, to the Fish Lake Water Company was closed in 1912. The Rogue River Valley Canal Company took over from the Fish Lake Water Company. The former company applied for and secured an easement from the Secretary of Interior for the reservoirs at Fish Lake and Four Mile Lake, and the delivery canal connecting these two reservoirs. This use is still carried today under the name of the Rogue River Valley Canal Company.

GRAZING
Crater National Forest
1912

General Range Conditions - Rainfall was abundant, resulting in a good forage crop throughout the year. About 70% of the Crater is not available for grazing due to the large amount of timber. Some cattle were in rather poor condition in the spring, but all of them put on weight during the season. Market conditions were good this past year. In fact, the price of cattle is so high that I doubt whether some of the users are able to run as many cattle next season as before.

Range Divisions - No changes in range divisions are recommended. Lake O' Woods area recommended for cattle rather than sheep. Ashland Watershed should remain closed. Small areas such as Blue Canyon Lakes, Lake O' Woods, and Huckleberry City should be closed to grazing for use by the public. No lambing grounds on the Crater. Present driveways are adequate.

Estimate of Grazing Capacity:

District No.	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Goats
1	300	3,000		
2	1,000		100	500
3	2,500	1,500	400	400
4	300	700		200
5	400	500		200
6	800	200		200
7	1,500			500
8	700			
9	100	500		
10	200			
Total	7,800	6,700	500	2,000

It is proposed to distribute the stock as closely as possible on the range in accordance with the estimated capacity. There will not be enough cattle to fully stock the range, but it is believed that all sheep range can be utilized.

Established grazing seasons are adequate and are as follows:

		Fees
May 1 to Oct. 15, 1912	Cattle & Horses	30¢ C 40¢ H
June 1 to Oct. 15, 1912		25¢ C 35¢ H
Yearlong, ending Apr. 30, 1913		50¢ C 65¢ H
May 1 to Oct. 31, 1912	Hogs	15¢
Yearlong ending Apr. 30, 1913		25¢
June 15 to Oct. 15, 1912	Sheep & Goats	8¢
July 1 to Oct. 15, 1912		7¢

Permit Allotment - After considerable difficulty the first few years a satisfactory distribution of range and a recognized Forest user's privilege is established. It is now very easy to determine the relative merits of each grazing application received and on what conditions it can be approved. With the cow range not fully utilized and the sheep range so limited it hardly seems advisable to establish protective and maximum limits.

Enforcement of Protective Regulations - Quarantine regulations in the County are not very strict. Stockmen are never forced to dip their sheep for scabies or treat their cattle for blackleg or other diseases. There is no scab in sheep and many of the stockmen on their own initiative do the necessary dipping.

Sheep are counted upon entering the Forest. Cattle cannot be satisfactorily counted as they are turned on the spring range and drift onto the Forest about the time the season opens. Term permits are not recommended. They have never been established on the Crater Forest.

No livestock Associations in the vicinity of the Crater Forest.

Recommendations:

Cattle 7,800; Sheep 6,700; Hogs 500; Goats 2,000.

Seasons and fees - No change.

Part Two - Protection and Development

Recommended a grazing reconnaissance of District 3, Dead Indian. Work to be done by the ranger at odd moments when he is not occupied at regular duties.

Water developments - Not needed at this time as water supply is ample.

Other improvements - Some trails constructed give access to to new range. Need a cabin at Sugar Pine Camp for use by ranger and stockmen.

Revegetation - 2,000 acres on head of Elk Creek should be reseeded. It was badly burned in 1910. Some reseeding was done at Mill Creek Ranger Station, 4 acres at Imnaha Bridge and at Mosquito Ranger Station, and 6 acres at Sugar Pine Camp.

Herbarium - Have need for one. Only about 10 or 15 plants collected so far.

Stockmen will be encouraged to form associations, and to let their stock run in common with one rider looking after several owners' stock.

GRAZING
Crater National Forest
1914

General Range Conditions - Past season driest on record. Rainfall below normal. Forage short, dried out early.

Summary of Grazing Use -

Stock	Permitted No.	No. Permittees	Free Permits
Cattle	3,831	106	140
Horses	145	28	100
Sheep	5,081	10	
Swine	40	9	
Total	9,097	153	

No change in Range Divisions; Capacity; Permit Allotments and Enforcement of protective regulations.

Recommendations:

Cattle 7,800; Sheep 6,700; Swine 500; Goats 2,000.

Fees, a slight increase for 1915.

Season	Cattle	Horses	Hogs
May 1 to Oct. 15, 1915	34¢/hd	42¢/hd	
June 15 to Oct. 15, 1915	26¢/hd	30¢/hd	
Yearlong ending April 30, 1916	64¢/hd	80¢/hd	38¢/hd
May 1 to Oct. 31, 1915			22¢/hd

	Sheep	Goats
June 15 to Oct. 15, 1915	6½¢/hd	6½¢/hd
July 1 to Oct. 15, 1915	6¼¢/hd	6¼¢/hd

Term permits not recommended.

Part Two. Protection and Development

"Need a grazing reconnaissance of District 3, Dead Indian."

"A few stock died of blackleg while on the range - under 1%."

"Less than 1% died from predatory animals."

"Bad fire season prevented much improvement work."

"Herbarium - 285 plants collected to date; 119 identified. 119 specimens in office herbarium."

"Seems impossible to form associations or to run the cattle on common use within an allotment."

"Soda Springs in District 3 believed to be poisonous to cattle. They like the water, but several died. Will fence the spring next year."

GRAZING
Crater National Forest
1915

"General Range Conditions - Extreme drought again this year dried out the forage early."

Stock	Permitted	No. Permittees	Free Permits
Cattle	4,386	155	140
Horses	113	37	30
Sheep	4,235	8	
Swine	46	9	
Total	8,780	209	170

"Severe drought dried up the foothill range causing the stock to remain on the National Forest range about a month or six weeks longer than usual.

"Swine will be eliminated from Keene Creek range and the Dead Indian range, unless they are ringed to prevent rooting. Also Little Butte Creek at the Medford water source.

"No change in Range Divisions, Capacity, Seasons."

Protective Limits established as follows:

Butte Falls	D 2,	104	Little Applegate	D 6,	44
Dead Indian	D 3,	100	Big Applegate	D 7,	61
Little Butte	D 3,	35	West Applegate	D 7,	47
Keene Creek	D 3,	70			

Protective limits not needed on other districts. Maximum limits not needed.

Enforcement of Protective Limits - Early in 1915 Associations were formed and recognized as follows:

Keene Creek Cattle & Horse Assn; Dead Indian Cattle & Horse Assn; Upper Big Applegate Stock Assn; Applegate (Lower) Stockmen's Assn; South Butte Stock Assn.

Seasons and fees same as in 1915.

Season	Cattle	Horses	Swine	Sheep
Yearlong, May 1	60¢	75¢	35¢	
May 1 to Oct. 15	33¢	41¢		
May 1 to Oct. 31			22¢	
June 1 to Oct. 15	21¢	34¢		
June 15 to Oct. 15				6¢
July 1 to Oct. 15				5-3/4¢

Recommended 41 miles of trails at cost of 2825 dollars.

Herbarium - 291 plants collected, 240 identified, 233 in forest herbarium.

GRAZING NOTES
1916

"Condition of Range - Range was poor at start of season due to dry year. Grass was short and just beginning to grow when the cattle were turned on. Much grass was trampled by stock on ground that was just free of snow. This condition plus overstocking of the ranges did much damage through the forest.

"Condition of Stock - Cattle appeared to be thinner than usual when turned on the range. They fared about the same as in other years and came off the range surprisingly good. The past winter was severe and hay was scarce, which contributed to the poor condition of the stock.

"Losses of Stock - No unusual losses. Some due to larkspur and a few due to blackleg. The carcasses from blackleg were burned on the National Forest range. Apparently they were not burned outside the Forest.

"Method of Handling - Stock are generally turned out and drift to their summer range. Salting is done where convenient, at watering places, open areas along roads, or wherever the stockmen find a gathering of cattle. Most of the rangers recommended better salting plans to get better distribution of stock throughout the range. Many unused areas were noted and the rangers recognized the need for better salt distribution to these unused areas. Very little herding was done on the range."

General remarks - Several of the rangers recognized their inability as range experts. One ranger recommended meeting to discuss proper range management, with an expert in this field. They tried to look after the range but with an active fire season the range inspection was sadly neglected. It is best described by the annual report for 1910 prepared by J. J. Simmerville for District No. 2, Butte Falls. (Simmerville resigned in fall of 1915 but worked as forest guard during the season of 1910.)

"The grazing business on Ranger District #2 is a polyglot, without definite beginning or ending or fixed parts. The district ranger goes up and down the roads and trails, clearing out same and repairing phones, and sometimes leaving the trails or roads on some specific errand bent - like fighting a fire or looking out an improvement or hunting up a four-bit timber sale, etc., etc., etc. Sometimes he sees the cattle gathered at the watering places or finds them afar in the woods, grazing or browsing in scattered ranks. Sometimes he finds where salt has been placed at the convenient old log near the water hole. He didn't see anybody place it there but it's been done just the same. Sometimes, he meets a cowboy who seems rather shy and diffident or apathetic or distant or unapproachable or something like. It seems to an apprehensive person that cattlemen are just a bit averse to the advice of 'upstarts' not in the business."

1800 head of sheep return to night camp from grazing on the west slope of Mt. Ashland. Summit of the mountain in the background, erosion gullies in the foreground.

- J. E. Gribble, Sept. 7, 1915

An historian of the 1930's set down the following story of the building of the Brush Mountain lookout tower and tribute to its builder:

In 1913, when the Rogue River National Forest was younger, there wasn't much that a man could take for granted. Consequently, when Dan Pederson, then about 40 years old, was sent to Brush Mountain as a lookout, it mattered little to him that Brush Mountain was only a peak with a telephone. Setting up his compass on a post, he went to work looking for fires and - poorly equipped as he was - did a good job of it. But the discontent with "good enough" was just as strong then as now in the Forest Service. Dan soon decided he needed a higher point from which to work "to see more country." Just down from the crest of the hill grew a Shasta fir, its top looking proudly down from fifty feet above any point on the hill. "Here," decided Pederson, "is the place for Brush Mountain Lookout," - and with an axe, an auger and a pair of pliers, he built a lookout tower!

How easy to say that "-he built a lookout tower," - and pass by the building of a monument as magnificent as any marble shaft rising to the memory of a great man. Why a "monument" and why "magnificent", you ask? You'd have to know the story of Dan Pederson and his tower to understand why. You might never hear the story from Dan - he's slow to talk of himself - but those who have worked with him will tell you what they know, and then you'll understand.

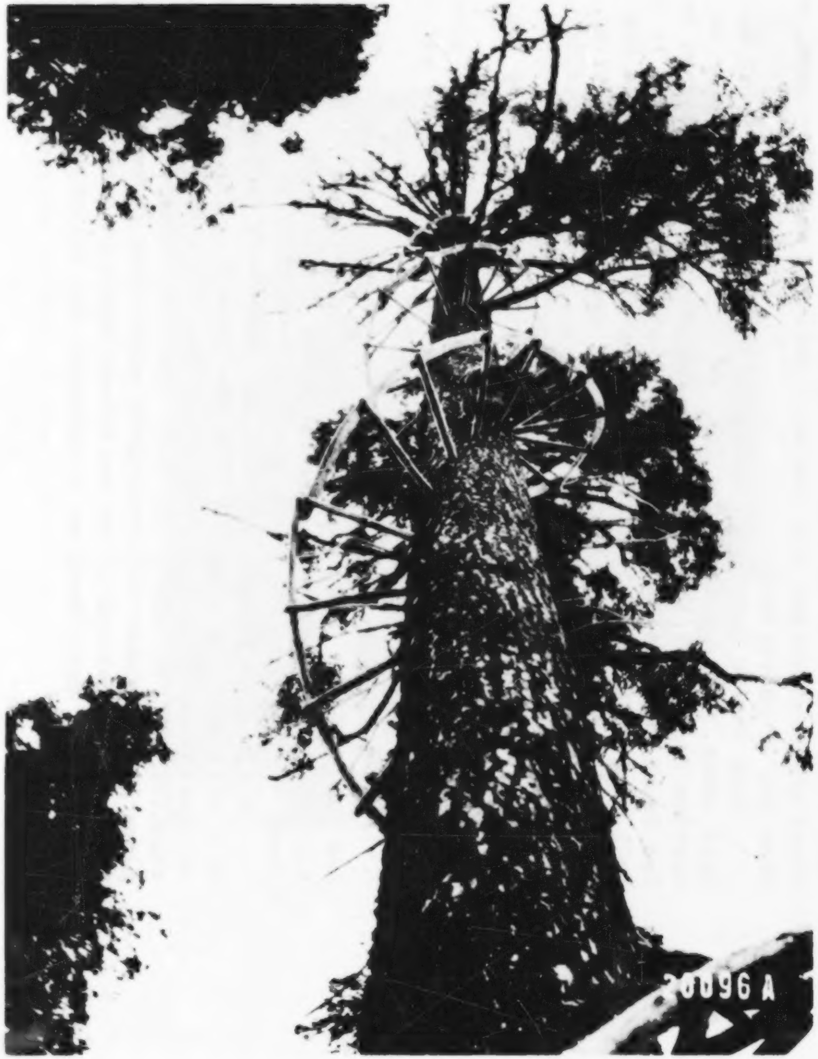
This was no "project", no plan, the building of Brush Mountain tower. No ranger said, "Dan, we ought to have better detection from Brush Mountain." Dan decided we did, and when he had found the tree he wanted, he started to work. It was in the fall of 1915 he began. Starting at the ground, he peeled the tree and bored holes for two inch yew pegs that made a spiral ladder up the tree. As he progressed up, limbing and peeling the tree as he went, he sat on each peg just put in and bored the hole for the peg above until he reached the height he wanted, 104 feet - and then topped the tree.

Remarkable as the job in itself was, it becomes even more remarkable when old-timers insist that he worked with no safety belt!

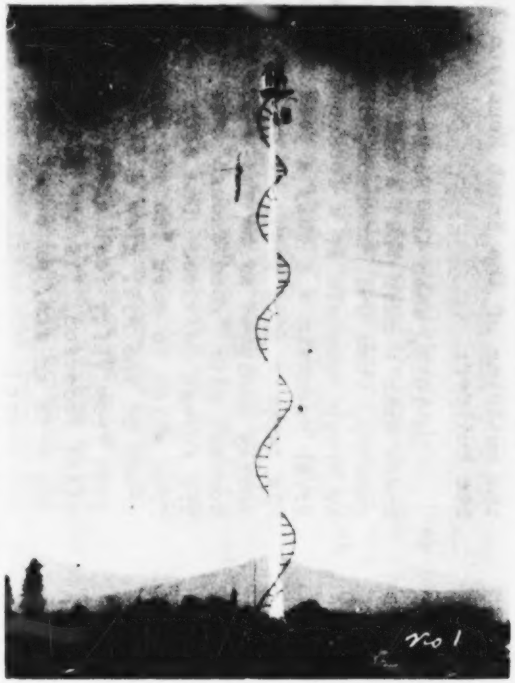
Yet it is not hard to believe when one hears Russell Winn, now P.A. at Lake O' Woods Ranger Station, tell one of many similar anecdotes describing similar feats that occurred after the tower was built.

While on telephone construction near Soda Springs, Russell will tell you, the crew had tied the line to a large pine standing on Grasshopper Flat and then strung the No. 9 to a cedar tree standing 300 feet above the flat, the cedar seeming barely to cling to the almost vertical cliff which rose above Grasshopper Flat. Quite naturally, no one seemed eager to make the tie in that cedar. Yet, "spry as a chipmunk" for all of his 50 years,

Brush Mountain Lookout



At left, lookout tree on Brush Mountain soon after construction began. The spiral ladder was 80 feet high, made of yew pegs driven one foot into the tree, with a railing of Douglas fir poles. (Photo by H. D. Foster) Below is shown the completed structure in 1910. Lookoutman Dan Pederson constructed the tower alone, including rigging the 5 x 5 foot square platform weighing 250 pounds, and installing the elevator (the bucket-shaped object hanging below and to the right of the platform). (Photo by A. L. Peachey)



Dan Pederson climbed up through the limbs, made the tie, and then, nonchalantly standing on each limb in turn, he trimmed those which fouled the line!

His fearlessness is more easily understood when one recalls that Dan worked on sailing ships as a young man. Days and nights in the rigging must have given him that absolute disregard for heights that would let him trim the end off the limb he stood upon 300 feet above the flat or work while sitting on a slim wooden peg a hundred feet high.

The most difficult part of his job done, Dan hastened to complete his tower. Yew poles, bent and wired to the ends of the pegs, made the stairway more secure. Reminiscent of those sailing days, a five foot "crow's nest" built in Ashland and later raised to the top gave Dan Pederson a place to stand while watching for that first puff of smoke.

Like the rest of the tower, the fire finder was Dan's own idea. A map board was built on rollers so as to revolve around the crow's nest, and Dan told many lookouts how he had to level the fire finder and orient it on Mt. Pitt for each shot, and with a sly grin he tells how it became a habit, explaining almost apologetically that "it only took a few seconds."

One would think that after the tower had been completed Dan would be content to take life easy for a while, but not he! For a long time the only phone at Brush Mountain was on a post at the foot of the tree. Each time he reported, Pederson had to clamber down his spiral stairway to the phone and then back up to the fire finder. Although "Report Time" and "Getaway Time" were never thought of in those days, this extra delay irritated Dan until he rigged two buckets in a cable, counterbalanced against his weight with rocks so that a pull on the cable would send him shooting down to the phone or back up again. Though the phone was later moved to the crow's nest, Dan preferred to zip up or down in his homemade elevator while visitors clutched dizzily at the rungs of the ladder on their way to the top.

For eleven years Pederson stayed on as lookout at Brush Mountain, and though building that tower was a job to be proud of, he was not at all content to rest on his laurels. Although the lack of living quarters on Brush Mountain made it necessary for Dan to walk a mile from the lookout to and from his cabin in Big Draw, even though his conscience would not let him miss a daylight hour "on top," he still found "spare time" jobs. A watering trough, hewed from a log down below his lookout, was one of the jobs. He did it well, too, so well that it still looks as though it had been planed instead of hewed. Indeed, Dan Pederson's axe work is as famous as his tower is remarkable. On homesteads, in trapper's camps, at forest guard stations there are standing today cabins and barns whose distinctive corner joints mark them for his work. They have become almost a trademark for him, these corner joints, dovetailed closely together to prevent slipping, yet sloping in such a way that water will not collect in the corners and so rot out the logs.

Nor was he content with being an expert axeman. He had to be an expert lookout, too. Had to be because of the man he is, and because smoke chasers, guided only by the lookout's report, were too few and scattered for them to be forced to hunt for their smoke. Bill Jones, who is now Superintendent of Construction for the forest, will tell you of one time when Dan sent him to a fire. "It's about 220 odd feet from the 1/4 corner, I think," Dan had said, and when Bill checked, he found that Dan was only three feet off his distance from the 1/4 corner. Moreover, this was not an isolated instance, almost every man who worked with Dan will tell you of similar cases.

Of course, Pederson was not a "born" lookout, he had to be made and, characteristically, self-made at that. After every fire season he would throw a pack on his shoulders and walk through the country, running down section corners, learning every knoll and draw in the district. Consequently, when Dan said cautiously, "I think the fire is about 200 feet from the spring at the head of Daley Creek's south fork," no smoke chaser wanted more; straight to that fire he went. Cross shots or no cross shots, Dan's "description by local landmarks" was all that was needed.

But the tale would grow long, though never weary, if it included all the yarns of Dan and his work that the old timers press upon you with a reverent, "There's a man who was a real lookout." "And all man," you'll add, if you see him at his homestead on the Lake O' Woods District, still active, busy, and slyly ginning at life though over 60 years have slipped behind him.

Yes, there wasn't much to take for granted in 1913. Nor was anything expected. Quietly, on horseback or afoot, the "old-timers", those forest guards of not so long ago, built trails and communication, fought fires without benefit of roads, trucks, pumpers, "cats", CCC - and built the Forest Service, built an intangible something the Forest Service could not do without, yet can very easily take for granted today.

Though the tower on Brush Mountain, the tower Dan Pederson put up alone because he thought we needed it, was built for use and not for "the memory of" - as long as it stands defiantly waiting for its end, there stands a tribute, more magnificent than any monument of stone, to Dan, to all the old-timers, and to the "good old days" they made.

1917

Personnel

Forest Supervisor - Martin L. Erickson
Deputy Supervisor - A. E. Cohoon (until Sept. 1917)
Harold D. Foster (Oct. 1917)
Forest Examiners - Harold D. Foster (until Sept. 1917)
Bruce Hoffman (until June 1917)
Oliver F. Ericson (until June 1917)
Fred A. Matz (EOD July 1917)
Forest Clerks - E. Violet Cook
H. B. Burton
Ivy I. Boeck (EOD Sept. 1917)

Forest Rangers:

No. Dist.	Name	Ranger in Charge	Title	Hdqtrs.
1	Prospect	Bert A. Nason	Asst.For.Rgr.	Mill Cr. RS
2	Butte Falls	William I. Jones	Forest Ranger	Butte Falls
3	Dead Indian	Albert L. Peachey	Asst.For.Rgr.	Moon Pr. RS
4	Pelican Bay	Edward S. Kerby	Forest Ranger	Pelican RS
5	Ft. Klamath	Frank L. Carlson	Forest Ranger	Seven Mile RS
6	Ashland	John E. Gribble	Forest Ranger	Long's Cabin
7	Big Applegate	Joseph L. Mackechnie	Forest Ranger	Star RS
8	Trail	Andrew T. Poole	Forest Ranger	Trail RS
	(from June)	William C. Fruit		Trail RS

Forest Guards:

District	Name	Headquarters
Prospect	Ace Hollenbeck	Huckleberry RS
	Ray Davis	Woodruff Meadows
	Warren Tison	Union Creek
	Paul Peyton	Herschberger LO
Butte Falls	A. R. Marion	Lodgepole RS
	Dee Wright	Rustler Peak LO
	W. H. Hughes	Trail maintenance
Dead Indian	Robert Peachey	Big Elk RS
	George Hargadine	Keene Creek
	Dan Pederson	Brush Mountain LO
	Ernest Smith	Mt. Pitt LO
	Beach	Robinson Butte LO
	Harvey Chissinger	Teamster
	Dee Wright	Packer
	Ed Frey	Telephone Operator
	J. J. Simmerville	Range Rider
Pelican Bay	Carl Richardson	Clover Creek RS
	Sam Hill	Buck Mountain LO
	Ben Little	Lake of the Woods
	Zimmerlee Boys	Trail Work
Ft. Klamath	C. Gray	Devils Peak LO

Ashland	Dave Kennedy	
	Harley Brower	
	Mark Kline	
	George Pursel	
	________ Beagle	
	________ Burton	
	________ Randles	
	________ Hake	
Applegate	Lee C. Port	Hutton RS
	J. J. Deedmond	Star RS

Scalers at Pelican Bay:

Fred A. Matz - officer in charge.

Scalers - John D. Holst
Andrew T. Poole
Royal U. (Doc) Cambers
Oliver F. Ericson
Bruce Hoffman
L. D. Hurt

PERSONNEL CHANGES

A. E. Cohoon left the Crater in September, 1917. Harold D. Foster, forest examiner, replaced Cohoon in October as deputy forest supervisor.

Bruce Hoffman and Oliver F. Ericson, forest examiners, both transferred to the district office in June. Fred A. Matz was assigned to the Crater on July 1, 1917.

H. B. Burton is listed as a forest clerk during the year. Miss Ivy I. Boeck started as a clerk in the Medford office in September.

John E. Cribble, forest ranger, served as ranger on the Ashland District. He was headquartered at Long's Cabin in the Ashland Canyon.

Andrew T. Poole, forest ranger, spent the winter and spring at Trail Ranger Station. Lee Port assisted him in February on construction of the Trail Ranger Station road. On June 3 William C. Fruit took over the Trail District as Poole was assigned to the Pelican Bay Timber Sale as a scaler.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Automobiles were getting more numerous. Bert Peachey mentions in his diary for January, "Spent several days learning to drive an auto." He also mentions that grazing trespass was quite prevalent. He carried a gun with him at all times, as some of the stockmen were still violent over government regulation of their ranges.

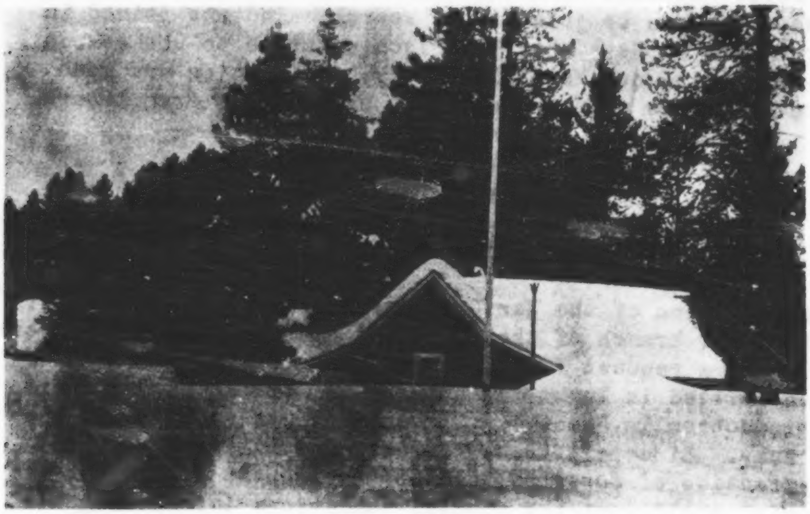
Ranger Kerby reported in January that there was 40 inches in snow at Pelican Ranger Station and 8 feet at Four Mile Lake. On May 3 the latter place had 10 feet of snow. Ranger Kerby owned a Ford car and Carlson had a Buick. Mackechnie used a motorcycle on the Applegate District. He purchased a new Chevrolet in May.

Mr. Marshall of the Klamath Indian Agency went to the Red Blanket area in August and failed to return. Supervisor Bedford of the agency took 17 men into the area on August 18. Later a dog from

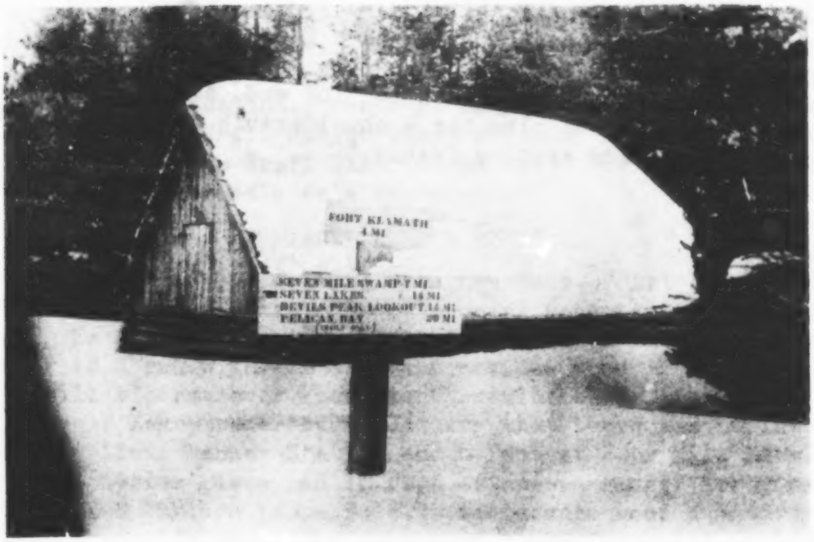
Klamath Falls was sent to Seven Mile and Carlson took the dog and three other men to join in the search. Indians joined in the search, and on September 9 Carlson returned to the search area to help bring out Marshall's body. No mention was made of the cause of his death, whether by exposure or from natural causes.

Report of the Forester, Oct. 1, 1917; For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1917.

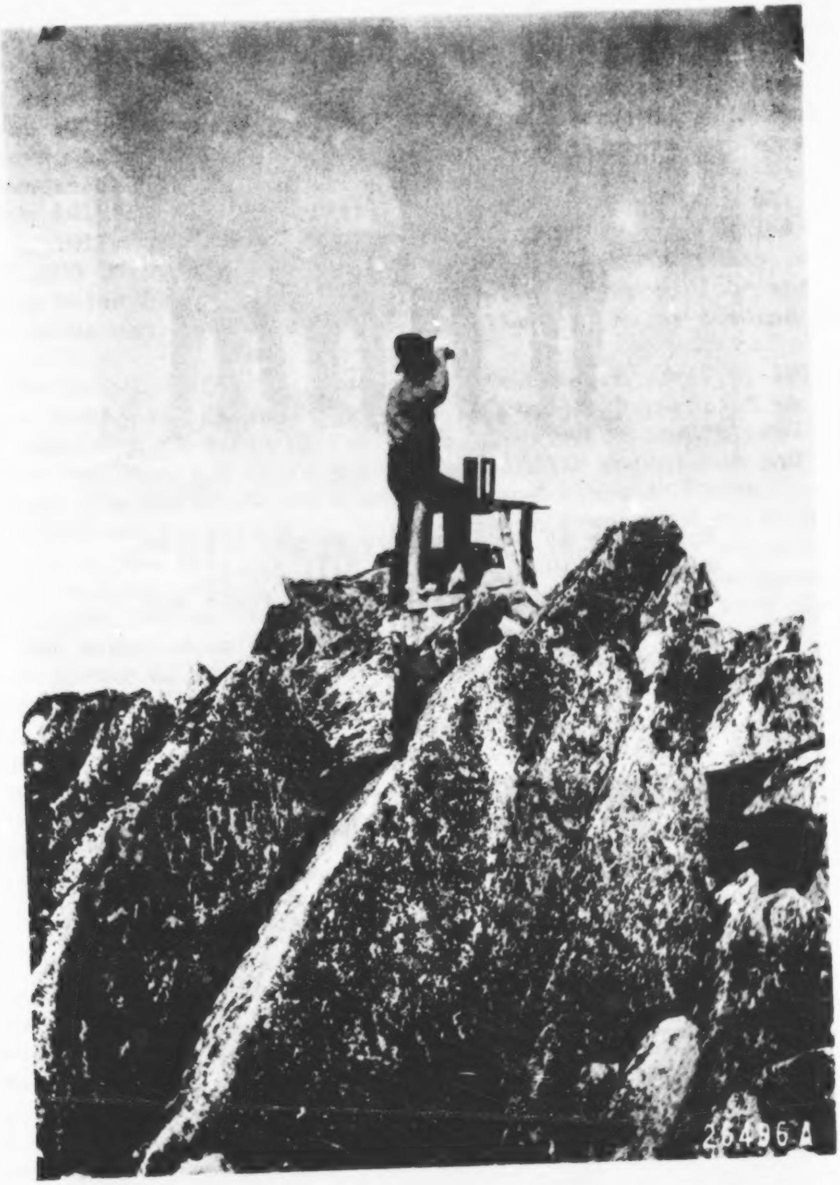
"The decision of the War Department to organize as a part of the Engineer branch of the service a special force for forest work followed a request from Great Britain for a regiment made up of men skilled in lumbering and sawmill operating, to assist in the production in France of timber products required by the British Army. Since all French forests are managed under the careful practice of forestry to meet the request a regiment was needed which could meet the special conditions imposed by this fact. The assistance of the Forest Service was therefore sought. Officers were selected for recommendation to the War Department, of whom a majority were trained foresters. For the rank and file woodsmen and millmen were drawn from all the main lumber regions of the country. To make preliminary arrangements for the work of the regiment and for similar work by such additional units as might be needed later the forester received leave of absence from the Department of Agriculture, and was sent abroad by the War Department as a major attached to the staff of the Commander of the American Expeditionary Force. A number of other members of the Forest Service have been commissioned by the War Department in connection with the work. Owing to the very large needs of our own expedition for wood supplies abroad it has been necessary to plan for a considerable addition to the forestry force already sent to France."



House at Seven Mile Ranger Station,
February, 1917.


FORT KLAMATH
4 MI
SEVEN MILE SWAMP 7 MI
SEVEN LAKES 16 MI
DEVILS PEAK LOOKOUT 14 MI
PELICAN BAY 20 MI
(TRAIL ONLY)

Barn at Seven Mile Ranger Station,
February, 1917.



Wagner Butte Lookout, Applegate District, showing Osborne firefinder in place. "This pinnacle of rock obviated the necessity of an observation tower."
- Foster, 9-10-15.

Road crew at Soda Springs Ranger Station, winter of 1917 and 1918; Bill Jones, John Holst, John Gribble, Andy Poole and Lee Port.

Selection cutting in western yellow pine forest, Pelican Bay Lumber Company Sale (Four Mile Unit).
- E. Kerby, Oct. 21, 1910

Operation Notes from "Six Twenty-Six"

A supervisor's meeting was held in the District 6 office on March 19 to 25 inclusive. All supervisors except T. M. Hunt of Seward, Alaska, were present. Twenty-five supervisors were in attendance.

The 1918 appropriation bill, signed by the President on March 4, 1917, provided for a five per cent raise in salaries from $1,200 to $1,800 per year, and a ten per cent increase in salaries below $1,200 per year for all statutory positions and to all permanent employees on the Miscellaneous Rolls on June 30, 1917.

The United States declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917. In June the Forest Service was asked by the War Department to help organize a regiment of foresters, logging engineers, experienced woodsmen, loggers and men of similar experience and training. The regiment was a unit of the Engineers' Corps. Its purpose was to assist in forest work in France and to conduct logging and milling operations to further the war effort. The unit was designated the 10th Engineers (Forestry) Regiment. Ernest C. Peachey and Howard J. Eberly, forest guards, were the only ones employed on the Crater to be assigned to this unit. Peachey served as a private in Company B and Eberly served as a lieutenant in Company D. Former employees on the Crater who served in the 10th Engineers (Forestry) were:

Paeth, Wm. J., from the Siuslaw,
White, Wm. E., from the Minan.

The regiment went to France in September.

District 6 also contributed funds, solicited from employees, to furnish and equip two ambulances for the Forest Regiment (10th Engineers). The War Department agreed to accept these for this regiment. In the fall the War Department again asked the Forest Service to assist in organizing ten more battalions of foresters and engineers to be known as the 20th Engineers (Forestry) Regiment. Another ambulance was furnished and equipped by funds contributed from Forest Service employees. The War Department agreed to place the Forest Service shield on the side of the ambulance sent from the North Pacific District (District 6) to accompany the 20th Engineers (Forestry) Regiment. Those contributing to the ambulance fund from the Crater were: Kerby, E. S.; Erickson, Paul; Foster, H. D.; Peachey, A. L.; Carlson, F. L.; Gray, C.; Watz, Fred; West, G. H.; Fruit, W. C.; Holloway, G. R.; Lewis, A. W.; Cook, E. V.; Jones, W. L.; Holst, J. D.; Mackechnie, J. P.; Gribble, J. E.; Moore, S. A.; Burton, J. C.; Poole, A. T.; Richardson, Carl; Camber, R. U.; Pederson, Dan; Nason, Bert A.; Peachey, R. I.; Ohnemus, Ben; Hughes, Wm. H.; Wright, L. A.; Marion, A. R.; Patton, Chas. I.; Coffman, Rob't.; Higinbotham, Oscar; Hildreth, E. A., Jr.; Anderson, Natham; Boeck, Ivy I.; Smith, E. W.; Wilkinson, C. E.; Dorn, Ernest; Jenns, J. H.; Port, L. C.; O'Connol, W. H.

By December the ambulance funds from all Forest Service units amounted to $3,545.05, of which District 6 people contributed $1,429.78.

"Buy Bonds" was the favorite slogan and the Crater personnel contributed their share to this worthy cause.

The following regulation was approved by the Secretary of Agriculture during the year:

"Reg. A-12. Forest Officers and employees assigned to field duty may be required, under such conditions as the Forests may prescribe, to furnish at their own expense clothing of standard design and materials for their personal use in the performance of official duty."

The Forester immediately designated a committee to work out standards and rules. This was the first official act to establish an official uniform for members of the Forest Service.

District 6 led all other districts of the Service in total receipts for the first four months of Fiscal Year 1918, with a total of $156,640. The Crater Forest led all other forests in District 6 for the same period, with total receipts of $43,325.

IMPROVEMENT WORK

"Ranger Jones of Butte Falls District reports a water tank had been built on Rustler Peak in 1915. When examined in 1917 by Jones and Hughes it was full of good clear water even though there was three inches of solid ice on top."

A tower was built on Rustler Peak during the summer. Material was hauled by mules to the site. A lookout house was also built on Mt. Pitt. Material was packed to the top by pack mules.

During February, March, and April, Rangers Jones, West, Carlson, Hurt, Gribble, and Peachey camped at Dead Indian Soda Springs Ranger Station and worked on constructing a new road in to the Ranger Station. They camped in tents, fought the mud with mule teams, made their own signs, and constructed the road with mules using plows, scrapers and good, hard, hand work.

SILVICULTURAL WORK

Mention was made of the great loss of yellow pine timber from beetle epidemics in Northern California and Southern Oregon. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine made a reconnaissance in Southern Oregon in 1916. Some control work was done on private lands in the Klamath Basin during 1917.

Credit was given to Ranger William C. Fruit for finding and reporting in 1914 some Macnab cypress on the Applegate District. (Same trees credited to Mackechnie.)

The Pelican Bay Lumber Company camp at Pelican Bay opened in April and cutting of national forest timber continued until late November when snow conditions forced them to close down for the winter.

The Barnes Logging Company camp, also near Pelican Bay, opened in May.

Robert Weitknecht, forest examiner from the district office, check-scaled the scalers at Pelican Bay in June.

Fall rains started in November. Ranger Kerby had a crew burning slash and snags on the timber sales.

Stephen A. Moore spent part of the summer at Ft. Klamath scaling logs on the Utter & Burns timber sale.

A planting project was started on Tallowbox Mountain on the Applegate District, under supervision of Ranger Mackechnie.

FIRE NOTES

The supervisor reports that stockmen are more cooperative toward fire prevention and indicate that controlled burning only brings on brush growth instead of grass. (Six Twenty-Six.)

Supervisor Erickson also reports he is using foot patrolmen with a fire pack and three days' provisions to replace horse patrolmen. They can cut across country after leaving at once, without having to catch a horse. Oftentimes a horse cannot get close into a fire. (Six Twenty-Six.)

The Forest Service has been protecting for past three years the O & C lands, giving direct protection to those inside the Forest boundaries and arranging with the States and Associations for protection of O & C lands outside the Forest boundaries. The Forest Service receives $25,000 annually for this work. (Six Twenty-Six.)

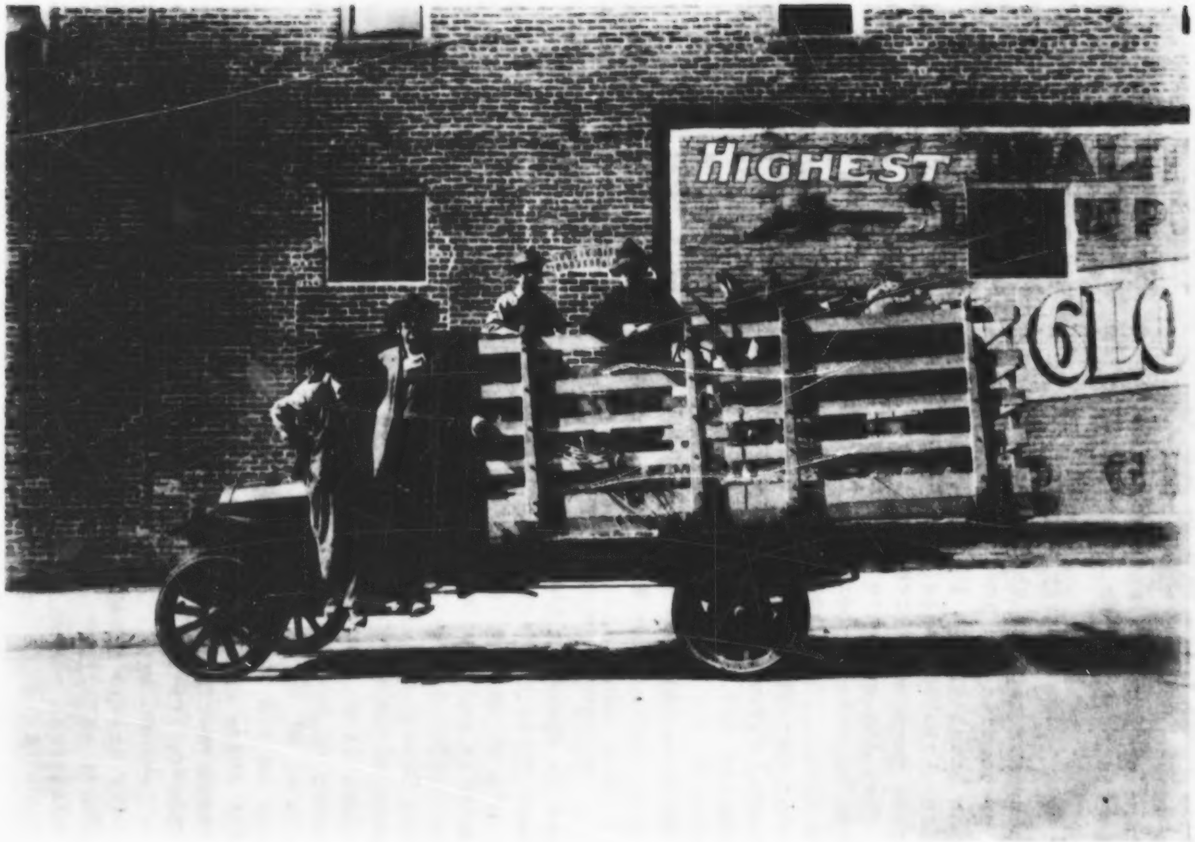
TRANSPORTATION ON THE CRATER

In order to speed up the getting of men, supplies, and equipment to forest fires, Supervisor Erickson of the Crater uses an auto truck into which are loaded not only men and outfit but also pack animals and equipment. After going as far as possible by auto, the outfit is packed on the burros to the place it is needed. (Six Twenty-Six.)

A picture of this outfit follows on the next page.

No serious fires occurred on the Forest during 1917 although there were many of them. Ranger Gribble of the Ashland District reported a total of 21 fires, with some trouble from stockmen setting fires to rid the areas of brush in hopes that grass would take over the area.

Bert Nason was restored to the rolls May 4, 1917. He served as forest ranger, Prospect District, at Mill Creek until Dec. 3, 1917.

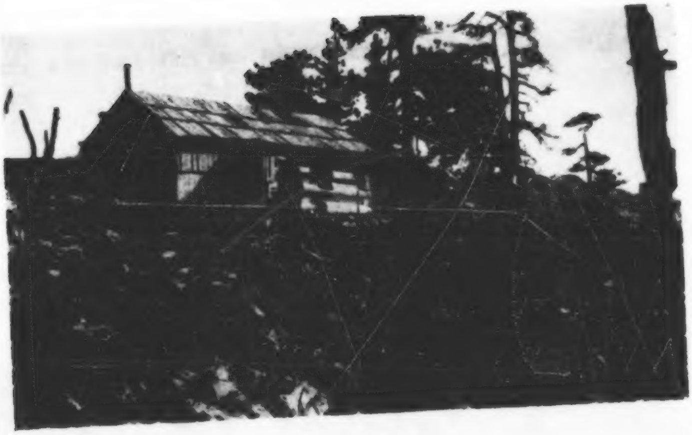


Out-fit for packing firefighters and their equipment. The truck carries the men, outfit and burros as far as possible; the burros pack in from the road over the trails - 1917.

- Crater National Forest

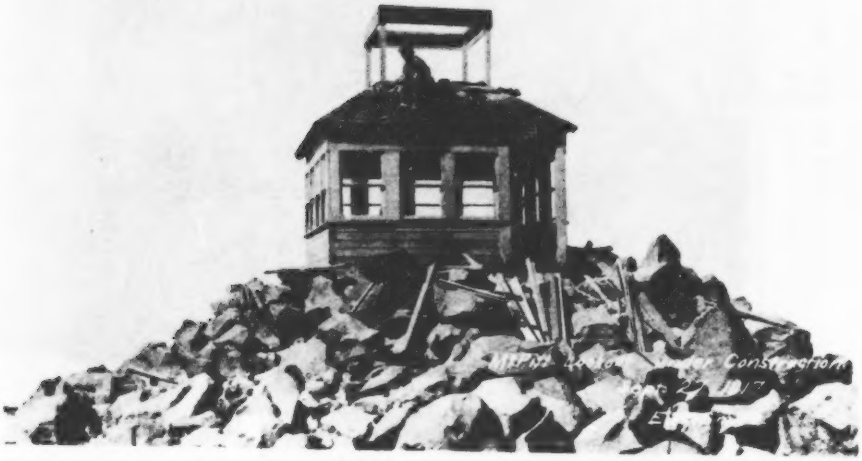
Yellowjacket

Yellowjacket Lookout -
Applegate District. 1917.
- By J. L. Mackechnie



Cabin at Yellowjacket Lookout - Applegate District. 1917.
- By J. L. Mackechnie

Dee Wright with pack train ready to unload near the summit of Mount McLoughlin in 1917. Note building materials previously packed in and piled for use in the construction of the planned lookout house. (Although "Mt. McLoughlin", sometimes misspelled "McLaughlin", became the official name for the peak known previously as "Mt. Pitt" in 1911, both names continued to be used interchangeably by mapmakers and residents alike.)



Mt. McLoughlin Lookout house under construction by Lookoutman Jenss, Sept. 27, 1917. Construction was completed in October.

Photos by E. W. Smith

GRAZING
Crater National Forest
1917

Part One not available.

Part Two. Protection & Development

"Grazing reconnaissance badly needed on Applegate and Dead Indian. Some has been done in connection with timber reconnaissance but money should be allotted for this purpose.

"48 cattle lost by blackleg. Stockmen vaccinate calves but some do not comply with this requirement. All carcasses are burned. Six cattle and 30 sheep poisoned by parsnip and 8 cattle by larkspur. 30 cattle and 10 sheep killed by wolves. Biological Survey employs hunters, but none killed. Bounty of $25 on wolves.

"Prairie dogs and gophers doing considerable damage in Dead Indian District.

"63 miles of trails constructed for benefit of grazing.

"Summary of rangers' reports shows a total of $15,155 estimated for all range improvements thought needed. (Drift fences, 7 miles, $655; Driveways, 22 miles, $1,095; Salt troughs, 8, $275; Grubbing poison areas, 4, $200.)

"O'Brien and Bigelow Areas so badly depleted they have been closed. Siskiyou Summit, Silver Fork and Freezeout Areas are badly overgrazed and in need of reseeding. Cottonwood Glade Range is also overgrazed.

"Associations are helpful by adopting special salt rules."

CHAPTER 5

RANKIN GUIDES THE CRATER
1918

Personnel

Forest Supervisor - Martin L. Erickson (resigned 3/24/18)
Hugh B. Rankin (EOD June)
Deputy Supervisor - Harold D. Foster
Forest Examiner - Fred A. Matz
Forest Clerk - Miss E. Violet Cook
Miss Ivy I. Boeck

Forest Rangers:

Dist. No.	Name	Forest Ranger	Headquarters
1	Rogue River	Andrew T. Poole	Trail R. S.
2	Butte Falls	William L. Jones	Butte Falls
3	Dead Indian	Albert L. Peachey	Dead Indian R. S.
*4	Pelican Bay	Edward S. Kerby	Pelican R. S.
*5	Ft. Klamath	Frank L. Carlson	Seven Mile R. S.
6	Ashland	John E. Gribble	Ashland
7	Applegate	Joseph L. Mackechnie	Star R. S.
		Lee C. Port	Star R. S.

* During the fire season Districts 4 and 5 were combined to form the Klamath (No. 4) District. District 6 then became District 5.

Scalers at Pelican Bay:
Fred A. Matz, officer in charge.
Scalers: John D. Holst, Robert I. Peachey,
Royal V. "Doc" Cambers, Bert A. Nason, George H. West

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Martin L. Erickson, forest supervisor, resigned on March 24, 1918, to take charge of the Port Orford Lumber Company's logging operation in British Columbia.

Deputy Supervisor Harold D. Foster served as acting forest supervisor until June when Hugh B. Rankin, supervisor of the Siuslaw, was transferred to the Crater.

Bert A. Nason was transferred from forest ranger on the Prospect District to scaler on the Pelican Bay sales.

Frank L. Carlson resigned during the fire season. He later was reported working on the Klamath Indian Reservation.

Ranger J. L. Mackechnie, who had been in charge of the Applegate District, was transferred to the Tongass National Forest in Alaska, and left for his new assignment on April 9.

Stephen A. Moore went to Portland in January to doctor his sick wife. While there, he worked in the District office and in February scaled logs at the Wind River Logging Company sale near Carson, Wash. on the Columbia National Forest. Later on in the spring he transferred to the Siskiyou National Forest at Powers, Ore.

Robert I. Peachey passed the last ranger examination, was appointed in May and assigned to scaling on the Pelican Bay sales.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

Due to the war in Europe, qualified rangers were scarce. To alleviate this situation the following changes were made:

The Prospect (No. 1) and Trail (No. 3) ranger districts were combined to form the Rogue River (No. 1) district. Ranger Poole was in charge, continuing his headquarters at Trail Ranger Station.

The Pelican Bay (No. 4) and Fort Klamath (No. 5) districts were combined to form the Klamath (No. 4) district, when Ranger Carlson resigned during the fire season. Ranger Kerby took charge of the new district with his headquarters at Pelican Ranger Station.

The Ashland (No. 6) and Big Applegate (No. 7) districts were combined to form the Applegate (No. 5) district. Ranger Port assumed charge of the new district, headquartered at Star Ranger Station.

Crater News in "Six Twenty-Six", 1918

The Crater has flung to the breeze (figuratively speaking) its
Service Flag of red and white - with one blue star, representing
E. C. Peachey, recently promoted to Corporal of Company B. Tenth
Engineers (Forest).
Mrs. M. L. Erickson recently returned to Medford after about
three months spent in California, and at once took up with the mem-
bers of the Crater the matter of purchasing yarn for sweaters and
wristlets for the Forest Regiments. There has been subscribed to
this fund so far, by officers of the Crater, $23,000. Mrs. J. E.
Gribble has charge of the knitting auxiliaries, and reports that 48
Medford ladies have undertaken this work.
March: E. C. Peachey, formerly of the Crater, but now with
Co. B, 10th Engineers, writes acknowledging receipt of Christmas
remembrances from District 6. He says his Company is getting along
fine but is very busy operating a sawmill day and night.
Crater has collected a total of $190.20 for the yarn fund
for sweaters and wristlets for the soldiers. Office force and
rangers contributed $37.50. Scalers on Lamm Sale at Pelican Bay
contributed $13.50. Food sale netted $42.70, and miscellaneous con-
tributors gave $7.50. Mrs. H. D. Foster was responsible for organ-
izing and putting on a patriotic program at the Rialto Theatre.
Movies were shown, war songs were sung, and a noted speaker, A. C.
Bevan, a Canadian with a disability discharge from the famous
Princess Pat Regiment, told of his battle experiences. Admission
charge was 25 cents. Total receipts were $161.50 of which $66.50
was turned over to the Rialto Theatre to cover their actual ex-
penses, netting $95 for the yarn fund.
Mrs. Gribble recently received from Washington, D. C.,
sufficient yarn for 20 sweaters. This yarn was purchased with
money sent in some time ago.
The Crater force has recently been augmented by two new
members. Homer Frederick Matz arrived at the home of Fred Matz,
and a new daughter came to the home of R. I. Peachey, one of our

short-term rangers.

Rangers Kerby and Carlson are both kept busy in the Pelican Bay District. Carlson is scaling for the Lamm Lumber Company and reports the Company working night and day.

There have been several interesting stock meetings on the Forest recently. One was held at Trail, Jan. 26, when a new Association was formed; one was held at Brownsboro, Feb. 9; and another at Medford, Feb. 16.

April: E. C. Peachey, formerly a guard on the Crater Forest and now a corporal in the 10th Engineers, writes the following letter to the District Forester:

> "I have been receiving the Six Twenty-Six pretty regularly since the October number arrived, and it is read with much interest over here. Would get it much sooner if you would kindly put my Company letter on it, as it is taken to Regimental Headquarters and then sent to my Company from there.
>
> "We have had some radical changes in our censor rules, which permits my going into details about our organization. We have as yet only one mill running, but hope to have our large mill running within the next six weeks. Our small mill has been doing fine. It is rated as a 10,000-foot mill, and in two nine-hour shifts we cut 38,000 feet B.M. We made a record for this Company.
>
> "C Company, which is located close to our small mill camp, expects to start its large mill sometime next week. The southern detachment of A Company has had one small mill running for almost a month.
>
> "We have one large logging camp running one combined camp and one mill camp. I am now working on the big mill. Have had charge of most all the camp construction. Have been raised to Corporal since I have been working here, and am now out to get another stripe; don't know whether I will get it or not, but am trying for it.
>
> "The weather here has been excellent for the last month, but it has the appearance of rain today.
>
> "Have not had any chance to learn much of anything about the French methods of logging or milling, as there are only small mills here, run by old men and women mostly; band mills with hand feed, and they edge on the opposite side and just follow the back edge without regard to the edge. So you can imagine how nice this French lumber is to work. I have had quite a bit of that kind of stuff to work. We have about two miles of river to drive our logs; then raft them across the lake to our mill. Have about thriteen million feet of logs for this one setting."

Planting operations are in progress on the Tallowbox area, where approximately 96,000 yellow pine and 4,000 sugar pine seedlings are to be planted. The work is in charge of Ranger Mackechnie. Mr. Julius Kummel came in March 19, and with Deputy

Supervisor Foster visited the Tallowbox planting area. Planting on the Rustler Peak area will begin about April 1. About 47,000 2-1 trees grown from Northern California seed are to be shipped from Wind River Nursery for this work. Operations will be in charge of Ranger Jones.

Mrs. Gribble reports that a total of 29 sweaters has been forwarded from the Crater for the Engineers. On March 21 thirty pounds of yarn was received for socks. All the knitters, including about fifty ladies, will concentrate on socks from now on. There will be about sixteen additional sweaters to forward, which will bring the total up to 45.

Warren Tison, one of our summer guards, was on the Tuscania when it was torpedoed. He had the measles at the time and is now in a hospital "somewhere" in Ireland.

Other Items: Forest Examiner Matz and Ranger Cambers went over to Pelican Bay on April 1, where logging operations are opening up. Ranger Nason, who has been in charge of the Prospect District during the summer season heretofore, has been assigned to work on the Lamm Lumber Company sale, and he and Ranger West went over April 8. They drove Nason's Ford, and were one of the "pathfinders" of the season.

On April 6, Liberty Day, Medford did herself proud by turning out in a parade that would have been a credit to any city. It happened that several of our rangers were in town with their cars, so we proceeded to deck them out (five in all) with flags and joined the parade. The Forest Service made quite a showing.

The first fire of the season occurred April 29. Acting Supervisor Foster and Ranger Gribble picked up a few men, and left for the fire about seven p.m. The fire was found to be near Chamberlain Mill, a small sawmill up Wagner Creek, and had escaped from a slashing fire started by Mr. Chamberlain.

On May 4 the Big Butte Stock Association held its annual meeting at Brownsboro, and both Mr. Foster and Ranger Jones attended. Mr. Foster and Ranger Gribble went to Applegate Post Office to attend a meeting of the Greyback Association on May 6.

On May 22 the Jackson County Fire Patrol Association held its annual meeting in the Federal Building in Medford. Mr. Chapler and Mr. Foster represented the Forest Service. Mr. F. A. Elliott, State Forester of Oregon, and Mr. Hugh Henry, of the Oregon Forest Fire Association, were also present. A. B. Myers, of Rogue River, was appointed Supervising Fire Warden. A new secretary will be appointed.......The Association agreed to the exchange of land with the Forest Service. The National Forest land in the Trail Creek District and in the vicinity of Butte Falls will be protected by the Association, while the Forest Service will take over an equal acreage in the Applegate District. It is expected we will secure closer cooperation with the Association next season.

Western Fire Fighters' Manual - Printed copies of chapters one to four of the Western Fire Fighters' Manual have been received in the District Office. These make up part of the Proceedings of the

Forest Supervisor
Hugh B. Rankin

Crater National Forest (Medford)
June 1, 1918 - July 8, 1932

Standardization Committee of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association. Chapters one and two were written by E. T. Allen, secretary of the Association, and cover "The Fire Fighter's Profession" and "Fire Laws and Their Enforcement". Chapters three and four cover "Trail Building" by Supervisor R. S. Shelley of the Siuslaw, and "Telephone Construction and Maintenance" by Telephone Engineer Clay M. Allen of the District Office. Each chapter is complete in itself. The chapter on telephone construction has been bound up in oilcloth for field use. Additional chapters, which have not yet been received, cover Lookouts, Tools and Equipment, and Fire Fighting.

The rangers again assembled at Dead Indian Soda Springs to work on the road into that area. Those who participated in this work from January through March, 1918, were:

Andrew T. Poole, cook; William L. Jones; Albert L. Peachey; Frank Carlson (went back to Odessa in February); J. L. MacKechnie (went to planting crew on Tallowbox); John E. Gribble; George W. West; John D. Holst; and Lee C. Port.

Comment on this work in "Six Twenty-Six" for February:

> "The Crater has been utilizing the services of scalers and yearlong District Rangers during the winter months building a road into Dead Indian Soda Springs. The men are sure that after they have graduated from this school of experience a trench in Flanders could have no horrors for them, so far as mud is concerned. They are camped in tents, and do their own cooking. They all give thanks, however, for a very mild winter. An allotment of $421 of 10% money was secured for the purchase of powder, etc., for this project."

Five and one-half miles of surveys were completed on the Tiller-Trail Road. This was done by the Bureau of Public Roads crew under direction of District Engineer L. I. Hewes.

FIRE SUMMARY

The forest had a total of 87 fires in 1918, of which 28 were Class A; 17 Class B, and 42 Class C. Lightning caused 44 of these fires, 9 were of incendiary origin, 17 caused by campers, 7 from brush burning, 4 from sawmills, one from a railroad and 5 from unknown causes.

A total of 31,437 acres burned over causing a total damage of $24,764 in timber destroyed or damaged.

Total firefighting cost was $20,014 with a value of $772 of cooperation.

GRAZING

Losses: Blackleg, 11 cattle; poisonous plants, 22 cattle, 87 sheep; predatory animals, 12 cattle, 10 sheep. Coyotes very bad in foothills, requested assistance from Biological Survey.

"Associations have been very helpful by adopting special rules for handling stock, particularly salting."

Secretary of Agriculture authorized the grazing of 15,100 cattle and horses, and 14,400 sheep and goats on the Crater National Forest during the season of 1918.

General Range Conditions: Rainfall from Dec. 1, 1916, to Dec. 1, 1917 - 15.86 inches. Approximately same as in 1915 and 1916. Forage was good on the spring range and most of the cattle had gained their weight by the time they entered the National Forest.

Stock	Grazed on Forest	
	1916	1917
Cattle	12,131	13,342
Horses	278	398
Sheep	10,418	8,509
Total	22,827	22,249

"Stock Associations are slowly working for better range management but results are spotty. Some stockmen complain that more frequent salting scatters the stock and causes more riding. Usually they are too busy at the home ranch to ride as they should. Several areas reported overgrazed - Silver Fork, Bigelow Creek, Conde Glades and others."

District No.	Distribution of Stock 1917			No. Allotments	Capacity	
	Cattle	Sheep	Horses		C & H	S & G
1	574	2,749		11	1,130	4,400
2	1,931		57	5	2,010	
3	6,238	1,500	157	5	6,495	1,500
4	282	1,500	3	5	380	1,900
5	30	2,440		6	55	3,400
6	1,830	3,200	75	2	1,900	3,200
7	1,022		92	7	2,215	
8	835		14	5	915	
Total	13,342	8,509	398	46	15,100	14,400

1919

Personnel:

Forest Supervisor - Hugh B. Rankin
Deputy Supervisor - Harold D. Foster (until March, 1919)
Forest Examiners - Fred A. Matz
Herman M. Johnson (EOD July)
Forest Clerks - Miss E. Violet Cook
Miss Evy I. Boeck

Forest Rangers:

Dist. No.	Name	Forest Ranger	Headquarters
1	Rogue River	Andrew T. Poole	Trail R. S.
2	Butte Falls	William L. Jones	Butte Falls
		E. C. Peachey	Butte Falls
3	Dead Indian	Albert L. Peachey	Dead Indian R. S.
		William L. Jones	Dead Indian R. S.
4	Klamath	Edward S. Kerby	Pelican R. S.
		John E. Gribble	Seven Mile R. S.
5	Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star R. S.

Scalers at Pelican Bay:
Royal W. Cambers (Puckett Bros. Sale)
John D. Holst
George H. West
Bert A. Nason

Forest Guards (incomplete list):

District	Name	Headquarters
Rogue River	Hamby	Trail R. S.
	Law	Matthews Cabin
	Shannon Oliver	Oliver Ranch
	Ed Walker	Mill Creek R. S.
	Pat Daley	Mill Creek R. S.
Butte Falls	Vernon Jones	Clover Creek R. S.
	Fred Stanley	Lake of the Woods R. S.
	Cecil A. Lord	Lake of the Woods R. S.
	Anderson	Mt. Pitt Lookout
Dead Indian	Dan Pederson	Brush Mountain Lookout
Applegate	A. H. Peachey	Tallowbox Lookout
	J. J. Deadmond	Yellowjacket Lookout
	McKee	Windy Peak Lookout
	Scott	Steve's Peak Lookout
	Austin	Futton R. S.

Improvement Crews:

District	Names	Project
Rogue River	(William Lee, Victor Patton,) (Charles Hayes, Ed Cushman,) (Wallace Cushman, Jess Storm,) (Jack Vaughn, Lennie Cook)	Umpqua Divide Trail
Rogue River	Ernest Ingram	Foreman, road crew on Diamond Lake Road

PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION CHANGES

Harold D. Foster, deputy supervisor, was transferred in March, destination unknown. He was not replaced and the position of Deputy Supervisor was abolished.

Herman M. Johnson, forest examiner, was assigned to the Crater Forest in July.

Ernest C. Peachey, forest ranger, returned from France where he served with the 10th Engineers (Forestry) Regiment as a corporal. He was assigned to the Butte Falls District in July, replacing William L. Jones.

Albert L. Peachey, forest ranger, in charge of the Dead Indian District, resigned in June, 1919. William L. Jones was transferred from the Butte Falls District in July to take over the Dead Indian District. He made his headquarters at Dead Indian Soda Springs Ranger Station.

Edward S. Kerby, forest ranger, in charge of the Klamath District, was transferred in February, 1919, to the Mapleton District, Siuslaw Forest. John E. Gribble, forest ranger, was transferred to Seven Mile Ranger Station to replace Kerby as district ranger of the Klamath District. The Ashland District was absorbed by the Applegate District. There were now only five ranger districts on the Crater as contrasted to eleven in 1909. The workload had increased but qualified men were not available to fill the ranger positions. Due to World War I, money was scarce for forest work in the government service. To meet the situation districts were consolidated, and some positions were abolished.

SILVICULTURAL WORK

Scalers Royal U. Cambers, George L. West, John D. Holst, and Bert A. Nason of the Crater were cited by the District Office for having a good record of accuracy in their scaling work. Forty scalers were employed by the Forest Service during the 1918 season. These four Crater men were among 24 who were recognized for their accurate scaling work. Bert Nason was also cited as having scaled 10,000 logs during the season. Andy Poole and Bill Jones cruised the timber on Crater Lake Highway in May.

IMPROVEMENT WORK

The following road projects on the Crater were scheduled for work during Calendar Year 1919 from Forest Road funds:

Name of Road	Miles	Estimated Cost
Medford-Klamath Falls (Jackson County)	22.2	$246,000
Medford-Klamath Falls (Anna Creek)	3.0	10,106

These two projects were included with others under cooperative agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and the State of Oregon.

The Lake of the Woods road was also scheduled for construction during the year.

Bert Nason and William L. Jones built a house at Lodgepole Ranger Station.

During the winter the rangers worked at Star Ranger Station on fence and telephone line construction. Those who made up this crew were: Bert Peachey, John Holst, John Gribble, Royal U. Cambers, Ernest Ingram, Bert McKee, Culey, Lewis, R. Phillips and Masters Varney. Holst, Peachey and Poole worked in January on a bridge at Trail Ranger Station. A trail crew worked all summer on the Umpqua Divide Trail. Those in the crew were William Lee, Victor Patton, Charles Hayes, Ed Cushman, Wallace Cushman, Jack Vaughn, Lennie Cook and Jess Storm. During the summer Ernest Ingram was foreman of a road crew on the Diamond Lake Highway.

On November 17 Supervisor Rankin left for the Siuslaw with Rangers John D. Holst, George W. West, Royal U. Cambers, William L. Jones, Ernest Peachey and Andy Poole. They set up a camp on the Siuslaw River through December 23 and cut telephone poles and fence posts from red cedar stands.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Train service between Medford and Butte Falls was discontinued on January 30.

Lee Port checked over property on the Ashland District with John Gribble in May preparatory to Port taking over supervision of the Ashland District in addition to the Applegate District.

LANDS

Charles and William Lindsey of Ashland, indicted for maintaining an unlawful inclosure of national forest land near Lilyglen, plead guilty on June 7 in the Federal Court, and were fined $329.55 each, making a total of $659.10 in settlement of both civil and criminal libaility.

FIRE SUMMARY

The Forest had a total of 118 fires in 1919 of which 38 were Class A, 46 Class B, and 34 Class C.

Lightning caused 59, incendiarism accounted for 23, campers caused 20, railroads caused 2, brush burning 6, and unknown causes accounted for 8 of these fires.

A total of 1797 acres were burned over causing a total damage of $2410 to timber destroyed or damaged.

Total firefighting costs were $6549 with $938 worth of cooperative work on the fires.

GRAZING WORK

General Range Conditions: Condition of the range was normal. Lack of rain from April 14 to September 3 made the forage below normal at the end of the grazing season, although the water flow in the springs was not as low as for the season of 1918. At the close of the season the range had been grazed very sporadically, parts of it overgrazed, and parts not at all. This was due to improper management in salting on the part of the owners.

A total of 13,229 cattle and 248 horses by 220 permittees, and 13,574 sheep by 18 permittees grazed on the Forest in 1919. Average number of cattle and horses per permittee was 61, sheep 754.

Range Divisions: The supervisor recommended a reduction of the grazing districts to conform to the ranger districts. This was necessary due to the reduction in number of yearlong ranges. This resulted in five grazing districts instead of eight. Areas closed to grazing included the Ashland Watershed, Huckleberry City, and Blue Canyon.

Grazing Capacity:

District No.	Name	C & H	S & G
1	Rogue River	2,500	5,500
2	Butte Falls	2,500	2,000
3	Dead Indian	6,000	2,200
4	Klamath	1,000	7,150
5	Applegate	4,000	2,400
Total		16,000	19,250

Grazing periods were as follows:

Yearlong, beginning March 15
March 15 to December 15
May 1 to October 31
June 1 to October 31
June 15 to October 31
October 31 to December 31
For sheep and goats: July 1 to October 15

Protective and Maximum Limits:

	C & H		S & G	
Districts	Prot.	Max.	Prot.	Max.
All five	50	300	1,000	2,000

"Associations: Eight recognized associations being of little assistance as they are only partially in accord with the Service. Improvement is expected next season. These associations are: Big Butte Cattle and Horse Raisers Assn.; Dead Indian Stockmen's Assn.; Greyback Stock Assn.; Keene Creek Cattle and Horse Assn.; Lower Applegate Stockmen's Assn.; South Butte Stock Assn.; Trail Stock Assn.; Upper Rogue River Stock Assn."

General: Supervisor Rankin recommended a grazing assistant be added to his staff to properly handle the range business. "Grazing capacity is not accurately known and study needs to be made of this phase of grazing. Large acreage of O & C lands within the Forest should be properly grazed. The rangers spend so much time on fire matters they cannot devote much time for grazing."

Recommendations for 1920 season: Cattle and Horses 18,000
Sheep and Goats 25,000

1920

Personnel

Forest Supervisor - Hugh B. Rankin
Forest Examiners - Herman N. Johnson
Fred A. Matz
Forest Clerks - Miss E. Violet Cook
Miss Ivy I. Boeck (until Feb. 8)
Miss Janie V. Smith (EOD Feb. 4)

Forest Rangers:

District No.	Name	Forest Ranger	Headquarters
1	Rogue River	Andrew T. Poole	Trail R. S.
2	Butte Falls	Ernest C. Peachey	Butte Falls
3	Dead Indian	William L. Jones	Dead Indian Soda Springs R. S.
4	Klamath	John E. Gribble (until 6/12/20)	Seven Mile R. S.
	Klamath (Acting)	Albert L. Peachey (7/1/20)	Seven Mile R. S.
5	Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star R. S.

Scalers:

Fred A. Matz, officer in charge.
John D. Holst, George H. West, Royal U. (Doc) Cambers,
John E. Gribble, Bert A. Mason, L. D. Peachey

Forest Guards (incomplete list):

District	Name	Headquarters
Rogue River	Elmer Moore	Buck Rock Lookout
	Claude Moore	Matthews Cabin
	Brophy	Woodruff Meadows
	Owens	Huckleberry Mountain R. S.
	Gernie Hamby	Trail R. S.
	Ira B. Poole	Trail R. S.
	Ernest Ingram	Brown's Cabin
	(Road Crew foreman)	
Butte Falls	Coffman	Mosquito R. S.
Dead Indian	Johnson	Big Elk R. S.
	Stroop	Big Elk R. S.
	Obenchain	Mt. Pitt Lookout
	Wilinson	Clover Creek
Applegate	John Winningham	Futton R. S.
	C. W. Ager	Windy Peak Lookout
	McDaniels	Star R. S.
	A. M. Chamberlain	Wagner Butte Lookout
	J. J. Leadmond	Yellowjacket Lookout
	Erwin Lewis & Collings	Middle Fork telephone line construction

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Miss Ivy I. Boeck transferred to the Santiam office at Albany on February 8. Miss Janie V. Smith entered on duty on February 4 on a temporary appointment as Clerk (Forest) at a salary of $900 per year. Her probationary appointment was effective on Sept. 21, 1920.

John E. Gribble, forest ranger at Seven Mile Ranger Station, was assigned to scaling at Pelican Bay on June 12. Albert L. Peachey, former ranger on Dead Indian District was assigned to the Klamath District as acting ranger. He entered on duty July 1 and served in this capacity until he was furloughed on November 30.

L. D. Peachey entered on duty on July 8 and reported to Fred Matz at Pelican Bay as a scaler. In August he worked for Albert Peachey around Seven Mile Ranger Station on fires and telephone line maintenance with Irwin Frey.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

A very successful rangers meeting was held on January 27, 28 and 29. Mr. F. F. Ames of the District office attended the entire meeting and Messrs. Waha, Buck, Merritt, Osborne and Talbot attended the last two days and helped make it a success. "Ranger Gribble came over from Ft. Klamath and reports no snow in this vicinity."

Crater personnel in attendance were: Hugh B. Rankin, Supervisor; Herman N. Johnson, Forest Examiner; John D. Holst, George H. West, Royal U. Cambers, Bert A. Mason, Ernest C. Peachey, Lee C. Port, John E. Gribble, Andrew T. Poole, and William L. Jones, rangers.

--

Supervisor S. C. Bartrum has resigned to become the Pacific representative for a life insurance company, after more than twenty years of continuous service. He entered the Forest Service as a ranger in 1899 under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department. After serving as a forest ranger for three years, Mr. Bartrum was promoted to Supervisor. His many friends in District 6 are sorry to see him leave the service and wish him success in his new venture.

R. H. Chapler will succeed Mr. Bartrum as Supervisor of the Umpqua National Forest.

-- Six Twenty-Six, February, 1920

Mr. Rankin spent February 6 and 7 in the District office where he learned that he is to have charge of the Umpqua as well as the Crater Forest. He went to Roseburg on Feb. 11 to say "howdy" to the Umpqua force.

--

On Feb. 11, 800 acres were added to the Crater Forest by an Act of Congress. These lands, in the Ashland Watershed, formerly in the O & C railroad grant, were added to the forest for protection of Ashland's water supply. The Act provided that receipts from these lands be deposited to the credit of the O & C fund.

--

On Feb. 27 the forest finished sending out letters of transmittal to 101 grazing permittees for a total of 9384 cattle and horses.

--

A directive from the district forester required all supervisors to plan for a trail system on the forests that will open up the greatest possible amount of inaccessible country in the lightning zone. Another guiding principle in the selection of trail construction crews was the strengthening of the fire protection organization. Maximum grades on even the poorest trail was 25%.

--

The Civil Service Retirement Act was approved on August 1, 1920. It provided that those who have reached the age of 70 years and have rendered at least 15 years service are beneficiaries under the law. The classification and rates established are as follows:

Length of Service	% of Salary	Retirement Rates Maximum	Retirement Rates Minimum
30 years	60	$ 720	$ 360
21 years	42	504	252
15 years	30	360	180

--

Major Kelly of Washington, D. C. made an inspection of the Crater National Forest in June.

--

The forester established, as a service-wide policy, that fifty cents per meal would be the maximum sum to be paid for meals at the ranger stations. "It would be well to make it clear to all concerned, including the Rangers, that the banquets which are sometimes set by the hospitable wife of the Ranger are not expected or encouraged."

--

The Agricultural Appropriation Bill of May 31, 1920 included the following: "That the cost of any building erected or as improved shall not exceed $1000."

--

TIMBER SALES

The Lamm Lumber Co. subleased to Puckett Bros. the north portion of the Lamm sale unit. Puckett Bros. built a pole road over which to haul logs on motor trucks.

Scalers on the Crater who were cited for their accurate work during 1919: Fred Matz scaled 1800 logs with no errors. John D. Holst made less than one mistake in each book or in 4000 logs. Others who made less than one error per thousand logs scaled were: B. E. Nason, J. E. Gribble, R. W. Cambers, George W.

West. Those who scaled over 10,000 logs were:

	Number of Logs
R. I. Peachey	40,540
B. E. Mason	23,440
R. U. Cambers	11,540
G. H. West	11,050

In March and April a planting camp was set up on Rustler Peak where 40,000 Jeffrey pine trees, from the Page Creek Nursery on the Siskiyou, were planted, under difficult weather conditions.

On April 2 a severe windstorm occurred on the east side of the Crater Forest. About two million board feet of timber was windthrown.

FIRE NOTES

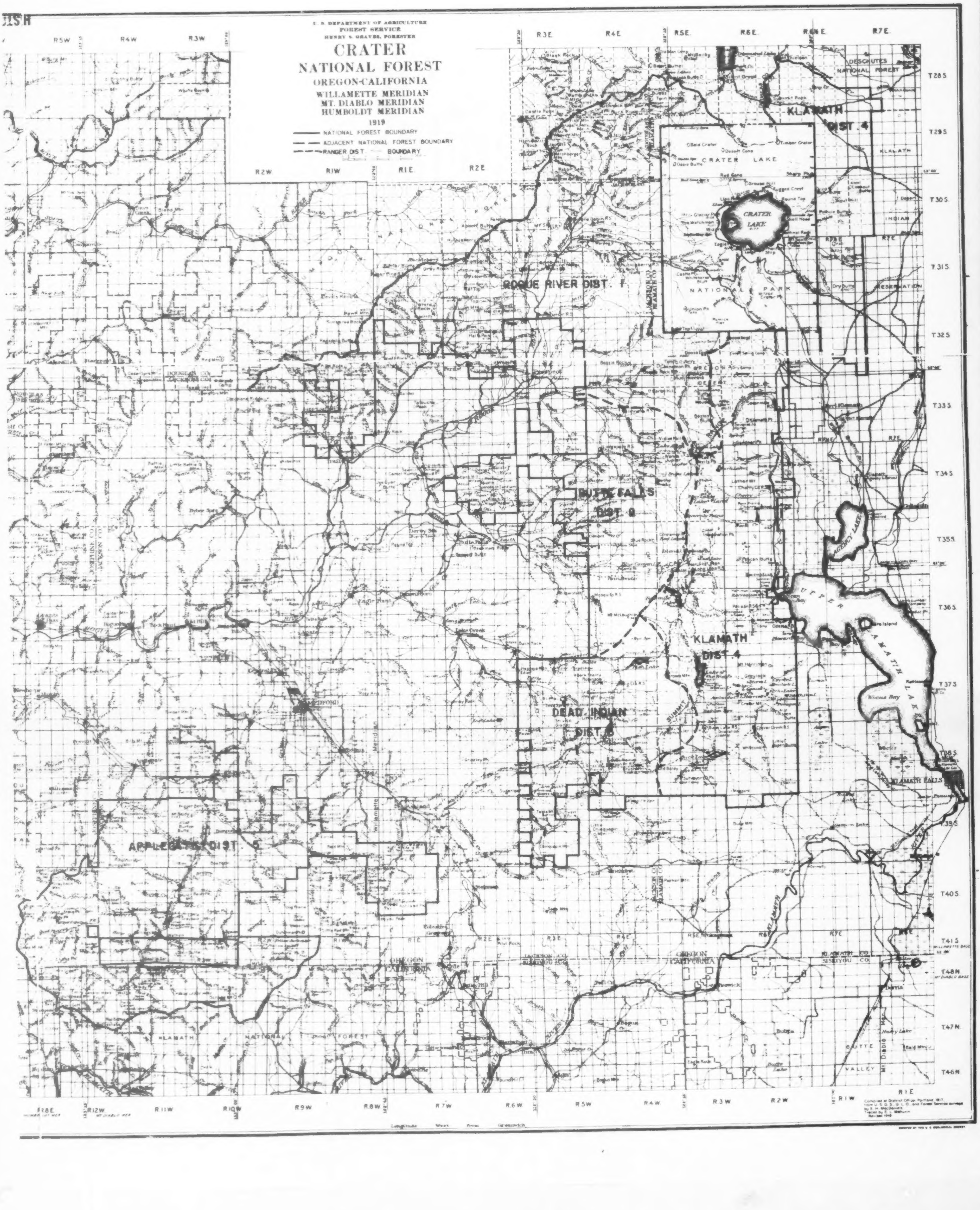
Forest Protection Week was from May 23 to 29. This movement originated in District 6 and spread to several of the other Western States. Its aim was to bring before every man, woman and child, the damage and loss from forest fires and the necessity of protecting the forests of the Pacific Northwest. Forest officers conducted a spirited campaign talking to schools, groups of adults, etc. about care of fire in the woods. This movement has now become Forest Fire Prevention Week.

The first fire of the season occurred on May 7, on the Applegate District, covering about 15 acres, caused by a careless hunter. On May 12 a lightning storm started three fires on the Butte Falls District. On May 14 Supervisor Rankin, Johnson, Matz and Ranger Jones helped the Ashland City Park Superintendent extinguish a fire in Ashland Canyon above Lithia Park.

This year was the initiation of air patrol to detect fires. On June 22 two Army airplanes arrived in Medford from March Field. Mr. Rankin spent the day with Captain Smith locating quarters for the airmen.

GRAZING

No annual report was found for this year. The Secretary of Agriculture in 1919 authorized by regulation the issuance of term permits, with no increase in grazing fees for the five year period ending with the 1923 grazing season. The purpose was to help stabilize the livestock business during the after-the-war reconstruction period. Most permittees were just barely getting by and any increase in costs would cause a direct and definite loss to them. An increase in fees would also cause an advantage to the speculators. The Agricultural Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1921 provided $35,000 to carry on Range Appraisal Work as provided in the House Committee Report.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
HENRY S. GRAVES, FORESTER

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

OREGON-CALIFORNIA
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN
HUMBOLDT MERIDIAN
1919

NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
ADJACENT NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
RANGER DIST. BOUNDARY
R5W
R4W
R3W
R2W
R1W
R1E
R2E
R3E
R4E
R5E
R6E
R6½E
R7E
T28S
T29S
T30S
T31S
T32S
T33S
T34S
T35S
T36S
T37S
T38S
T39S
T40S
T41S
T48N
T47N
T46N
R18E
R12W
R11W
R10W
R9W
R8W
R7W
R6W
R5W
R4W
R3W
R2W
R1W
R1E
DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST
KLAMATH DIST. 4
KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION
CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK
CRATER LAKE
ROGUE RIVER DIST. 1
BUTTE FALLS DIST. 2
KLAMATH DIST. 4
DEAD INDIAN DIST. 3
APPLEGATE DIST. 5
UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST
UPPER KLAMATH LAKE
AGENCY LAKE
KLAMATH FALLS
Willamette Meridian
MEDFORD
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
KLAMATH NATIONAL FOREST
BUTTE VALLEY
Mt. Diablo Mer.
Longitude West from Greenwich

Compiled at District Office, Portland, 1917, from U. S. G. S., G. L. O. and Forest Service surveys by E. H. MacDaniels
Traced by E. L. Mahurin
Revised 1918

PRINTED BY THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

IMPROVEMENT WORK

Again this year the rangers and scalers reconstructed about four miles of the Medford-Butte Falls telephone line due to the county's reconstruction of the Butte Falls Road. In December the rangers cut telephone poles in Poorman's Creek between Jacksonville and Ruch for use the following spring on the reconstruction work.

Road camps were located at Big Elk Ranger Station, William C. Fruit, foreman, and on the Diamond Lake Road at Hamaker Ranger Station, Ernest Ingram in charge. Mrs. William I. Jones was cook at Fruit's camp at Big Elk. In September this camp was moved to Dead Indian Soda Springs. Fruit worked on extending the Big Elk Road towards Fish Lake and Ingram worked on the Upper Rogue River Road from Hamaker.

It was also noted that the Crater now has two trucks, a Pierce-Arrow and a Reo. These were used by the road crews.

H. M. Johnson and Ernest Ingram surveyed the route for the Diamond Lake Highway.

A new cabin was built in September and October at Perches Cabin on the Applegate.

During this period the road from Shady Cove to Trail was on the east side of Rogue River. The county operated a ferry at Trail to give access to the residents of Trail and the surrounding area.

LANDS ACTIVITIES

The Union Creek and Lake of the Woods Campgrounds were surveyed by Forest Examiner H. M. Johnson during the summer.

The first recreation visitors report of record was for this year. The forest reported a total of 30,594 recreation visitors for the year distributed as follow: Miscellaneous, 28,815; Soda Springs Recreation Unit, 800; Lake of the Woods Recreation Unit, 1850; Odessa Recreation Unit 104; Recreation Creek Unit, 2000; and Union Creek Recreation Unit, 3025.

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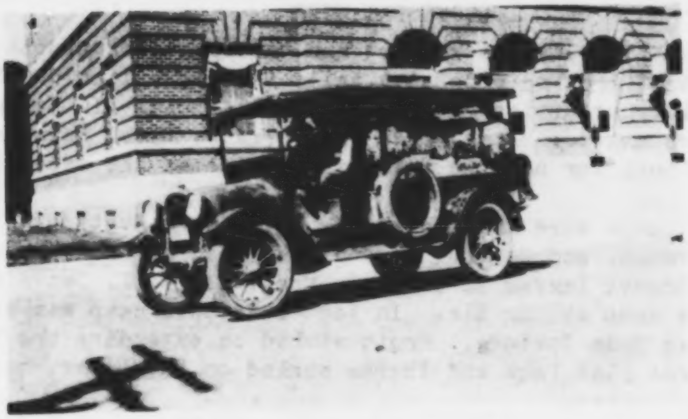


U. S. Forest Service truck loaded with supplies for a field trip.

U. S. Forest Service truck near the summit on Dead Indian Road, looking westward over Bear Creek Valley.
- Photo by F. W. Cleator

1921

Personnel:

Forest Supervisor - Hugh B. Rankin
Forest Examiners - Ferman M. Johnson
Fred A. Matz
Forest Clerks - Miss E. Violet Cook
Miss Janie V. Smith (permanent appointment on April 1 at $960 per annum)

State Warden - William I. Jones

Forest Rangers:

District No.	Name	Forest Ranger	Headquarters
1	Rogue River	Andrew T. Poole	Trail R. S.
2	Butte Falls	Walter Sackman	Butte Falls
3	Dead Indian	Ernest C. Peachey	Big Elk R. S.
4	Klamath	Eugene J. Rogers	Seven Mile R. S.
5	Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star R. S.

Scalers:

Fred Matz, officer in charge.
John D. Holst, George H. West, Royal U. "Doc" Cambers, John E. Gribble.

Forest Guards:

District	Name	Headquarters
Rogue River	Gernie Hamby	Trail R. S.
	Thrush	Trail R. S.
	Ezra Whitley	Matthews Cabin
	Moore	Buck Rock Lookout
	Ernest Hollenbeck	Huckleberry Mountain
	Lyman	Union Creek
	Ed Cushman)	Umpqua Divide Trail
	Claude Ragsdale)	
	Ernest Ingram	Road crew foreman
Butte Falls	E. Cobleigh	Mosquito R. S.
	R. Coffman	Bessie R. S.
	Ed Cook	Bessie R. S.
	I. Moore	Devils Peak Trail
	Robert Edmondson	Devils Peak Trail
	Carl Cobleigh	Lodgepole R. S.
Dead Indian	Lee Peachey	Lake of the Woods R. S.
	Russell Winn	Big Elk R. S.
	Dan Pederson	Brush Mountain Lookout
	J. F. G. Cone	Mt. Pitt Lookout
	Bill Hughes	Road crew foreman

Applegate	A. H. Peachey	Tallowbox Lookout
	A. Schichtl	Yellowjacket Lookout
	Merrill	Wagner Butte Lookout
	C. C. Winningham	Whiskey Peak Lookout
	Jack Crump	Little Applegate
	A. Young	Star R. S.
	York and John Winningham	Trail work
	A. Farrier	Trail work
	F. Ortman	Trail work
	Faucet and Campbell	Trail work
	William C. Fruit	Trail work
	Albert Peachey	Trail work

PERSONNEL CHANGES

William L. Jones was loaned to the State of Oregon and served as Forest Warden of Jackson County.

Walter Sackman arrived on the Crater Forest May 17. He was assigned to the Butte Falls District as Ranger and served in this capacity until December 15 when he was transferred to the Umpqua National Forest.

Ernest C. Peachey was transferred from the Butte Falls District to the Dead Indian District.

Eugene J. Rogers transferred to the Crater on June 8 from Montana and was assigned to the Klamath District as Forest Ranger.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Forest Supervisors in District 6 held their meeting in Portland February 14 to 21. This was the first such meeting since 1917.

In the spring of 1920 the Crater received a new Dodge Commercial Car which was No. 20 (Forest Service license number).

The winter study course for the rangers was delayed in the spring due to work on the telephone lines.

The chief clerks on three National Forests (Wenatchee, Colville, and Wallowa) were designated as Executive Assistants on June 1.

The Budget and Accounting Act became effective July 1.

The Jackson County Game Protective Association was organized at Medford on November 17.

SILVICULTURAL WORK

A large timber sale of 87,500,000 board feet of timber (71 M M board feet of pine) was advertised in the spring for $3.75 per M board feet of pine and $0.70 per M board feet for other species. It included Yellow pine, Sugar pine, Douglas fir, White fir and Incense cedar, located in the Four Bit Creek area on the Butte Falls District.

The scaling record for 1920 was announced. It included the following scalers on the Crater:

Fred Matz scaled 2060 logs with no errors.

Those who made less than one error per thousand logs scaled were:

Bert E. Nason	scaled	17,460 logs
George West	scaled	9,090 logs
Stephen A. Moore	scaled	8,730 logs
John D. Holst	scaled	6,020 logs
R. I. Peachey	scaled	3,200 logs

About 54000 trees were planted on about 52 acres on Rustler Peak in the spring of the year.

The total timber in Jackson County was estimated at 20,000 M M board feet with about 5,500 M M within the National Forests and the remainder, 14,500 M M, located outside. There were about 7,500 acres cutover in the county. Within the county were located about 25 sawmills, some steam and some water-powered.

Fred Matz conducted a scalers examination in October at Klamath Falls.

IMPROVEMENTS

The rangers accomplished the following jobs during the winter months:

Constructed 60 rods of second grade road.
Constructed 100 rods of woven wire fence with yewwood posts.
Constructed one acre of pole corral.
Constructed 20 miles of pole telephone line.
Constructed 14 miles of tree and pole telephone line.
Cut 1700 red cedar posts on Siuslaw Forest.
Cut 400 telephone poles.

The old John Day road from Crater Lake Highway to Diamond Lake has been under construction the past three summers. During the summer of 1921 it was opened to high class travel. The road from the Forest Boundary to Dead Indian Soda Springs was opened in the winter.

FIRE NOTES

On March 7, State Forester Elliott and Mr. Chapler talked fire cooperation with Supervisor Rankin. As a result Ranger William L. Jones accepted an appointment as District State Fire Warden for Jackson County in a cooperative effort to help the state in controlling the fire situation.

Forest Protection Week was from May 22 to 28 in 1921.

The Oregon Air Patrol was started on June 15. Cyrus M. Parsons served as aerial observer at Medford. He did this same job in 1920, at Medford. E. Thayer Todd (Air Reserve Corps) was another observer. Fred M. Gruver again served as Liasion Officer at Medford.

GRAZING ITEMS

The grazing fees were deferred until December 1 by Congressional action due to the hard times in the livestock industry.

The Range Appraisal work was authorized to try to stabilize the livestock industry by a uniform system of grazing fees. An organization was set up for this work as follows:

C. E. Ratchford was in charge of the work in the Washington office. Peterson was in charge of the work in District 6 assisted by Adam Wright. Douglas C. Ingram was in charge in Western Oregon and F. V. Horton in charge of the work in Eastern Oregon. The latter two persons were Grazing Examiners.

> "The grazing season opened with a heavy rain which continued until about June 3, after which there was no appreciable rain until September 23. It remained dry thereafter until the first of December. The forage was good compared with the three previous years.
>
> "Number of stock grazed without permit under Reg. G-48 was 626 cattle and horses by 270 owners.
>
> "There were a total of 12,054 cattle and horses and 17,085 sheep grazed on the forest during the year.
>
> "The estimated grazing capacity of the forest is the same as last year, as follows:

		Cattle & Horses	Sheep
Rogue River	Dist. No. 1	2,500	6,000
Butte Falls	Dist. No. 2	3,000	3,000
Dead Indian	Dist. No. 3	5,000	2,000
Klamath	Dist. No. 4	1,200	7,150
Applegate	Dist. No. 5	3,500	2,400
Forest Total		15,200	20,550

> "No change recommended in the number of stock grazed nor in the grazing season which has been from May 15 to October 31."

From Annual Grazing Report by
Supervisor R. B. Rankin

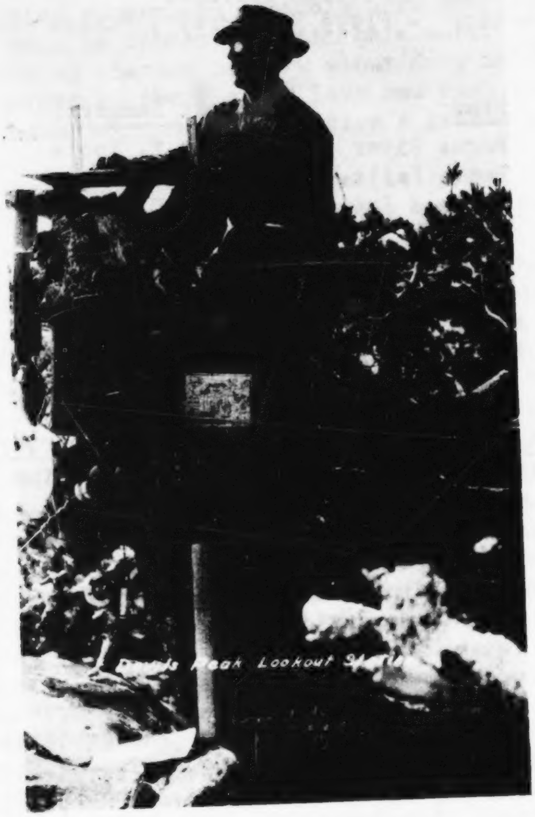
RECREATION WORK

H. M. Johnson completed field survey in June of Union Creek Recreational Area. Provision was made for a large auto camp ground, another large area for campers with houses, a community house and playground including a baseball diamond, and area for Boy Scouts and about 35 summer homes. Johnson also made a survey for Dead Indian Soda Springs Area.

Lake of the Woods summer home owners were seeking to organize an association. A boating privilege has been granted at Lake of the Woods.

A Special Use permit is being issued for a hotel, restaurant, store and filling station at Union Creek. This area is heavily used by campers and being on the highway from Medford to Crater Lake this should be a profitable enterprise.

From "Six Twenty-Six"


Devil's Peak Lookout Station

Devil's Peak Lookout Station. Iron Mine telephone and a crude temporary alidade whittled from shakes.
- E. W. Smith, 1915.

1922

Personnel:

Forest Supervisor - Hugh B. Rankin
Forest Examiners - Herman M. Johnson
Fred A. Matz
Forest Clerks - Miss E. Violet Cook
Miss Janie V. Smith
Forest Warehouseman - William L. Jones
Equipment Operator - Floyd F. Murray ; "Chick" Hawk, Truck Driver

Forest Rangers:

District No.	Name	Forest Ranger	Headquarters
1	Rogue River	Andrew T. Poole	Trail R. S.
2 & 3	Butte Falls-Dead Indian	Ernest C. Peachey	Butte Falls
4	Klamath	Eugene J. Rogers	Seven Mile R. S.
5	Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star R. S.

Scalers:

Fred A. Matz, officer in charge.
John D. Folst, George H. West, John E. Gribble, Royal U. "Doc" Cambers, Bert A. Nason.

Forest Guards (incomplete list):

District	Name	Headquarters
Rogue River	Moore	Sugar Pine R. S.
	Claude Ragsdale	
	Ed Cushman	
	Ernest Hollenbeck	
	Vern Perkins	
	Jess Ragsdale	
	N. C. Vaughn	
	Dan Farmer	
	Ernest Ingram	Road crew foreman
	Castor	Herschberger Lookout
	Hobert Ditsworth	Diamond Lake Road crew
Butte Falls-Dead Indian	Turpin	Moon Prairie R. S.
	Lee Peachey	Lake of the Woods R. S.
	Carl Cobleigh	Lodgepole R. S.
	Russell Winn	Dead Indian R. S.
	Wade Rowden	Lake of the Woods R. S.
Klamath	J. F. G. Coné	Mt. Pitt Lookout
	Kinsey	Pot Holes
Applegate	Alex Schichtl	Yellowjacket Lookout
	A. H. Peachey	Tallowbox Lookout
	Albert L. Peachey	Ashland
	J. B. Winningham	Whiskey Peak Lookout
	Maness	Wagner Butte Lookout
	Clyde Smith	Star R. S.
	Fred Copple	Steamboat
	J. J. Deadmond	Star R. S.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

William L. Jones served as warehouseman at Medford during the year.

Earnest C. Peachey served as Ranger in charge of the combined Butte Falls-Dead Indian Ranger District.

Herman M. Johnson transferred from the Crater on December 6, to the District Office in the Division of Products.

F. V. "Jack" Horton, Range Technician, spent the summer on the Crater, working on the range appraisal. Doug Ingram from the District Office supervised Horton's work and made several trips to the Crater in connection with this work.

Floyd F. Murray started to work about July as equipment operator. He worked on the Diamond Lake and Huckleberry Mountain road jobs, running a tractor pulling a grader on these jobs.

Bert A. Mason, was detailed to the Deschutes Forest from June through November where he scaled logs on the Brooks-Scanlon Sale.

Fred Matz and John Gribble were detailed to the Malheur Forest in April, May and June to cruise timber under the supervision of George L. Drake from the District Office.

George H. West was detailed to the Whitman National Forest on June 15. He helped Claude Waterbury scale logs on the Eccles Sale at Bates. West returned to Medford on August 17.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

A rangers meeting was held at Roseburg from February 10-13 for forest officers from Crater, Siskiyou and Umpqua Forests. Those from the Crater who attended were: Hugh B. Rankin, forest supervisor; Herman N. Johnson, forest examiner; and the following rangers: William L. Jones, Eugene J. Rogers, E. C. Peachey, Andrew T. Poole, and Lee C. Port. F. H. Brundage, assistant district forester represented the District Forester.

The winter study course for rangers consisted of questions on General Administration, Range Management, Law Enforcement, Grazing Administration, Forest Management, Lands, Public Relations, Accounts, and Improvements.

Winter work for the rangers consisted of repairs and painting the vehicles which consisted of the Reo and Pierce-Arrow trucks and the Dodge Commercial. They also did carpenter work, painted road and fire prevention signs. They also made up exhibit material to be used at the County Fair.

FIRE NOTES

The forest had a total of 67 fires which burned 3721 acres and cost $7046 to suppress. Nineteen were caused by lightning, eleven from campfires, 15 from smokers, 19 from incendiarism and three from miscellaneous causes.

ENGINEERING

The California-Oregon Power Company (COPCO) plant at Copco, Calif., was dedicated on November 5. Copco is located on the Klamath River fifteen miles upstream from Thrall on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Work on the plant started about 12 years ago. The Klamath River is impounded by a dam 132 feet above the stream bed and extends 125 feet below. The company recently completed a transmission line 123 miles long from Prospect to Springfield, Ore. The line crosses the Crater and Umpqua National Eorests and is under permit from the Federal Power Commission. The line is designed for 110,000 volts but is being operated at 60,000. With two very short gaps, this new line completes a super-power line from Southern California to Northern Washington, the longest transmission line in the world.

(Six Twenty-Six, Dec. 1922, p.13)

The Forest received a new 10-foot grader in February which was the latest in road construction equipment.

Road construction crews were located as follows:

Big Elk - William Hughes, foreman
Huckleberry Mountain - Ernest Ingram, foreman
Diamond Lake - Robert Ditsworth, foremen
Hutton Ranger Station - William C. Fruit, foreman

The new garage was completed in Medford to serve as a warehouse, storage for equipment, carpenter and repair shop. The garage was located on East Jackson Street at the Northeast corner of the intersection with Hawthorne Street. When built the garage was located in a field, accessible from Crater Lake Avenue by a dirt road.

The Reo truck was exchanged for a GMC truck from the Siskiyou Forest in June. Another Pierce-Arrow truck (U.S.F.S. No. 18) was received in July.

William L. Jones was kept busy as warehouseman, hauling supplies to the road camps with "Chick" Hawk, the truck driver.

Ranger Eugene J. Rogers scouted a location for the Skyline Trail in August around Heavenly Twin Lakes.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

The Yellow Pine Beetle Control Project was started in Southern Oregon and Northern California. The pine beetle had destroyed about one billion board feet of yellow pine in the decade from 1911 - 1920. Congress had appropriated $150,000 in December, 1921 for the federal share of this project.

The control project included about 1,300,000 acres in the Fremont, Crater and Modoc National Forests, the Klamath Indian Reservation, public domain and private lands. Control work consisted of felling the infested trees, peeling the bark from the logs, then burning the bark and log.

Ranger William L. Jones of the Crater worked on the Pine Beetle Control Project at Robertson Springs (Fremont) in May and part of June.

Pelican Bay Lumber Company sale operated again during the year, starting operations about June 1 and closing December 7, cutting 21,140.93 M board feet of timber.

In the fall, brush burning kept the forest officers busy disposing of the piled brush from the Pelican Bay Lumber Company sale operation.

GRAZING

No annual report was found for 1922.

F. V. "Jack" Horton spent the summer on the Crater working on the range appraisal. All of the rangers assisted Horton on the field work. Doug Ingram from the district office assisted Horton on the work, spending most of the summer and fall on the forests.

LANDS ACTIVITIES

The General Land Exchange Act was approved on March 20, 1922. This act provided that private land within national forest boundaries could be exchanged for an equal value of national forest land or timber located within the same state. The offered lands must be chiefly valuable for administration as parts of national forests.

(Six Twenty-Six, April, 1922)

By October the Crater had submitted three exchange cases to the district office for approval.

The Crater Forest was reported as having 102 summer home permits producing a total of $671 per year or an average fee per lot of $6.58.

Already people were using the national forest for outdoor recreation. As fast as roads were built people used them to recreate in the forests. The following special use permits issued during the year indicates that the travelling public needed some services to accomodate them on their trips:

A special use permit was issued on January 23 to Mrs. L. A. Wilkinson, Lake Creek, for a store and lunch room at Dead Indian Soda Springs. The fee was $15 per year.

Another permit was issued on March 14 to Robert Gillispie, Medford, for a restaurant and store at Huckleberry City. The fee for this use was $25 per year.

Many people visited the area each year to pick huckleberries and the above use was decided necessary to make these services available to the public.

Another special use permit was issued on January 11 to James E. Grieve, Prospect, for a resort at Union Creek. The fee was $50 per year. This was to give some service to the travelling public on their way to Crater Lake Park.

The following is an excerpt from "Service Buttetin", U. S. Forest Service for August 21, 1922.

PLAYING SQUARE WITH THE FISCAL REGULATIONS

By: W. B. Greeley

The most distressing duty which has fallen to my lot in the Service has been dealing with men, sometimes old associates on the trail, who have not played square with the fiscal regulations. I do not mean grafters; to the honor of the Service, they have been few and wide apart. I mean honest men, zealous men who put their names to vouchers or certifications that are not true. I call these men honest and zealous advisedly. Their false returns are not made for personal gain. Almost invariably they seek by this means to accomplish some cherished plan for advancing the interests of the Service in their charge, to put through some common-sense betterment or economy on a National Forest, or to pay for something which the Government in all fairness should pay for but which the auditor cannot pass under its right name.

Two things hurt particularly in these cases. The first is that the starting point is often a desire to get results of benefit to the Service and the public. For years we have preached resourcefulness, initiative, that results are what count. The very zeal to get results that count has led some men to justify wrong ways of getting them, when square compliance with the fiscal rules stood in the way. The second sting in these cases is the plea that lots of other Service men are doing the same sort of thing. Can it be that we have developed a hardened fiscal regulations "conscience," like the old public land conscience, which leads men who never knowingly tell untruths in other affairs of life to sign their names on a certain lot of office forms to things that are not so? We call them "fiscal irregularities," but every one of them gets down in the end to a lie, a lie with a name written under it.

I do not believe for a moment that this thing is common in the Service, but I do want to say, whether it hits many or few, that we must nail the lie in accounts with the Government just as we would nail it in dealings with private citizens. We must nail the fiscal lie, black, white or gray, a hundred dollars in a supply voucher or thirty cents padded in a subsistence account. The standing of the Forest Service depends upon public confidence in our integrity, and integrity must be just as clean toward the Government as toward the public whom we serve. Besides, lies are lies and Satan is the father of them all. We can take no chances with the good name of the Forest Service. Men who do not play square with the fiscal regulations, however laudable or disinterested their motives, however fine their records in other respects, cannot be retained.

The rules which govern us are not perfect by any means. They are not always fair to the employee. But the way to meet a bad rule is not to find a devious and untruthful way around it. We will get it changed if we can; but if we cannot we must accept it with such cheer as we can muster as one of the rules of the game. It must be one of our traditions, a part of the fine honor of the Forest Service, to play square with the Fiscal Regulations.

1923

Personnel:

Forest Supervisor - Hugh B. Rankin
Forest Examiners - Fred A. Matz (until January 31)
Lee F. Brown (EOD March 1)
Superintendent of Construction - William L. Jones
Warehouseman - Floyd F. Murray
Forest Clerks - Miss F. Violet Cook
Miss Janie V. Smith

Forest Rangers:

District No.	Name	Forest Ranger	Headquarters
1	Rogue River	Andrew F. Poole	Trail R.S.
2 & 3	Butte Falls-Dead Indian	Ernest C. Peachey (until 7/31/23)	Butte Falls
		William L. Jones (from 7/18)	Butte Falls
4	Klamath	Eugene J. Rogers	Odessa R.S.
5	Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star R.S.

Scalers: (Pelican Bay Lumber Company sale)
John D. Holst, Bert A. Mason, George H. West, Stephen A. Moore

Rangers on scaling work: John E. Gribble, Royal U. "Doc" Cambers, Lloyd G. Lyman

Forest Guards:

District	Name	Headquarters
Rogue River	Elmer Moore	
	Ernest Hollenbeck	
	Claud Ragsdale	Trail R.S.
	Ed Cushman	Trail R.S.
	Chick Hawk	
	Ray Schemerhorn	
	Jack Plymale	Trail crew foreman
	Dick Lyman	Trail crew member
	Ed Pence	Trail crew member
	Wilmer Ragsdale	Trail crew member
	Erwin Howe	
	Dunlay	Buck Rock Lookout
	R. F. Dawson	Brown's Cabin
	Ernest Ingram	Road crew foreman
Butte Falls-Dead Indian	Russell Winn	Dead Indian Soda Springs R.S.
	Ed Cook & Alberts	Mosquito R.S.
	Bowden	Lake of the Woods R.S.
	Dan Pederson	Brush Mountain Lookout
	Carl Cobleigh	Lodgepole R.S.
	Peck & Cunningham	Moon Prairie R.S.
	Chris Beale	Rustler Peak Lookout

Applegate	A. H. Peachey	Tallowbox Lookout
	B. F. Neff	Whiskey Peak Lookout
	A. Schichtl	Yellowjacket Lookout
	Albert L. Peachey	Ashland
	J. J. Deadmond	Star R.S.
	Clyde Smith	Packer
	C. C. Winningham	Butte Fork Trail Camp

PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION CHANGES

Fred A. Matz, lumberman, transferred to the District Office on January 31.

Lee P. Brown, forest examiner, transferred from Colorado National Forest to the Crater, effective March 1. He arrived in Medford on March 7.

William L. Jones started the year as Superintendent of Construction. He was in charge of all construction work on the Forest. Ernest C. Peachey, district forest ranger on the Butte Falls-Dead Indian District, resigned effective July 31. Bill Jones took over administration of this district on July 18. He still tried to keep up with the road construction work by locating roads, etc.

Jones mentions in his diary for October 10, "Ranger Barnes arrived. (At Mosquito Ranger Station) Talked to him about district. He went on to Big Elk to look it over." No other mention is made of Barnes. Janie V. Smith says he (Barnes) stayed on the job a few months, then resigned. Jones also mentions in his diary for February, 1924, that Barnes was in the supervisor's office. Janie Smith believes he resigned early in 1924.

Stephen A. Moore, scaler, transferred from the Siskiyou National Forest, Powers, Ore., to the Crater, arriving in Medford on July 31, and reported to Supervisor Rankin on August 1. He was to be assigned to scaling with George H. West on the proposed Owen Oregon Lumber Company sale in the Four-Bit area. He and West built some houses near Four-Bit Creek, then scaled at the Pelican Bay Lumber Company sale for the rest of the summer. On December 17 Moore was transferred to the Cascade Forest at Westfir, Ore.

Bert A. Nason, scaler on the Pelican Bay Lumber Company sale, was transferred to the Deschutes National Forest on June 7. He worked in Medford in the winter and spring until date of his transfer.

Floyd F. Murray served as warehouseman, equipment operator, and sometimes as truck driver at Medford during the year. He also repaired the Forest fleet of trucks (Reo, Dodge, Pierce-Arrow, White, and GMC) and tractors (5-ton and 10-ton).

Lloyd G. Lyman, forest ranger, reported to Supervisor Rankin on April 9. He is listed in the Service Directory as ranger in charge of the Rogue River District. According to his diary he reported to the Trail Ranger Station on April 10 and proceeded to learn the district. However, on July 8 he was sent to the Pelican Bay Lumber Company sale, and scaled logs the rest of the season, and Poole remained in charge of the Trail District.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Forest Protection Week was observed April 22 - 28, in 1923.

The first district meeting of technical assistants was held in Portland April 2 - 5. Lee P. Brown of Crater was among the 22 technical assistants in District 6 to attend. Topics included planting, tree diseases, insect epidemics, timber surveys, management plans, appraisals, yellow pine and Douglas fir silviculture, record of cut over areas, and land exchanges.

Rangers meeting was held in Medford from April 21 to 23. All rangers, George West and Bert Nason, scalers, attended the three day session.

The Pelican Bay Lumber Company sale of Nov. 4, 1914, Four Mile Creek Sale, operated from March through November. Total cut for the year amounted to 35,026.26 M board feet. Total receipts for the forest amounted to $86,080.70.

A sale of 2.5 M M was made to D. J. Puckett, Klamath Falls, on November 30. Gribble marked timber on this sale in December.

With the addition of Lee P. Brown as Forest Examiner (actually called a Technical Assistant) and due to the increased use of the forest, more work was done on survey and construction of public camp grounds at Lake of the Woods and Union Creek. Brown also worked on land exchange work, boundary posting, as well as work on timber sales.

Pelican Bay Lumber Company established new Camp 1 near Cottonwood Camp on Four Mile Creek and closed out old Camp 1 on Bear Creek.

Poole mentions that Ed Beckelhymer had a service station at Union Creek.

The forest observed a one-half-day holiday on August 10 because of the death of President Harding.

The forest continued its practice of wintering all of the horses and mules at Star Ranger Station. Ranger Port, as part of his winter work, fed and took care of the stock.

New Salary Scale

In the original reclassification scheme which was sent to the forests, Supervisors were grouped in two classes: (1) $2400 to $3000, (2) $3000 to $3600, and Deputies in two classes: (1) $1800 to $2400, (2) $2400 to $3000.

As these grades now stand in the recommendations from this office, Supervisors fall in three classes: (1) $2700 to $3300, (2) $3000 to $3600 and (3) $3300 to $3900. Nine forests in District 6 are tentatively in Class 1, nine in Class 2 and four in Class 3. This is of course tentative.

Deputies are in two classes: (1) $2100 to $2700, (2) $2400 to $3000, with six in Class 1 and three in Class 2. It is believed that this is a far more equitable arrangement and puts the Supervisor and Deputy positions in a fairer position with the balance of the roll.

Rangers are in three classes: (1) $1860 to $2400, (2) $1680 to 2040 and (3) $1500 to $1860. The tentative alignment is 33 in Class 1, 80 in Class 2 and 15 in Class 3.

(Six Twenty-Six, Nov. 1923, p. 18)

RECREATION VISITORS

The forest reported a total of 48,885 recreation visitors for the year, distributed as follows: Rogue River District, 38,233 with over 25,000 at Union Creek; Butte Falls-Dead Indian District, 4,665; Klamath District 4,712; and Applegate 1,275.

FIRE ACTIVITY

There were seventy-seven fires during the year, burning 205 acres and costing $1400. They had 30 man-caused fires, 17 of which were caused by smokers.

IMPROVEMENTS

The Anna Creek Forest Highway extending from Ft. Klamath to the boundary of Crater Lake National Park was completed October 17, the project to be maintained by the Secretary (of Agriculture) for two years.

Road camps were located at Tiller Trail Road; Big Elk Road, William Hughes, foreman; and Crater Creek on Diamond Lake Highway, Ernest Ingram, foreman.

The annual work party made up of rangers assembled in Medford during the winter and reconstructed a portion of the Medford-Trail telephone line from Reese Creek northward.

As mentioned above, William L. Jones, acting ranger on the Butte Falls-Dead Indian District, also supervised the road construction crews. He located the Mosquito, Lake of the Woods-Fish Lake Roads and the Carberry Roads.

A lookout house was built on Tallowbox Lookout by McDaniels. The lumber was cut for the building at the Medford warehouse by Floyd Murray, Bert Nason and others. Lumber was packed in by horse by Clyde Smith, packer at Star Ranger Station.

Ranger Poole built a new toolhouse at Trail Ranger Station. He also had a crew of seven working on a new telephone line up Elk Creek.

Bert Peachey, forest fireman at Ashland, also built a lookout house on Wagner Butte. On October 23 Ranger Port and J. J. Deadmond went to Wagner Butte and finished the building. (This house was torn down and replaced with a new one in 1961. C.E.B.)

GRAZING

The season was very favorable with a normal precipitation lasting until the middle of July, which was later than it had lasted for several previous years.

The stock entered the forest in excellent condition and were in good condition when they came from it at the end of the season. Very little overgrazing was noticed while going over the forest.

Number of stock grazed under permit was 9,930 cattle and horses by 168 permittees and 8,683 sheep by nine permittees. Campers and settlers grazed without permit 250 cattle and 275 horses by 105 owners.

Losses of stock were: 20 from tall larkspur and water hemlock poisoning, 11 cattle from eating too much salt, five cattle and ten sheep from predatory animals.

Forest Supervisor Rankin noted in his annual grazing report:

> "The Fort Klamath country on the east side of the Cascade Mountains, a farming community of several thousand acres, is being turned into a pasture for beef cattle, and this shift of stock acts to the advantage of the stockmen on the west side of the Cascade Mountains as well as to the National Forest ranges. This pasture produces first quality beef in the pasture class. Beef value is from one-half to one cent more per pound on the east side than on the west, which is a good margin. The stock make a decided gain and the farmers handle them on a percentage of gain basis - five-ninths to the farmer who owns the pasture and four-ninths to the owner of the stock. This has been carried on for three years and has caused a shift of from 1500 to 3000 head from the west to the east side each spring."

The carrying capacity by districts was estimated as follows:

	Cattle & Horses	Sheep
Rogue River Dist.	2000	5000
Butte Falls Dist.	3000	3000
Dead Indian Dist.	5000	2200
Klamath Dist.	1200	5000
Applegate Dist.	3500	2400
	14700	17600

The supervisor advised that the established grazing periods should be the same as in the past season:

For cattle and horses:

April 1 to October 31.
April 16 to October 31.
May 1 to October 31.
May 16 to October 31.
June 1 to October 31.
June 16 to October 31.
July 1 to October 31.
November 1 to December 15.

For sheep and goats:

April 1 to December 15.
July 1 to October 16.
July 1 to August 31.

On the subject of "Game Protection" the report of Supervisor Rankin commented:

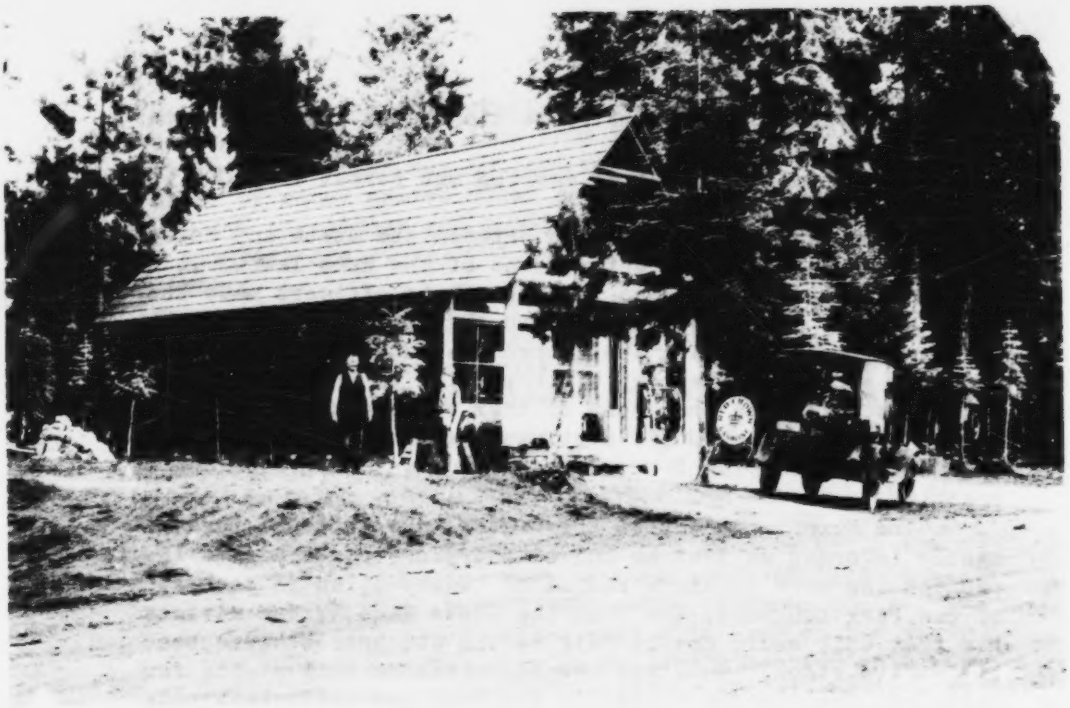
"The estimated number of deer on the Forest is 3,000, of elk from ten to twenty.

"There has been cooperation between the State and Forest officers in handling the enforcement of the game laws. In all cases of violation of these laws the state officers made the arrests and the cases were handled to the satisfaction of both. Our real trouble is with the automobile hunters, the number of which is growing so far out of proportion to the number of State and Forest officers that many of them violate the law and get away. However, the public sentiment has improved so greatly that we are receiving lots of assistance in the prevention of poaching.

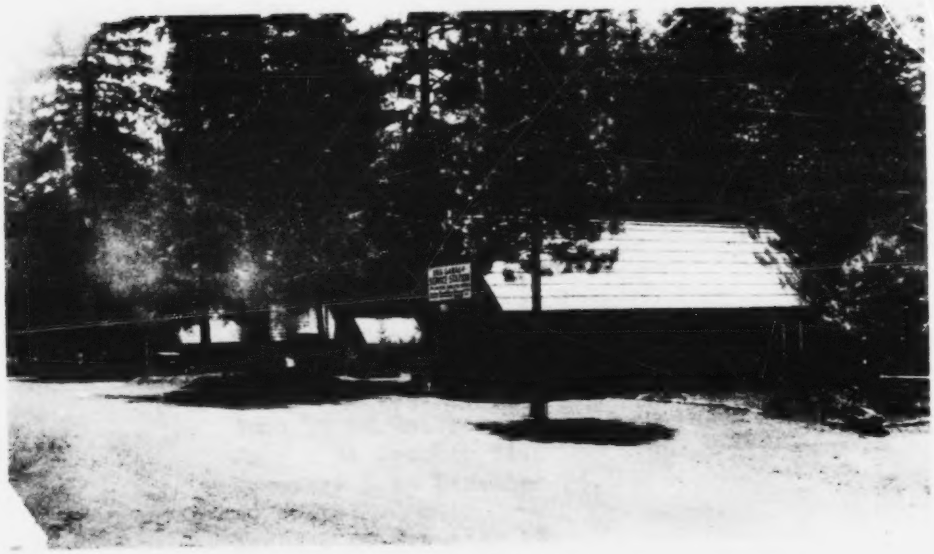
"The Superintendent of the Crater Lake National Park recently informed me that he has been trying to get a game law to protect the bear within a radius of twenty miles on each side of the Park boundary, and that the State Game Warden advises him that this would not be fair to the stockmen because bear kill their stock. In a way the Superintendent is right, for their pet bear cannot winter in the Park and drift back onto the Forest, where they are very easily killed by hunters."

LANDS ACTIVITIES

A special use permit was issued on February 6 to Ed P. Beckelhymer for a repair shop at Union Creek. The fee was $10 per year. This service was needed for the travelling public to help them on their way to Crater Lake.



Store at Union Creek in connection with resort permit.
(U.S.F.S. truck No. 48 parked in front of building.)
Photo by Fred W. Cleator June, 1923



Ed Beckelhymer's garage and delicatessen on west
side of the Crater Lake Highway at Union Creek.
Photo by L. P. Brown June, 1927

1924

Personnel:

Forest Supervisor - Hugh B. Rankin
Forest Examiner - Lee P. Brown
William J. Sproat (EOD July 1)
Technical Assistant (Grazing) - F. V. "Jack" Horton
Superintendent of Construction - William L. Jones
Warehouseman - Floyd F. Murray
Forest Clerks - Miss E. Violet Cook
Miss Janie V. Smith

District Forest Rangers:

District No.	Name	Forest Ranger	Headquarters
1	Rogue River	Andrew T. Poole	Trail R.S.
2 & 3	Butte Falls-Dead Indian	William I. Jones	Soda Springs R.S.
4	Klamath	Eugene J. Rogers	Pelican R.S.
5	Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star R.S.

Scalers:

Pelican Bay Lumber Company Sale: John D. Holst, Royal U. "Doc" Cambers, Lloyd G. Lyman (ranger).

Owen Oregon Lumber Company Sale (Sept. 24, 1924): George H. West, Stephen A. Moore.

Annie Creek Lumber Company Sale: John E. Gribble, ranger (worked as scaler).

Forest Guards and Other Temporary Crews:

District	Name	Headquarters
Rogue River	Will Devine	Buck Rock Lookout
	Walter Scott	Herschberger Lookout
	Finley	Huckleberry Mountain
	J. L. Ragsdale	Trail Creek Divide
	Merriman	Union Creek
	Olson	Brown's Cabin
	Ed Pence	Minnehaha Trail Camp
Butte Falls-Dead Indian	Russell Winn	Moon Prairie R.S.
	Elmer Rowden	Moon Prairie R.S.
	J.F.G. Coné	Mt. Pitt Lookout
	Chester Jones	Lake of the Woods R.S.
	Ed Cook	Mosquito R.S.
	Short	Big Elk
	Chris Beale	Rustler Peak
	Bill Hughes	Road Crew Foreman
	Bill Rankin	Road Crew Foreman
Klamath	Bert Gray	Seven Mile R.S.
	Poindexter	Pelican R.S.
	Rummel	Training Crew Foreman
Applegate	Albert L. Peachey	Ashland
	M. Rowden	Hutton R.S.

A. H. Peachey	Tallowbox Lookout
J. Tucker	Whiskey Peak Lookout
Albert Young	Packer
Fred Copple	Steamboat
Leon Offenbacher	Perck's Pasture
Jack Crump	Little Applegate
Neff	Wagner Butte Lookout
R. Baker	Road Crew Foreman
Lee Goodman	Road Crew Fireman

PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION CHANGES

Forest Examiner William J. Sproat arrived in Medford July 1 from Baker, Ore. He previously was assigned on the Colville Forest at Republic, Wash.

Technical Assistant F.V. "Jack" Horton spent the year on the Crater working on the Range Appraisal Study.

William L. Jones again served as Superintendent of Construction and District Ranger of the Butte Falls-Dead Indian District. He served in the latter capacity from March 15 until the latter part of September.

D. A. Christiansen, Junior Forester, reported for work July 1 and on July 5 arrived on the Pelican Bay Lumber Company Sale to help Holst mark and scale timber. Christiansen left on August 15 for an Eastern Washington Forest.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

New Junior Foresters Added: Twelve new forestry school graduates have been added to the Forest Service force in this district. Six of these are assigned to National Forests in Oregon, three in the state of Washington, two to timber cruising work throughout the District and one has already been assigned to the new Forest Experiment Station staff. The men are: -

Name	School	Assigned to
Howard R. Spellman	Yale	Santiam
Richard S. Yetter	Yale	Deschutes
Edward S. Collins	University of California	District Office
Robert S. Maclay	University of California	Chelan
Richard E. McAide	University of Michigan	Experiment Station
Russell S. Bacon	University of Michigan	Santiam
Ernest J. Schlatter	Mount Alto (Pa.)	District Office
Thomas G. Norris	Mount Alto (Pa.)	Snoqualmie
Thomas H. Burgess	Syracuse (N.Y.)	Colville
D. A. Christiansen	University of Minnesota	Crater
Charles R. Lockard	Harvard	Cascade
Robert W. Putman	University of Michigan	Whitman

These junior foresters were the first new forest school graduates that had been taken on by D-6 in several years. This was made possible by a special Congressional Appropriation to provide for more technically trained men for scientific forestry work in the Northwest.

- Six Twenty-Six, August 1924, p. 17

George H. Cecil resigned as District Forester in November and was replaced by Christopher M. Granger from District 2 in Colorado.

Mention should also be made of a common practice during these times. When the supervisor was absent the chief clerk was usually acting supervisor. Miss E. V. Cook served in this capacity and was a very versatile woman as exemplified by Lee C. Port's diary of March 24: "Called Miss Cook in regard to mule (leg swollen). She said Rankin was away and that I had better try some hot applications on the mule's leg until she could talk to Rankin in regard to getting a veternarian."

Most of the rangers worked on a farm census in December to determine farm population for the Department of Agriculture.

CLARKE-McNARY LAW

The Clarke-McNary Law, enacted June 7, 1924, laid down a policy of national aid to States in the advancement of forestry along broader lines than those previously pursued by the Forest Service under earlier acts, and provided a legislative basis for appropriations in furtherance of this policy. The first appropriation will be available in fiscal year 1926. A program was approved by the Secretary of Agriculture consisting of:

(1) Cooperative study of the protective requirements necessary to keep the forest lands in each state productive.

(2) Financial cooperation looking to the establishment and maintenance of state-wide protective systems on all classes of forest land needing protection, whether publicly or privately owned and whether timbered, cut over or burned.

(3) Cooperative study of forest taxation with a view to formulating recommendations that will better adjust tax laws to timber growing.

(4) Cooperative production of forest planting stock for distribution to encourage the growing of timber crops, windbreaks and shelterbelts on farms.

(5) Cooperate with the State agricultural extension services and department of forestry to make better known and bring into wider use good forestry practices by farmers.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

A new limitation in the amount of timber which may be cut each year was prepared. More information was available on the timber stand, acreage of productive forest land, and rate of growth. The Forester (Chief) requested this revision and the new limitation of cuts were approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace.

The method adopted was to calculate the potential annual growth by using the Austrian formula with the normal increment as the basis. The limitation of cut is then the normal annual increment plus (or minus) the surplus (or deficit) growing stock distributed uniformily through a 60 year period. The normal growing stock for the Douglas fir region is taken to be from 150 to 350 board feet per acre per year, and in the yellow pine region an average normal increment of 80 board feet is used. The productive acreage and the present merchantable stand are taken from the revised extensive timber reconnaissance estimates.

The recent reconnaissance indicated a much larger productive area than before, and the surplus growing stock was found to be distributed over a shorter cutting period. The limitation of cut on the Crater was calculated to be 154,000,000 board feet per year.

- Six Twenty-Six, August 1924, p. 21-22

Owen-Oregon Lumber Company laid steel on the Four Bit Creek sale area preparatory to starting cutting next season.

A sale of 17,900,000 feet of yellow pine and other species was made to the Wheeler-Olmstead Company, at a stumpage rate of $5.50 per M for the pine.

A sale of 84,000,000 board feet of timber valued at $267,000 was made on Sept. 10, 1924 to the Owen Oregon Lumber Company on Four Bit Creek in the Butte Falls District.

The Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station was established in Portland. Thornton T. Munger was the first director, having transferred from the Division of Forest Management in the District 6 office.

Timber cut on the forest amounted to 36,000,000 board feet from the Pelican Bay Lumber Company sale (35.1 M M) and D. J. Puckett sale (.9 M M).

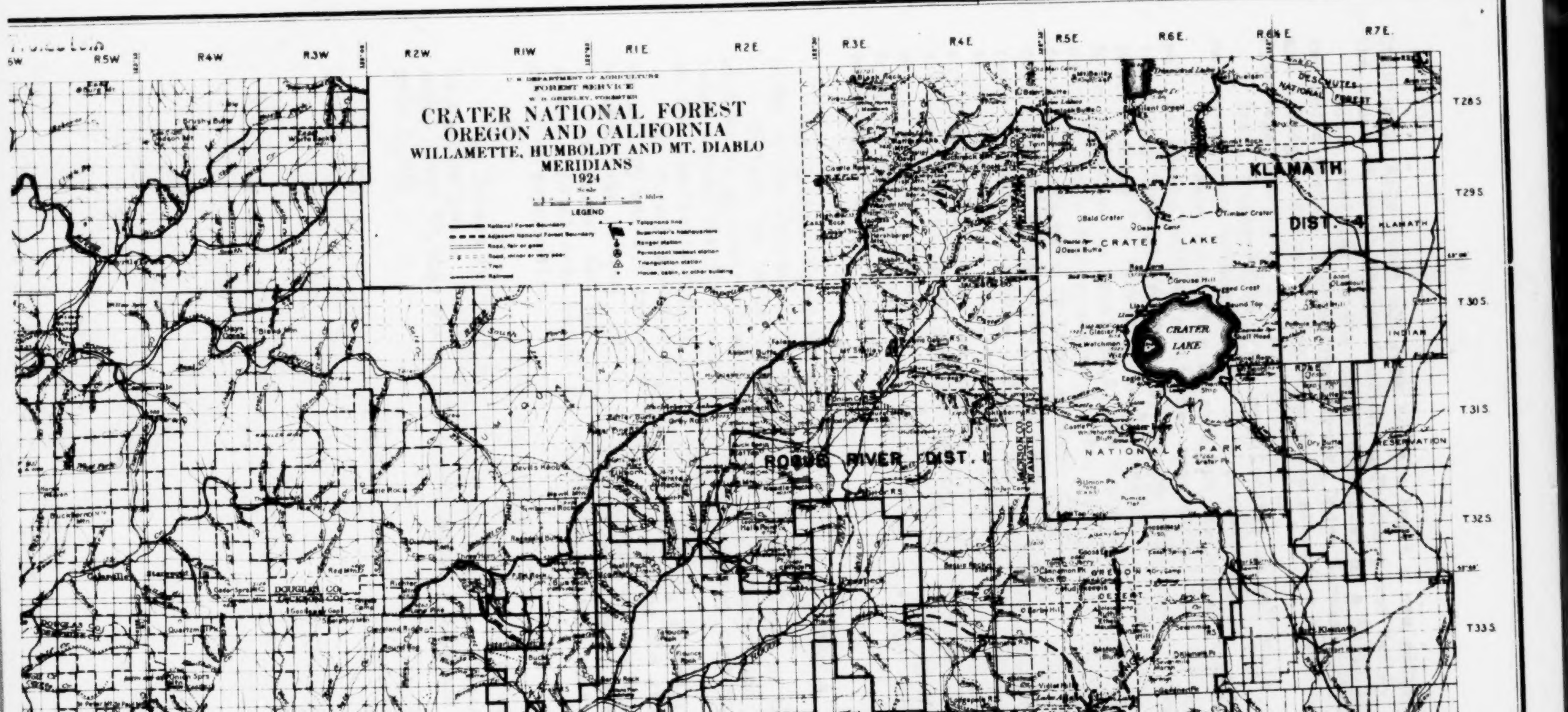
IMPROVEMENTS

The winter work and spring work for the rangers consisted of construction of the Carberry Road. Ernest Ingram was foreman in charge. They camped at Hutton in January and moved the camp to Ezra Arnold's place on Carberry Road later that month. Some of the rangers cut telephone pole stubs near Hutton, then worked on the road job and a few of them painted signs at the Medford warehouse. William L. Jones located for the new road and kept the crew supplied with tools and grub.

Road camps were located on the Carberry Road, Lee Goodman, foreman; Mosquito (Butte Falls), William Hughes, foreman; Lake of the Woods (West Side road), Daley, foreman; Middle Fork of Rogue River, Bill Rankin, foreman.

Jones walked over his district much of the summer to keep road location ahead of the road crews and to administer the large Butte Falls-Dead Indian District.

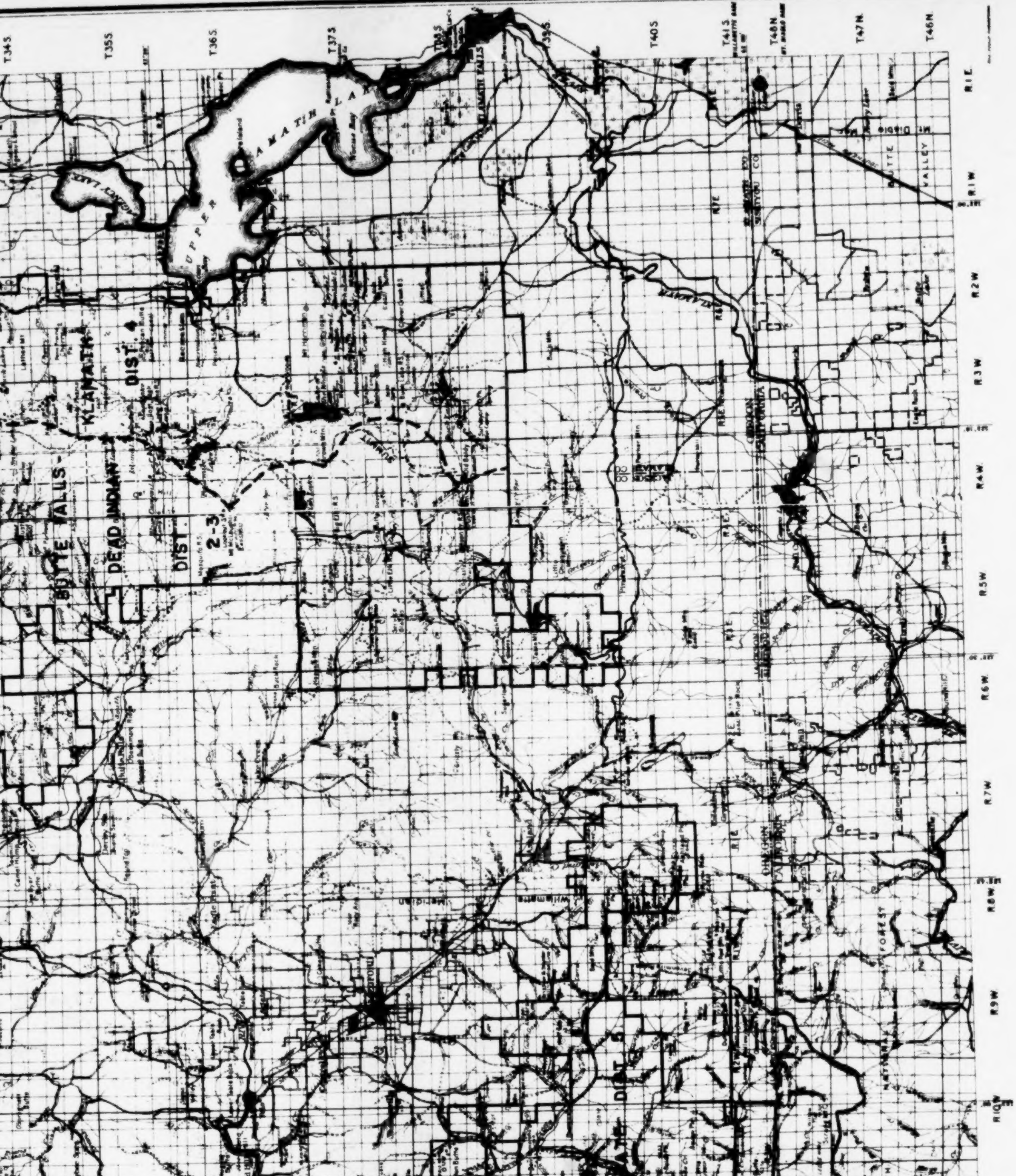
Lookout houses were built on Whiskey Peak, Old Baldy and Bald Mountain. The lumber was cut for these houses at the Medford warehouse by Floyd Murray and others. Murray erected the house on Whiskey Peak in April. Charles Cook and Howard Ash built the Bald Mountain house in September on the Rogue River



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
W. B. GREELEY, FORESTER

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA
WILLAMETTE, HUMBOLDT AND MT. DIABLO
MERIDIANS
1924

Scale
Miles
LEGEND
National Forest Boundary
Adjacent National Forest Boundary
Road, fair or good
Road, minor or very poor
Trail
Railroad
Telephone line
Supervisor's headquarters
Ranger station
Permanent lookout station
Triangulation station
House, cabin, or other building
R5W
R4W
R3W
R2W
R1W
R1E
R2E
R3E
R4E
R5E
R6E
R6½ E
R7E
T28S
T29S
T30S
T31S
T32S
T33S
CRATER LAKE
CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK
KLAMATH DIST. 4
ROGUE RIVER DIST. 1
DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST
KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION
DOUGLAS CO
JACKSON CO
KLAMATH CO
Bald Crater
Timber Crater
Grouse Hill
The Watchman
Union Pk
Pumice Flat
Diamond Lake
Devils Rock
Cattle Rock
Buckeye


T34S
T35S
T36S
T37S
T38S
T39S
T40S
T41S
T48N
T47N
T46N
UPPER KLAMATH LAKE
KLAMATH FALLS
KLAMATH DIST. 4
BUTTE FALLS-DEAD INDIAN DIST. 2-3
APPLEGATE DIST. 5
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
JOSEPHINE CO
JACKSON CO
SISKIYOU CO
BUTTE VALLEY
KLAMATH NATIONAL FOREST
Mt. Diablo
Medford
R1E
R1W
R2W
R3W
R4W
R5W
R6W
R7W
R8W
R9W
R10W
R11W
R12W
MT DIABLO MERIDIAN
R8E
HUMBOLDT MERIDIAN

District. Andy Poole and Jack Plymale built a new addition to the house at Trail Ranger Station in February and March.

Motor vehicles on the forest consisted of a White truck, two Dodge trucks, Pierce-Arrow truck, Dodge Screen Body truck, and a Dodge roadster. They also had a grader, a ten-ton and a five-tone tractor.

Trail construction crews were located on all districts to make more areas accessible for fire protection.

Roads were accessible by cars but the forest people as well as the travelling public had many trials and tribulations travelling them as evidenced by the following excerpt from Andy Poole's diary for February 7: "Plymale and I left Union Creek. Drove in my car to Trail R. S. We found some bad road one place on the Flounce Rock grade we ran into a landslide about 1000 feet long. We were 1½ hours getting through it. The grade was full of loose rock rolled in from the new grade. Some of the rocks we could roll out. One big one had to back up the second time to get around it. There were several places between Payton and McLeod Bridge that was almost impassable. One place most every car had to be helped through with a team or tractor. Well we got through somehow, don't know just how. Just as we got home the timer slipped. That was luck for once. If it would happened up in the snow?"

FIRE CONTROI

The Ashland Watershed was closed under Regualtion T-1 because of the extreme fire hazard.

Pelican Bay Lumber Company prohibited the use of tailormade cigarettes on their operations, on both government and private lands during the fire season. These cigarettes were not sold at the commissary during the fire season.

The fire hazard was checked on August 17, 18 and 19 when between 1.25 and 1.5 inches of rain fell, wetting the ground down to about six inches. Below that the ground was dry as dust.

The forest had 112 fires this year, 39 of which were man caused. Total area burned was 1.728 acres with a cost of $7237 for fire suppression.

LANDS ACTIVITIES

The forest reported a total of 81,427 visits to the forest during the year. Distribution by districts was: Klamath 25,472; Rogue River 50,945; Butte Falls-Dead Indian 3,610; and Applegate 1,400.

1925

Personnel:

Forest Supervisor - Hugh B. Rankin
Forest Examiner - Lee P. Brown
William J. Sproat
F. V. "Jack" Horton
Superintendent of Construction - William L. Jones
Warehouseman - Floyd F. Murray
Forest Clerk - Miss E. Violet Cook
Miss Janie V. Smith

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		Eugene J. Rogers (July 1)	Butte Falls
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		Floyd F. Murray (July 1)	Pelican R.S.
5	Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star R.S.

Scalers:

Pelican Bay Lumber Company Sale: John D. Holst, Royal U. "Doc" Cambers; E. S. Holderman, Walter Sackman, Lumbermen.

Annie Creek Lumber Company Sale: John E. Gribble, Forest Ranger.

Owen Oregon Lumber Company Sale: George H. West, Stephen A. Moore, Lumbermen.

Forest Guards (Incomplete)

District	Name	Headquarters
Rogue River	Ray Schemerhorn	Union Creek
	Harry Merriman	Union Creek
	Erwin Hutchison	Matthew's Cabin
	Walter Scott	Herschberger Lookout
	Ed Cushman	Huckleberry Mountain
	Bill Devine	Buck Rock Lookout
	Peterson	Sugar Pine
	Ed Pense	Road Crew Foreman
	Phil Hart	Trail R.S.
Butte Falls-Dead Indian	Ansil Pearce	Moon Prairie R.S.
	Elmer Rowden	Moon Prairie R.S.
	Ed Cook	Lake of the Woods R.S.
	Russell Winn	Lake of the Woods R.S.
	Chris Beale	Rustler Peak Lookout
	Carl Cobleigh	Lodgepole R.S.

	Short	Big Elk R.S.
	Dan Pederson	Old Baldy Lookout
	Bill Hughes	Dead Indian - Soda Springs R.S.
Klamath	Bert Gray	Seven Mile R.S.
	W. Oatman	Pelican R.S.
Applegate	A. E. Peachey	Tallowbox Lookout
	Richards	Whiskey Peak Lookout
	Harold Crump	Perk's Pasture
	Mr. and Mrs. Neff	Wagner Butte Lookout
	M. Rowden	Hutton Ranger Station
	Albert Young	Star Ranger Station
	Albert L. Peachey	Ashland
	Fred Copple	Steamboat
	Alex Schichtl	Yellowjacket Lookout
	Bert McKee	Trail Crew
	W. Carroll	Trail Crew
	J. J. Deadmond	Star Ranger Station

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Eugene J. Rogers, District Forest Ranger, was transferred on July 1 from the Klamath District to the Butte Falls-Dead Indian District.

Floyd F. Murray, warehouseman and equipment operator, passed the Civil Service examination for Forest Ranger and succeeded Rogers on July 1 as District Forest Ranger, Klamath District.

E. S. Holderman and Walter Sackman, Lumbermen, transferred on April 1 from the Siuslaw to the Crater and were assigned as scalers on the Pelican Bay Lumber Company sale.

William L. Jones, turned over the Butte Falls-Dead Indian District to Eugene J. Rogers on July 1 and organized the "Flying Squadron" on the Crater Forest. (See Fire Activity for additional details.)

Lowell Ash worked a short time on the Rogue River District on fire suppression and trail work.

Andy Poole's wife died in October.

ORGANIZATION

George H. Cecil, District Forester at Portland, resigned in December to work for the Los Angeles County Fire Department. He started working for the Government in 1903 and in 1908, when the National Forest Districts were established, he became Associate District Forester to E. T. Allen. Later when Allen resigned, Cecil served under C. S. Chapman who succeeded Allen. In 1911 Cecil was made District Forester of Oregon, Washington and Alaska.

Christopher M. Granger, the new District Forester of District 6, came from District 2 at Denver, Colorado where he was Assistant District Forester of Forest Management and later in the Operation Division. He started with the Forest Service on July 1, 1907, as a Forest Assistant on the Sequoia National Forest, then transferred to District 2 where he served as Deputy Supervisor, Supervisor and Assistant District Forester.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

A Forest Supervisor's meeting was held in Portland from January 26 to 29. It was the first such meeting since 1923. It was largely a round table discussion on Operation, Forest Management, Grazing, Lands and Public Relations.

A District Ranger's meeting was held at Medford from March 6 to 11 with rangers and supervisors from the Crater, Fremont and Siskiyou Forests. Fire Chief W. B. "Bush" Osborne from the district office lead the discussion on Fire Prevention and Suppression. (See accompanying picture.)

The first recorded district meeting of the Superintendents of Construction was held in July at Wind River, Columbia National Forest. They received training in construction and maintenance. Those in attendance were: C. M. Granger, district forester; Phil Dater, district engineer; Ted Flynn; F. H. Brundage; K. P. Cecil; Pierpont, Jess Mann, Ira E. Jones; R. A. Bottcher; Lloyd Hougland, Johnson; R. E. Grefe; George Bonebrake; Mitchell, Mel Lewis and William L. Jones.

District Forester C. M. Granger made an inspection and get acquainted trip to the Crater Forest in May.

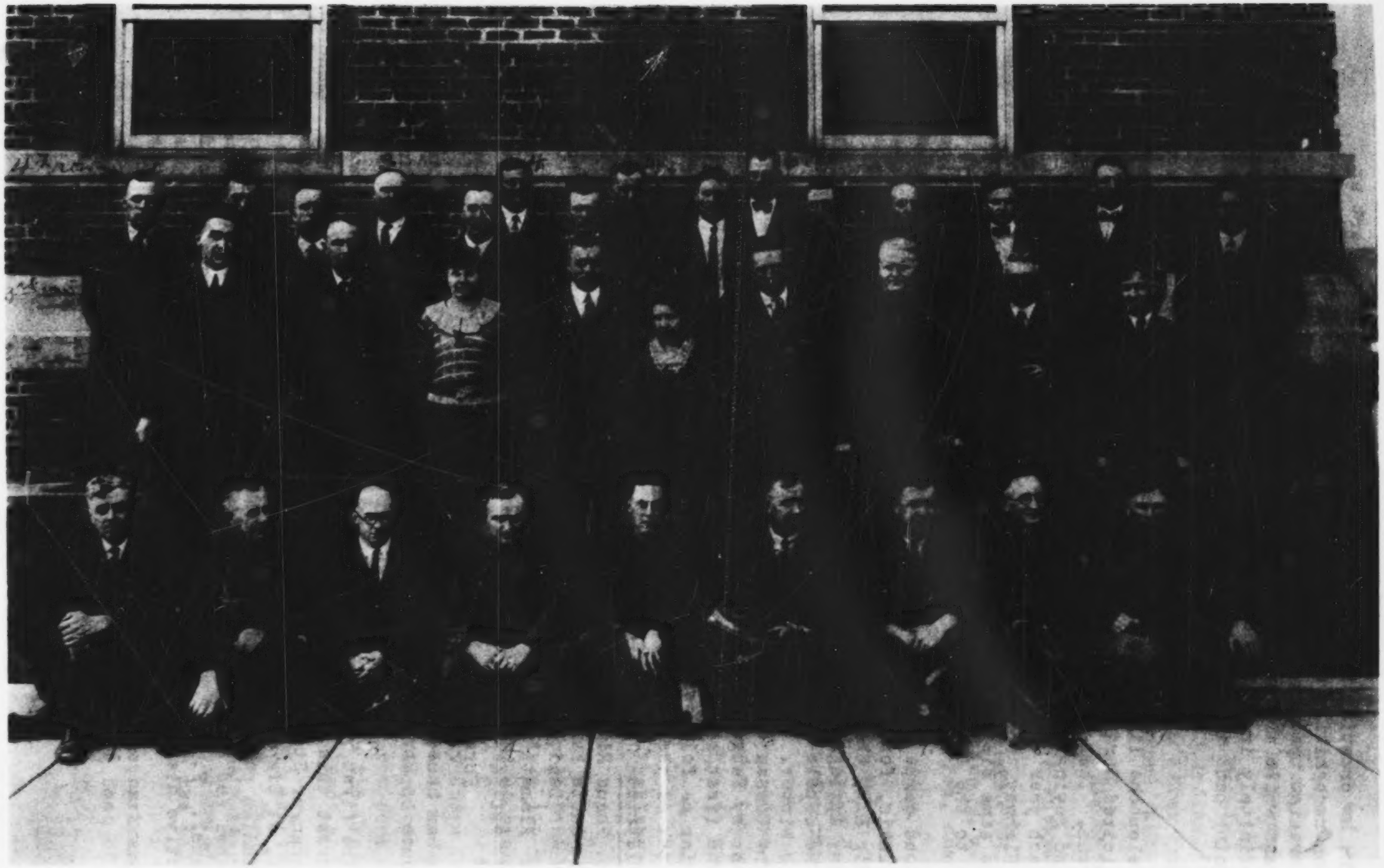
ROAD AND TRAIL FUNDS

Federal funds for national forest roads and trails have been made available under four separate legislative measures. The oldest of them first appeared in the agricultural appropriation act of August 10, 1912, and was made continuing legislation the following year. It created what is commonly designated the "10 per cent fund," consisting of 10 per cent of the annual receipts from the national forests.

The second measure was enacted July 11, 1916. Section 8 of the Federal road act of that date appropriated $1,000,000 annually for 10 years beginning with the fiscal year 1917. This appropriation created what is known as the "section 8 fund."

The "Federal forest road construction fund" was created by the Post Office appropriation act of February 28, 1919, making available $3,000,000 annually for three years. Finally, the Federal highway act of November 9, 1921, created two distinct funds, the "Forest highway fund" and the "Forest development fund."

The purpose for the forest development fund is primarily to build and maintain roads and trails needed for the protection and use of the forest resources. The purpose of the forest highway fund is primarily to construct roads which, while serving the national forests, form part of the public highway system of the States in which the national forests are located and which in consequence have a proportionately diminished area of taxable lands.



Left to right, front row: 1. Porter King (State); 2. Hugh B. "Bert" Rankin; 3. Floyd V. "Jack" Horton; 4. Lee C. Port; 5. Norman C. White; 6. William L. Jones; 7. Jesse G. C. Elgan; 8. Pearl Ingram; 9. K. C. "Karl" Langfield. Second row: 1. W. B. "Bush" Osborne; 2. Mel Lewis; 3. Janie V. Smith; 4. A. H. Wright; 5. E. Violet Cook; 6. Jess F. DeWitt; 7. Bill LaSater; 8. John E. Gribble; 9. ______________. Third row: 1. Lawrence Frizzell; 2. Delbert D. Brown; 3. Eugene J. "Gene" Rogers; 4. Andrew T. Poole; 5. John D. Holst; 6. George Case; 7. Art A. Moore; 4. John Scharff; 5. George West; 6. Lee P. Brown.

The law creating the section 8 fund, while based in part at least on recognition of a responsibility of the federal Government, created by land ownership, to aid local highway development, and while making local cooperation in the work obligatory, had definitely in view both forest development and community service, going hand in had.

(Report of The Forester - 1925)

IMPROVEMENTS

Telephone line from Jacksonville to Star Ranger Station was metallicized during the winter with the help of the rangers and lumbermen. The entire fifteen miles was done with some restubbing and guying of most of the poles.

Each year Jackson County built about four miles of the Butte Falls Highway, forcing the forest to move its metallic phone line for the same distance. A heavy windfall last winter caused more damage to the telephone lines in the forest than in any previous year.

Road camps were located at the following places: Mosquito, Bill Rankin, foreman; Dead Indian-Soda Springs, Bill Hughes, foreman; Big Elk, Chester Jones, foreman; Tiller-Trail, Ed Pence, foreman; Applegate, J. J. Deadmond, foreman.

The cupola on the lookout house at Wagner Butte blew off during the winter. This was repaired during the spring months.

The Odessa Ranger Station buildings were torn down during December by Ranger Floyd Murray.

The first record of a trail inventory was found for this year, appearing as follows:

District	Miles of trails by classes			
	Primary	Secondary	Ways	Total
1 Rogue River	38	205	105	348
2-3 Butte Falls-Dead Indian	-	338	68	406
4 Klamath	-	114	85	199
5 Applegate	-	445	-	445
Forest total	38	1102	258	1398

A new house was built at Union Creek Ranger Station; the lookout house on Herschberger Mountain was constructed.

FIRE ACTIVITY

The first recorded fire-guard training school was held on the forest this year. A one-day training session was held at Trail Ranger Station on June 19 for the Rogue River District personnel, at Big Elk Ranger Station on June 22 for the Butte Falls-Dead Indian personnel and at Big Elk on June 23 for the Klamath personnel and at Star Ranger Station on June 23 for the Applegate personnel. F. V. "Jack" Horton was the instructor assisted by the respective district rangers.

Also initiated this year was the "Flying Squadron," an expert crew on fire suppression to take charge of large and potentially dangerous fires.

William L. Jones was foreman in charge of the "Flying Squadron" on the Crater. He was stationed at Dead Indian-Soda Springs where he worked on road construction. Crew members were Bill Hughes, Charles Thurston, Byron DeFord, and Bill Peck who was the cook.

They were sent to the following fires: July - Big Camas Fire, Umpqua; August - Imnaha Fire, Crater.

This organization proved effective as they were activated for several years thereafter.

The Crater "Flying Squadron" broke up on September 15.

The forest had 76 fires during the year of which 54 were caused by lightning. Total area burned was 1956 acres, costing a total of $9387.

LANDS ACTIVITIES

Lee Brown, forest examiner, surveyed an area at Union Creek for a special use permit for a delicatessen shop, applied for by Ed P. Beckelhymer. A permit for this shop was issued on April 3 for .28 acres with an annual fee of $10.

The Crater Forest reported a total of 80,295 visitors to the forest during the year. The Rogue River District reported 50,850, Butte Falls-Dead Indian District reported 4,665; Klamath District 23,255; and the Applegate District 1,525.

Another special use permit was issued this year to Mrs. Grace Rambo, of Weed, Calif., for a restaurant at Huckleberry City. The annual fee was $10.

TIMBER PRODUCTS

A sale of 20,000 hewn railroad ties of lodgepole pine was made to the Pelican Bay Lumber Company to be cut from the Sun Creek Hill area. The ties were sold at three cents each and cutting is to be completed by Dec. 31, 1927.

Another movement was started by Jackson County Judge Gardner to get the O & C lands within the national forests made a part of the forest and administered by the Forest Service.

The control work for Western Pine beetle was not done this year in Southern Oregon and Northern California on the Crater, Fremont, Modoc, Klamath Indian Reservation, O & C lands and public domain lands.

Control operations were conducted in 1922, 1923 and 1924 on private and government lands on a cooperative basis. During the ten year period prior to the control operations, the Western Pine beetle killed over one billion board feet of yellow pine or about ten percent of the estimated present stand on the million acres within the control area.

Control work consisted of felling, peeling the bark and burning the bark of felled trees. About 40,000 M board feet of beetle infested pine was cut. Because of the large and inaccessible area over which the treated timber was spread and because of the prevalence of sap stain, it was not possible to salvage this beetle infested dead timber.

Ranger Andy Poole looked over Woodruff Meadows area for possibility of blister rust control work. The first experimental work on eradication of ribes plants to control white pine blister rust was started this year at Woodruff Meadows on the Rogue River District. The Bureau of Plant Industry (U.S.D.A.) supervised the work from its office at Corvallis, Oregon. Various methods of eradication were tried out as well as crew sizes that would make the best working unit for specific conditions and specialized grubbing tools. Other objectives of the initial work were the kinds of maps and other records that might be needed to develop control costs and production analysis.

GRAZING

About 8000 cattle and 5700 sheep grazed on the forest this year.

Supervisor Rankin reported that the intermingled O & C lands were a serious problem in administering the national forest range. He recommended the Forest Service acquire these lands to block up national forest ownership which would make possible better range management.

He also reported the stock associations were not as cooperative during the past few years as they were previously.

The following is quoted from Rankin's annual report:

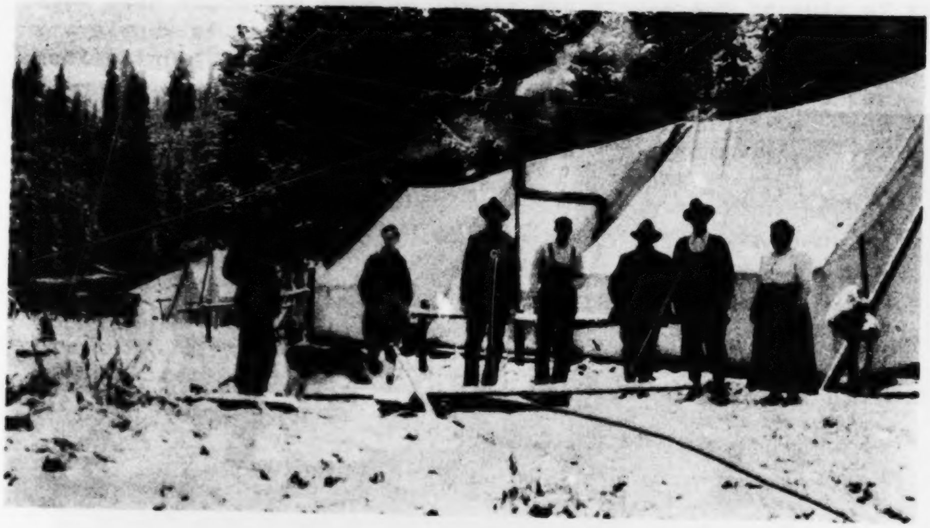
> "It is of interest to note that the suit between the cattlemen and sheepmen in this locality has been decided in favor of the sheepmen. In brief, this suit was brought by cattlemen to prevent sheepmen from bringing their flocks into the cattle region. It seems there is a law which, in effect, states that sheep may not be run on open range which is recognized by past usage as cattle range. In this particular case the sheepmen succeeded in proving that sheep had been run on this range in past years. It is not thought that this decision will affect administration on the Crater at once, but should the sheep and cattle markets remain in the same relative position for any length of time there will doubtless be some demand for sheep range on the west slope of the Cascades."

ROADS AND TRAILS
1920's

"Jack" Horton and his horse at the watering trough on Moon Prairie, Brush Mountain Trail. The trail had been in use for over six years when the photo was taken in October, 1925.

Forest Service trail and trail bridge across the Middle Fork of the Applegate River. Used by stockmen and miners in their use of the forest, and by scouts, fishermen and hunters for their recreation in the forest. In the photo a group of Boy Scouts had stopped on the bridge during a hike.

- L. P. Brown



Mazama Creek Road Camp, September, 1920.

Fish Lake - Lake of the Woods Road Camp, October, 1928.

- Lee P. Brown Photo

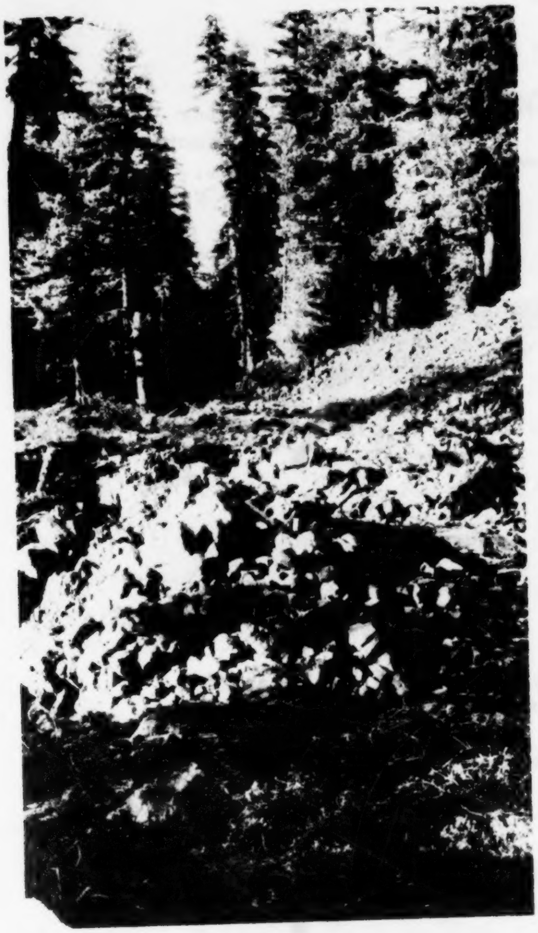
These photos taken by Norcross in July, 1926 show major road construction in a section of the Applegate Road. Left: a section looking "approximately" south; below: the same cut looking "approximately" north.

-Imnaha-Lodgepole Road-
(Constructed 1927)

Left: Truck #120 with a test load on 8% grade out of south fork of Rogue River.

Right: 20% grade at start of road test (not improved forest road, but only one to be traveled direct from Butte Falls to Lodgepole Ranger Station.)

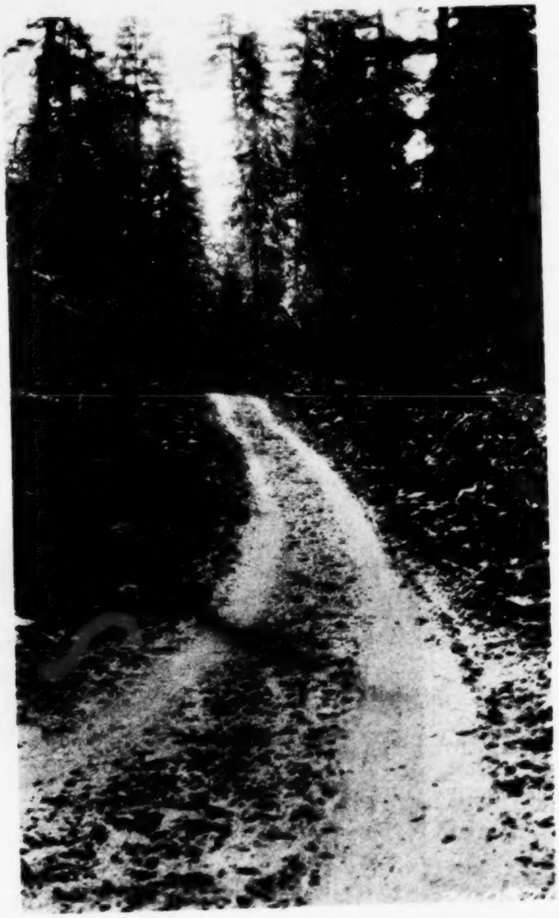
-Fish Lake-Lake of the Woods Road-



Photos by Lee P. Brown show a view west on a loose lava flow before actual construction of the road began, and then, a year later, after its completion.

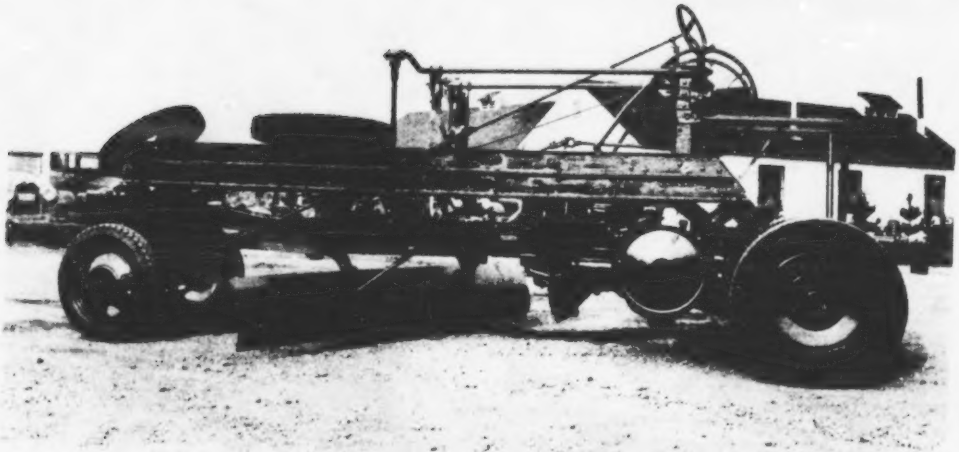
Picture on the left was taken November 10, 1928. Centerline stakes may be seen in rock.

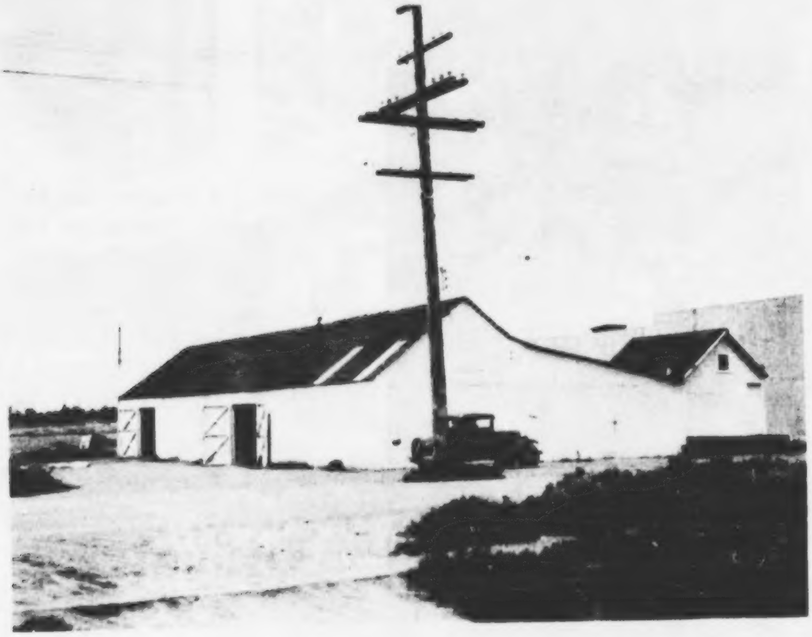
Picture below was taken December 26, 1929 from the same station as the one above.



Left: Umpqua- Crater forest boundary on the Diamond Lake Road. August, 1920.
- C. B. Neal

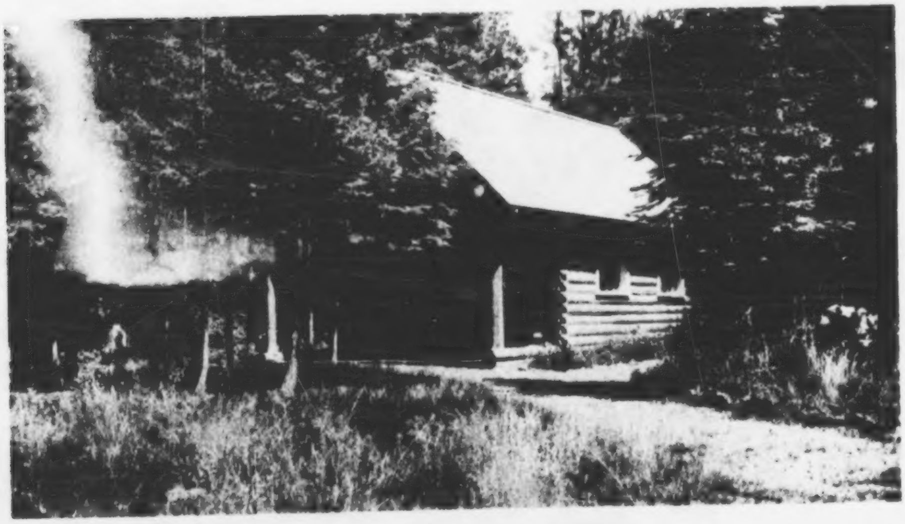
Below: Road maintenance unit constructed in the Forest Service shop from a John Deere tractor and an old grader frame. (Exact date unknown)





Forest Service Warehouse and Shop, Medford, Oregon built in 1925 and '26 near Jackson and Hawthorne Streets.

- Lee P. Brown, May 13, 1927



Union Creek Ranger Station with Mrs. Elgan standing at the door. June 15, 1927

SUMMER RECREATION IN THE NATIONAL FOREST IN "THE GOOD OLD DAYS"

Left: A camper established at Crater Creek in 1924.
- L. P. Brown

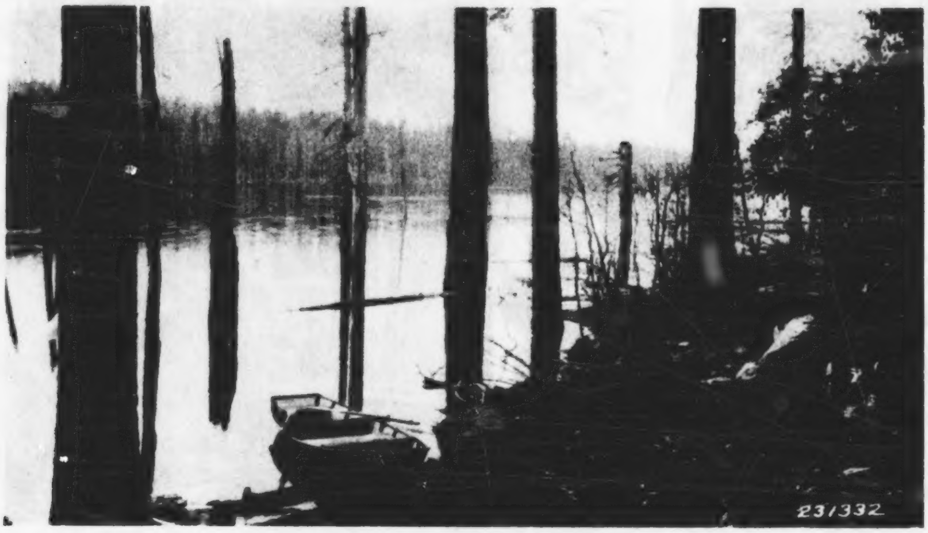
Below: Rocky Point summer resort on Pelican Bay in February, 1912.
- J. E. Gribble

Store at Lake of the Woods resort, July, 1927.

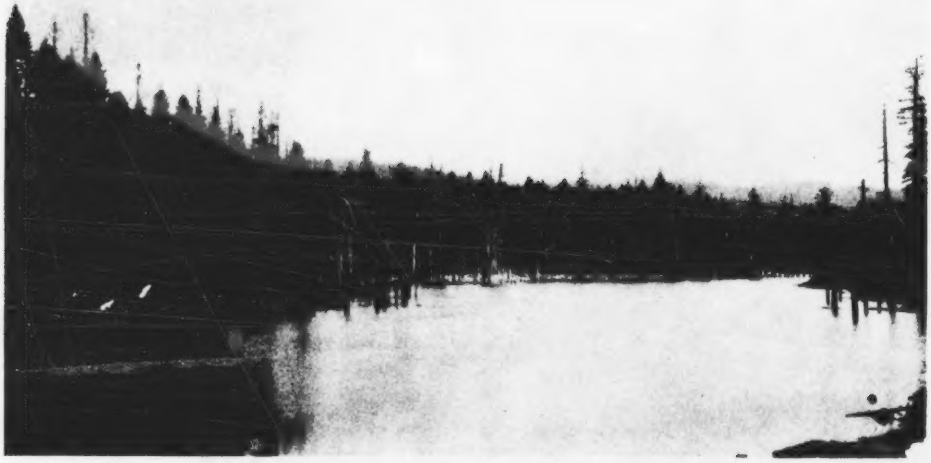
Mouth of Recreation Creek, Klamath Lake. Houseboat shown in center propped up on piling and used for summer home.

Photos - F. W. Cleator

FISH LAKE
1928



View southwest from road camp at northeast end of Fish Lake looking toward Robinson Butte "to show dead timber due to flooding and fire around lake."



View east from the southeast end of Fish Lake Dam looking toward the north shore of narrows "which in summer shrinks to size of a creek exposing mud flats and debris. Picture shows north shore line suitable for summer homes."

Quotations and Photos - L. P. Brown

1926

Personnel:

Forest Supervisor - Hugh B. Rankin
Forest Examiners - Lee P. Brown
William J. Sproat
Junior Forester - Herschel C. Obye
Dispatcher - C. W. Welty
Superintendent of Construction; Fire Assistant - William L. Jones
Forest Clerks - Miss E. Violet Cook
Miss Janie V. Smith

Forest Rangers:

District No.	Name	Forest Ranger	Headquarters
1	Rogue River	Andrew T. Poole	Trail R. S.
		Jesse G. C. Elgan (April 1)	Union Creek R. S.
2 & 3	Butte Falls-Dead Indian	Eugene J. Rogers	Butte Falls
4	Klamath	Floyd F. Murray	Pelican R. S.
5	Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star R. S.

Scalers:

Pelican Bay Lumber Company sale: J. D. Holst, Herschel Obye, E. S. Holderman, Royal U. Cambers, Andrew T. Poole.
Owen Oregon Lumber Company sale: S. A. Moore, George H. West.
Anna Creek Lumber Company sale: John E. Gribble.

Forest Guards (Incomplete):

District	Name	Headquarters
Rogue River	Ed Cushman	Huckleberry R. S.
	Jack Vaughn	Hamaker
	Lowell Ash	Union Creek R. S.
	Hoyt Smith	Packer
	George Fisher	Trail Crew Foreman
	Phil Hart	Trail Crew Foreman
	Howard Ash	Trail Crew Foreman
Butte Falls-Dead Indian	Russell Winn	Butte Falls
	Ansil Pearce	Butte Falls
	Christ Beale	Rustler Peak Lookout
	John Henshaw and Dad	Moon Prairie R. S.
	Charley Hoover	Mosquito Guard Station
	J. F. C. Cone	Mt. McLoughlin Lookout
	Carl Cobleigh	
	Dan Pederson	Brush Mountain Lookout
	W. E. Hughes	Dead Indian Soda Springs
	Fred Warner	Road Camp Foreman

	Hoyt Smith	Packer
	Dick Hitchcock	Trail Foreman
Klamath	John Meek	Maintenance Crew
	Bert Gray	Maintenance Crew
	Fred Patton	Pelican Patrolman
	DeFord	Trail Foreman
Applegate	J. J. Deadmond	Carberry Patrolman
	A. L. Peachey	Ashland Patrolman
	Alex Schichtl	Yellowjacket Lookout
	Rowden	Hutton Guard Station
	H. W. Richards	Whiskey Peak Lookout
	Stacy	Road Foreman
	Erwin Lewis	Truck Driver
	A. M. Dew	Ashland Canyon Trails
	B. DeFord	Foreman Windy Peak Fire

PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION CHANGES

Andrew T. Poole, ranger at Trail for 17 years, turned his district over to Jesse G. C. Elgan in April and went to work on the Pelican Bay Lumber Company Pot Hole sale scaling logs and marking timber on April 20.

Headquarters for the Rogue River District was moved from Trail to Union Creek in May. Elgan's reaction to the physical condition of his new headquarters was to note that trash was "eye deep" all around the station. After a general clean-up, he planted flowers and a lawn.

C. W. Welty, first fire dispatcher on the Crater, reported for duty to Medford in April, set up caches, checked tools and subsistence supplies, and then outfitted camps with tools and equipment for the fire season.

Royal U. Cambers returned to the Crater in May after five months on the Descutes Forest and in July, after miscellaneous work and hauling jobs, returned to Pelican Bay Lumber Company timber sale work.

LANDS ACTIVITIES

Lake of the Woods Recreation Company, represented by F. E. Wahl of Ashland, Ore., was issued a special use permit to build a resort at the lake in July. The fee for the 3.8 acre tract amounted to $25 for the first year, $50 per year thereafter.

IMPROVEMENTS

Many of the regular scalers, the maintenance crew, and in at least one instance, a district ranger, worked on the remodeling of the Forest Service garage in Medford during the first four months of the year.

William L. Jones spent most of the month of October at South Fork camp locating a road up river to Wickiup Creek following the old Prospect-Fourmile Lake road. In November he relocated the Thompson Creek road from near the summit and conducted a conditional survey of the Dead Indian - Soda Springs road with C. R. Moore.

Floyd Murray began the dismantling of Odessa Ranger Station in January and continued the work into April. He was joined by Lee P. Brown on the project in March.

Lack of funds halted the road building project to Lodgepole Ranger Station in November.

Lee Port located Seven Mile Ridge Trail in July.

Two-ton Holt tractors were adopted as standard motive power equipment for road maintenance and light construction work in District 6. One of the 13 tractors which were purchased for use on the district forests was allotted to the Crater.

In December John E. Gribble, C. W. Welty, Jesse Elgan, Eugene Rogers and "Doc" Cambers moved supplies to the basement of the Post Office building in Medford.

FIRE ACTIVITY

Fire season opened from four to six weeks ahead of normal on March 21 when a small fire was discovered in the timber between Prospect and Butte Falls.

During the months of June and July, William L. Jones was constantly on the move fighting fires until late in July when he took sick leave because of "sore feet." He was under a doctor's care until July 26 when he returned to work, this time on road location.

The annual fire report showed a total of 70 fires caused by lightning, three started from camp fires, 18 caused by smokers, one each by brush burning and lumbering, and eight incendiary fires were started. Thirty-three were man caused. A total of 5861 acres was burned, 4344 on national forest lands. More money was spent in 1925 to fight fire than had been spent in any previous year, with $24,093 listed as the total cost of fire fighting.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

The annual game census report listed 10 elk on the Crater, 3645 blacktail deer, 320 bear, and no mule deer.

During August, men working on timber sales noticed large numbers of small seedlings cut and partly peeled by chipmunks, ground squirrels and gophers. Normally rodent damage to seedlings was light, but after two years of drought and lack of dew at night, the rodents were desperate for the moisture they could get from the fresh stems.

There was some talk of changing the name of the Crater National Forest in order to avoid the resultant confusion in the local press and the mind of the general public because of the similarity of names with Crater Lake National Park.

Douglas Ingram spent some time in June on the Butte Falls

District cruising timber and doing miscellaneous work.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

The Pelican Bay Lumber Company completed its fourteenth year of logging on the Crater, its payments to the Government amounting to a little over one million dollars. Cutting had been in progress every year since 1911, and at the close of the 1925 season, the cut was over 279 million board feet of pine and 19 million board feet of other species.

Total annual cut on the forest was 64,286.99 M board feet valued at $253,807.18.

RECREATION

An estimated 94,770 individuals took advantage of the recreation facilities in the forest in 1926. They included 1045 special uses, 10,825 campers, 7500 picnickers, 74,150 motorists, and 1250 hotel guests.

GRAZING

Due to the unusually early season, causing the Forest range to be ready for use about a month earlier than usual, and also due to the extreme shortage of feed on the low range outside the Forest, over half of the stock was allowed to enter the Forest fifteen days before the regular opening date. In the Butte Falls and Dead Indian districts all stock left the Forest from two to six weeks before the close of the season on account of lack of feed. A decrease in the number of livestock associations was noted. No information on the total number of stock grazed by permittees was available in the records.

1927

Personnel:

Forest Supervisor - Hugh B. Rankin
Assistant Supervisor - Norman C. White
Forest Examiners - Lee P. Brown
William J. Sproat
Junior Forester - Herschel C. Obye
Dispatcher - C. W. Welty
Superintendent of Construction - William L. Jones
Forest Clerks - Miss E. Violet Cook
Miss Janie V. Smith

Forest Rangers:

District Name	Ranger in Charge	Title	Headquarters
Rogue River	Jesse G. C. Elgan	Forest Ranger	Union Creek R. S.
Butte Falls-Dead Indian	Eugene J. Rogers	Forest Ranger	Butte Falls
Klamath	Floyd F. Murray	Forest Ranger	Pelican R. S.
Applegate	Lee C. Port	Forest Ranger	Star R. S.

Scalers:

Pelican Bay Lumber Company sale: John D. Holst, George H. West, Collis H. Huntington, Royal U. Cambers, Herschel C. Obye.
Anna Creek Lumber Company sale: John E. Gribble.
Owen Oregon Lumber Company sale: S. A. Moore, George H. West (April).
P. L. Beck Lumber Company sale: Andrew T. Poole.

Forest Guards (Incomplete):

District	Name	Headquarters
Rogue River	Ed Cushman	Huckleberry R. S.
	Edwards	Hamaker & Trail Foreman
	Phil Hart	Union Creek Fireman
	Wallace Cushman	Trail
	Wakefield	Packer
	Hutchison	Matthews Cabin
	Howard Ash	Union Creek
	Sherwood	Bald Mountain Lookout
	Lowell Ash	Union Creek
	Nedry	Buck Rock Lookout
	Clyde Ann	Herschberger Lookout
Klamath	Chester Davis	Road Maintenance Foreman
	Mick Welter	Lake of the Woods
	Jim Kirkpatrick	
	Bert Gray	Seven Mile
	Gasco	Clover Creek
	Bob Hall	Cold Springs
	Jim Rummel	Trail Construction
	John Meek	Trail Construction

Applegate	Buck	On Telephone Maintenance
	Young	On Telephone Maintenance
	Saltmarsh	Wagner Gap
	A. M. Dew	Trail Maintenance
	George Rowden	Hutton R. S.
	A. H. Peachey	Tallowbox
	A. L. Peachey	Ashland
	Ernie Purves	Perks Pasture
	Fruit	Sturgis Guard Station
	Neff	Wagner Butte Lookout
	Richards	Whiskey Peak Lookout
	Rigsby	Packer
Butte Falls-Dead Indian	Bud Henshaw	Spring Maintenance
	Elmer Rowden	Moon Prairie
	Carl Cobleigh	Lodgepole
	Joe Oswald	Big Elk Guard Station
	George Rowden	Mosquito Guard Station
	Chris Beale	Rustler Peak Lookout
	Bill Hughes	Blue Canyon Camp
	Frank Fair	Trail Foreman
	Russell Winn	Trail Construction
	Tom Welter	Trail Construction
	Nick Welter	Trail Construction
	John Henshaw	Bessie Rock
	Fred Warner	Foreman Lodgepole Road Crew
	McQuat	Bessie Creek R. S.
	J.F.G. Coné	Mt. McLoughlin Lookout
	Dan Pederson	Old Baldy Lookout
	John Meek	Trail Crew, Heavenly Twins

PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION CHANGES

Miss E. Violet Cook, chief clerk on the Crater Forest since September, 1912, and Jess P. DeWitt, a veteran Forest Service man on the Siskiyou Forest, were married in August. Both had entered the Forest Service in 1907, DeWitt serving continuously on the Siskiyou. Mrs. DeWitt, nee Cook, resigned her position in the Medford office following her marriage.

Norman C. White was transferred from Lakeview to the Crater as Assistant Supervisor in July.

Royal U. Cambers spent several days in May scaling in Westfir on the Santiam Forest, returning to the Crater and the Pelican Bay Lumber Company camp where he also scaled logs with Holst. He marked timber later in the summer and was working on a survey crew running the Crater Lake National Park boundary at the time he was transferred to the Mt. Hood Forest on August 8.

Andrew Poole scaled on the Wallowa Forest in February and March. In May he went to Pelican Ranger Station on the P. L. Beck timber sale (Moss Creek unit) where the "big wheels" were used in logging, as, it was noted, they were also being used on the Owen Oregon Company operation.

Jesse Elgan had a full season of what apparently were frustrating experiences. He was repeatedly involved in vehicle repair, including trucks, cars and a motorcycle, for everthing from "taking up con rods on Ford #58 for the third time this year" to (while on a fire, no less) having "more tire trouble than 6 cars should have" in addition to carrying out inspections, construction and maintenance work and fighting fire during the summer. Finally in September, he entered the following statement in his diary suggesting still another problem:

> "When a few more of these 'would be Foresters' get off the job I'll probably get something done. They are a poor excuse at anything except at the table where they are 100%!!"

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

A Forest Guard School was held at Union Creek from June 20-23. It was the first forest-wide school to be held on the Crater. Fifty men attended. They were assigned to eight-man, one-half day classes with the following instructors teaching the following subjects:

Eugene Rogers - Packing
Jesse G. C. Elgan - Fire Reports
C. W. Welty - Dispatching
William L. Jones - Firefighting
William J. Sproat - Compass and Pacing
Floyd F. Murray - Telephone construction and repair

In April Lee Port presented talks on fire prevention to pupils at Uniontown, Crump, Sterling, Ruch, Applegate, Thompson Creek, Provolt, Forest Creek, Anderson Creek, Wagner Creek and Neil Creek schools.

Douglas Ingram spent the latter part of the month of May on the Crater and Siskiyou forests securing plant specimens.

Ranger examinations were given by William J. Sproat on October 25 to four men: Harvey J. Spiegelberg and George C. Hepworth, both of the Klamath Agency; Homer T. Wakefield, Prospect, a guard with Elgan; and Albert Young, Jacksonville, a guard with Port.

July 20 the survey party which ran the national park boundary, established camp on Whiskey Creek near the Crater Lake road, later moved to Wildcat Springs on the Anna Creek side of the area. In addition to "Doc" Cambers, the party included Stephen Moore, who cooked for the outfit, George West, Herschel Obye and William Sproat. Cambers left the group early in August when he was transferred to Mt. Hood, and eight days later, the survey party broke camp.

Late in February heavy rains caused a general flood in southern Oregon and flood waters soaked supplies and damaged records in the Medford Post Office Building basement.

The Applegate District was especially hard hit. Star Gulch bridge, the Elliott Creek bridge at Joe Bar, the Middle Fork bridge and the Carberry bridge were all washed out. The road was washed badly at Squaw Creek, Manzanita and Seattle Bar.

Two bridges near Trail were washed out by high water.

In March, following an inspection of flood damage on the Applegate District, Superintendent of Construction Jones hired Fred Warner as road foreman for repair work on the Carberry Road bridge across the Applegate River.

With Jones, Ranger Lee Port helped Warner and Dan Middlebusher, foreman on the Middle Fork bridge project, establish their road camps.

An all-day picnic was held for families and personnel of the Klamath, Siskiyou and Crater Forests in Lithia Park in Ashland on April 17. Part of the Klamath group was prevented from attending by flood damage and road conditions.

Inspection of flood damage on the Applegate was made in April by Jones, Supervisor Rankin and Ted Flynn from the Portland office.

FOREST MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTS

An experiment in transplanting Western yellow pine seedlings from overstocked areas was carried out in May by John Holst, "Doc" Cambers and Herschel Obye. They transplanted from an overstocked area 180 three- to seven-year seedlings to a plot 100 by 180 feet along the Diamond Lake road. A sign was erected to call the attention of passing motorists to the area.

More than 30 different tree species with growth expectancy of at least 12 inches diameter breast high were growing within the Crater National Forest boundaries at that time. They included eight pines, one of which, syvestis, an exotic, occurred scattered over a square mile or more in the snowshoe region. Its occurrence was due to broadcast seeding in the winter of 1912-13, and had reached a height of nine feet by 1925. Other species were four true firs, four oaks, two spruces, two maples, two hemlocks, two cedars and an ash in addition to both chinquapin and madrona reaching merchantable size.

Timber sale records indicate 31,790.06 M board feet of timber valued at $144,439.77, was cut, and 6,089.92 M board feet, valued at $26,010.76, was sold during the year.

GAME CENSUS

The annual game census report for 1927 listed 340 black bear and 23 elk on the Crater. Deer census was illegible. All of the elk were counted on the Klamath District and the Applegate District accounted for 200 of the total bear population.

FIRE ACTIVITIES

1927 was a bad lightning-fire year. According to the summary of the ten-day fire reports, 72 percent of the total number of District 6 fires were chargeable to lightning. Sixty-seven lightning storms were reported on the Crater.

According to the annual fire report 72 fires of the 101 total were caused by lightning, seven by camp fires, 19 by smokers, two were of incendiary origin with one caused by a "miscellaneous" cause. Three hundred acres of national forest land was destroyed by fire. The cost of fire fighting for the season was $5,929.

All fire help was laid off on October 10.

GRAZING

The condition of the range over the entire Forest was very much better than it had been for several years. There was some decrease in the number of stock grazed, and the range was left in good shape in the fall.

There was a decided increase in cattle losses from blackleg in the Dead Indian District, with losses on the other districts about normal. All indications were that less loss than usual occurred from poisonous plants.

1928

Personnel:

Forest Supervisor - Hugh B. Rankin
Assistant Supervisor - Norman C. White
Forest Examiners - Lee P. Brown
William J. Sproat
Junior Forester - Herschel C. Obye (until Feb. 28)
Superintendent of Construction - William L. Jones
Dispatcher - C. W. Welty
Forest Clerks - Janie V. Smith
Irene Standley

District Rangers:

District	Name	Headquarters
Rogue River	Jesse G. C. Elgan	Union Creek R. S.
Butte Falls-Dead Indian	Eugene J. Rogers	Butte Falls
Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star R. S.
Klamath	Floyd F. Murray (until Jan. 15) Herschel C. Obye (EOD Mar. 1)	Pelican R. S.

Lumbermen: John D. Holst, chief lumberman, Pelican Bay sale;
George H. West, senior lumberman, Owen Oregon sale;
Stephen A. Moore, Pelican Bay sale.

Rangers on Sales: John E. Gribble
A. H. Cochran
Andrew T. Poole
Collis H. Huntington

PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION CHANGES

E. S. Holderman, on timber sale work for several years was permanently transferred to Mount Hood.

Ranger Floyd F. Murray, for three years in charge of the Klamath District, was promoted to Superintendent of Construction on Mt. Hood. Ranger Herschel C. Obye, on scaling and cut-over work on the Pelican Bay Lumber Company sale, took over as district ranger of the Klamath District.

Andy Poole and Collis Huntington, the oldest and the youngest men on the Crater in length of service, were both transferred to the Fremont National Forest, Poole in May and Huntington in June.

Dispatcher C. W. Welty also scaled, on both the Pelican Bay timber sale and the P. L. Beck Company sale.

Headquarters for the Klamath District was moved from Pelican Bay to Fort Klamath in May.

Colonel William B. Greeley, Chief Forester of the Forest Service since May 1, 1920, resigned on May 1, 1928 to accept the job as general manager of the West Coast Lumber Manufacturers Association in Seattle, Washington. Greeley was succeeded by Major Robert Y. Stuart, Assistant Forester in Charge of Public Relations.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

The Medford Chamber of Commerce agreed to stamp all of their tourist or road maps with the Forest Service fire prevention shield.

No total figures for game animals on the Forest in 1928 are available. A special porcupine census estimated 6600 porcupine on the four districts of the Crater: Applegate, 2500; Rogue River, 1350; Butte Falls-Dead Indian, 1250; and Klamath, 1500.

Norman C. White spent a great deal of time on public relations work before the fire season began, showing slides in schools and movies in theatres, and setting up window displays.

IMPROVEMENTS

W. L. Jones located the Fish Lake-Lake of the Woods Road and work started in July.

Ranger Elgan selected the lookout site on Huckleberry Mountain.

FOREST PRODUCTS

Two fallers of the Pelican Bay Lumber Company turned their hands to the Christmas tree business in November at the end of the logging season. They purchased 2500 Douglas fir trees at varying rates and realized net revenue amounting to $1,130.50 after expenses "for labor and traveling expenses."

A total of 73,084,680 board feet of timber valued at $310,563.32, was cut on Crater Forest lands and 18,108,070 board feet, valued at $56,757.93, was sold during the year.

McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Bill became law. President Coolidge signed on May 22 the McNary Bill marking another step forward in the building of a federal forest policy. It was an organic act for all branches of forest research, giving legislative authority to the eleven regional forest experiment stations — and setting up a program for financing all branches of research having to do with forestry.

MANAGEMENT PLANS

The first management plan of record for the Crater National Forest was written and approved by C. M. Granger, District Forester, and L. F. Kneipp, Acting Forester, in 1928.

The Forest was divided into five working circles. Only the first three are now within the boundaries of the present Rogue River National Forest. The five working circles were:

1. Applegate, including the Bear Creek Block of the present Ashland District.
2. Rogue River, being the present Union Creek and Prospect Districts.
3. Butte Falls, which included the Dead Indian Block.
4. Klamath River, which was only a portion of the Klamath District.
5. Klamath, which included a portion of the Deschutes tributary to the Klamath Falls sawmills.

The following breakdown of the Crater National Forest acreage was made:

Working Circle	Total Acres	Total Volume of all Species	Estimated Allowable Cut	Rotation
Applegate	160,315	1,448,717,000	20 Million	110
Rogue River	321,399	3,709,050,000	40 "	110
Butte Falls	93,311	1,354,927,000	15 "	110
Klamath Lake	171,555	1,330,097,000	16.5 "	180 pine 110 fir
Klamath Falls	75,227	854,280,000	13.0 "	180 pine
Klamath River	30,361	284,360,000	No estimate	—
Total	852,168	9,041,431,000	104.5 "	

It is not apparent as to the type of cruise or sample that was used to arrive at this volume, however General Land Office cruises on adjacent lands were used for comparison of volumes per acre.

To arrive at the estimated allowable cut, the Austrian formula was used with comparisons with the Von Mantel and Meyer adaptation of the Austrian formula. A 110 year rotation was recommended for fir stands and a 180 year rotation for pine stands with a 60 year cutting cycle.

Shasta red fir and white fir were considered to be inferior species and future markets were doubtful. Railroad logging of large sale blocks was recommended for the Rogue River and Butte Falls Working Circles. An 84 million foot sale had been made to Owen Oregon, the predecessor of the Medford Corporation.

Multiple use considerations were emphasized. Any planned logging in the Ashland Watershed must provide for the protection of Ashland's water supply against contamination through human agencies or soil erosion. Recreation considerations in the upper Rogue demanded that stream-side and road-side timber removal will usually follow some form of conservative shelterwood or selective cutting.

FIRE ACTIVITIES

In September, forest fire conditions throughout the state had become so critical that all national forest lands in Oregon were closed to public use and travel effective September 10. Exceptions were along regularly used roads and camping at regularly established campgrounds and travel to established campgrounds and travel to established resorts located along such roads. No campfire permits were issued on any national forests in Oregon except for established campgrounds along roads and all campfire permits previously issued were canceled. It was estimated that 13,216,000 acres of government lands were involved in the closing order.

On the Crater, the Spencer Creek-Bishop Creek fires were reported on August 18. They were located on steep brushy hillsides of scattering fir, pine, oak and madrona. Low humidity and high temperature prevailed. By nightfall the areas were approximately 400 and 700 acres, respectively. Four road crews, totaling 50 men, from points varying from 18 to 75 miles away were rushed to the fires. By noon the next day all critical points were controlled on both fires, while at 5 P.M. all lines were finished and complete control definitely established. Total acreage burned was 1,150 acres. Total number of men engaged on the two fires was 65.

The annual fire report indicated that 44 of the 115 fires reported were of incendiary origin, 39 were lightning-caused, seven were started by campers, 22 by smokers, one started from brush burning and two were from miscellaneous causes. Total expenditure of fire fighting was $5,289. Five of the total fires were on Crater Forest land located in California.

Airplane patrol for forest fire detection was again used this year but on a commercial basis instead of the cooperative patrol with the Army planes formerly used. The contract for Oregon was awarded to the Mackenzie-Morrow Aviation Company of Portland, with Lieutenant Arthur MacKenzie (Air Reserve) as pilot. This company furnished an American Eagle two-passenger bi-plane, equipped with 180 h.p. Hispano-Suiza motor.

Following is an excerpt from the January, 1929 Six Twenty-Six concerning the fire season for 1928, as compiled by the U. S. Weather Bureau:

> "The season from the standpoint of fire weather was a bad one over the entire state, with the days with low relative humidity being considerably above the average in number. The five month period ending with September was the driest of record in Oregon, and the six month period ending with October was the driest in Oregon since 1917. The three month period, July to September which are the months coincident with the height of each annual fire-weather season, was the next to the driest of record in Oregon, the driest on record being

in 1910 for the entire state, in 1910 for Western Oregon and in 1892 for eastern Oregon.......

The low relative humidity period from September 20 to 22nd was one of the worst fire-weather periods that have ever occurred west of the Cascades; relative humidities were extremely low and easterly winds blew with high velocities."

GRAZING

The winter of 1927 was mild and grass grew almost all winter all over the Rogue River Valley. The favorable conditions continued into 1928 until about the tenth of June, after which it was very hot and dry, with no moisture of any value until September. Supervisor Rankin mentioned in his grazing report that the season between July 1 and October 1 was the driest he had experienced since 1908.

Norman White noted in his diary that the hottest day of the season was July 22 when the temperature went to 106.3 degrees.

Rankin's annual report continued, "The forage fully matured over the entire Forest, but when it became so dry the feed was not relished and while it was fully consumed stock did not do nearly so well at the end of the season as they would have under normal conditions. Most of them were in good shape at the end of the season, however."

Grazing season remained unchanged.

LANDS ACTIVITIES

Special use permits were issued on two acres to Ed F. Beckelhymer for a service station and restaurant at Union Creek. Charge for the first year was $20, $50 per year thereafter.

A permit, relinquished from James E. Grieve, was issued to Henry T. Campbell for the resort at Union Creek, at $50 per year.

Mrs. Ed Cushman applied for and was issued a special use permit for a store at Huckleberry City, the fee being $10 per year for 1928 only.

BUTTE FALLS EXTENSION

The Act of April 25, 1928 (45 Stat: 450) provided for an extension of the National Forest Boundary to include a portion of Townships 35 and 36 South, Range 3 East, W. M. Purpose of this extension was for improved forest management and protection of the Medford Municipal Watershed area. This extension added about 27,800 acres to the Crater Forest, of which 8,161 acres were formerly O & C lands. The act also provided that the value of these public lands would be determined jointly by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior and an amount equal to this value would be transferred from the National Forest receipts to the credit of the O & C Land Grant fund. Thereafter, receipts from these lands would be credited to the Forest Reserve Fund.

Exchange Authority

The same Act of April 23, 1928 (45 Stat: 450) provided that the provision of the General Exchange Act of March 20, 1922 would be applicable to all lands within six miles of the boundaries of the Crater National Forest.

RECREATION

163,869 recreationists used the facilities on the Crater during the season. Special use permittees and guests numbered 1,505; hotel and resort guests, 3,010; campers, 8,757; picnickers, 10,280; and motorists, 140,317.

Big Elk Ranger Station
- L. P. Brown, Oct. 1928

1929

Personnel:

Forest Supervisor - Hugh B. Rankin
Assistant Supervisor - Norman C. White
Forest Examiners - Lee P. Brown
William J. Sproat
Superintendent of Construction - William L. Jones
Dispatcher - C. W. Welty
Forest Clerks - Janie V. Smith
Irene Standley

District Rangers:

District	Name	Headquarters
Rogue River	Jesse C. C. Elgan	Union Creek R. S.
Butte Falls- Dead Indian	Eugene J. Rogers	Big Elk R. S.
Applegate	Lee C. Fort	Star R. S.
Klamath	Herschel C. Obye	Ft. Klamath

Lumbermen: John D. Holst (Pelican Bay sale), George H. West (Owen Oregon sale), Stephen A. Moore (Pelican Bay)

Ranger on Sales: John E. Gribble.

PERSONNEL

The entire District personnel were saddened by the tragic news in August that Douglas C. Ingram of the District Office and Ernani St. Luise of Chelan were killed on the Camas Creek fire on the Chelan Forest. The following is an excerpt from the September Six Twenty-Six:

> "The disturbing news came into the Portland office on the night of August 13 that Douglas C. Ingram and Ernani St. Luise were missing on the Camas Creek Fire on the Chelan. From then until the morning of August 24, every member of the Service who knew Doug Ingram was hoping, although toward the last but vainly, that by some miracle he would yet be found alive. Then, after ten days of anxiety, about 11 on Saturday morning, August 24, word came to us here from Chelan that their bodies had been found on a steep slope ---- about 2½ miles from where they were last seen on the afternoon of August 13.
>
> "Although most of their clothing had been burned, the position of the bodies showed plainly that there had been no struggle and that in all probability they had been overcome by gas before the flames reached them. They were lying very near together, faces down, in a peaceful attitude."

Doug Ingram spent much time on the Crater Forest in 1923, 24 and 25 while the range appraisal was being made. Everyone liked Doug for his thorough knowledge of range plant life and range conditions, as well as his friendly and cooperative attitude. At the time of his death Ingram was grazing assistant to E. N. Kavanaugh, assistant district forester in Portland.

Senior Forest Ranger, Andrew T. "Andy" Poole, 61 years of age, died in Reno, Nevada on October 11. His death was caused by mastoid trouble which finally caused paralysis a few days before his death.

Andy had transferred to the Fremont Forest in June, 1928. He started his Forest Service career on May 1, 1909 as a Forest Guard on the Crater. He served as District Ranger on the Trail District from 1909 to 1926 when he was transferred to timber sale work. He was buried at Central Point on October 15. Supervisors Gilbert D. Brown and Hugh B. Rankin and Rangers S. A. Moore, G. H. West, J. E. Gribble and W. L. Jones acted as pallbearers.

IMPROVEMENTS

Big Elk Ranger Station was built in 1929 and a new ranger station was built at Lake of the Woods in September.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Ranger Herschel Obye's diary noted on February 2, "helped put on Forest Rangers packing contest at ski race grounds. We had 4 teams of 2 men and 3 horses each. Messrs. Frizzell and Langfield of Fremont won. Crowd estimated at 3,000 people."

The game census estimated 70 elk, 25 mule deer, 290 bear and 5330 blacktail deer to be on forest lands.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Logging occurred on five widely separated portions of the Crater during the season. The total area cut over during the year was approximately 3000 acres, where cutting amounted to 54 million board feet of pine, practically all of which was Western yellow, about eight million feet of Douglas fir, one million of white fir and about 14 thousand in number of "snags".

An area of 740 acres was cut over by the Owen Oregon Lumber Company during 1929. The logs taken from that portion of the sale area scaled 16 million board feet Western yellow pine and sugar pine and five million of Douglas fir and white fir. The area originally supported an average of more than one million board feet of pine to each 40 acres. The 1926 cut-over area on the Pelican Bay Lumber Company's sale area on the Crater consisted of 1260 acres, from which approximately 28 million board feet of Western yellow pine had been removed. Here, again, a large area averaged close to a million board feet to each 40 acres. No other areas of like sizes on the

Forest supported amounts of Western yellow pine to equal the two. The Owen Oregon operation was on the west slope of the Cascade Range at an elevation between 3500 and 4000 and produced the larger percentage of the better lumber grades. The 1926 cut occurred on the east slope of the Cascades at an elevation of 5000 feet.

During the summer, S. A. Moore reported he scaled on the Owen Oregon sale the equivalent of "74,984 10-foot logs which if placed end to end would reach 240.6 miles, or from Medford almost to Salem." He estimated the stumpage value at approximately $64,653.47.

Examination during the field season of the Western yellow pine cutover lands disclosed noteworthy data in relation to the germination and survival of seedlings that resulted from the heavy seed crop of the fall of 1928. A hundred acres or more of the 1928 tractor-logged Owen Oregon sale area on the west side of the Cascade Mountains, were covered with many hundreds of new Western yellow pine seedlings to each acre when an examination was made in September. The timber on the area had been logged at a time seed were falling and when the soil was moist. Rains occurred just prior and during some of the time logging had been in progress. The stirring and packing of the soil by the tractor was thought to have had the same effect that might occur after over-grazing by sheep. Further systematic examinations were made on those portions of the 1928 cutover areas of the sale where the logging had occurred prior to the fall rains. Few new seedlings were found. The 1927 and previous year cutting areas showed practically no new seedling growth. (On a 1909 cutover area, where tractor logging had not taken place, and where an exceptionally large percentage of the original Western yellow pine stand had been left in reserve, a fairly even but scattered distribution of sturdy and thrifty seedlings were growing, the result of the 1928 natural seeding.) No seedlings were found growing on mineral soil but were all growing in Squaw Carpet.

A new record for the Pacific Coast for loading out short yellow pine logs was established by the Pelican Bay Lumber Company on their Bear Creek sale on the Crater Forest.

On April 8, with three inches of new snow on the ground and many drifts of old snow to a depth of 18 inches, and a very disagreeable day on account of adverse weather conditions, Pete Baker, woods foreman loaded out 61 cars in 7 hours, 34 minutes. Net scale was 620,890 feet board measure.

The logs were wheeled with five Best-60 cats, one Monarch-75 cat and six sliptongue highwheels. A McGifford quarter swing loader was used which also spotted its own cars, and only four men were used in addition to the regular crew.

During the year 62,203,100 board feet of timber, valued at $245,867.29, was cut; 23,996,430 board feet, valued at $84,620.73 was sold. Four hundred Christmas trees, valued at $80, were also sold during 1929.

FIRE ACTIVITIES

Smokers caused 37 of the 92 forest fires in 1929, debris burning accounted for 19, 17 were of incendiary origin, lightning caused 15 of the total, campers caused two, one each were from lumbering and miscellaneous causes. Nine of the total were reported on California land on the Applegate District. Fire fighting expenses amounted to $14,374.21 for the season.

Although not used on the Crater Forest, this was the year that the Forest Service started to develop use of radio in its fire activity. D. L. Beatty of District 1 (Montana) spent some time in District 6 testing a semi-portable transmitter-receiver. Beatty and Gael Simson worked amateur stations W7GC and W7AGC at Underwood and White Salmon with good results.

GRAZING

One hundred twenty-six permits were issued for 4,741 cattle and horses. Fourteen permits for 8,265 sheep and goats were issued. Losses of stock during the season were heavy. Water hemlock and larkspur caused the biggest loss, and in the Dead Indian District there was also heavy loss from blackleg.

The season was the driest on record. There was no rain after June 15 (and during June only 1 3/4 inches fell) until October 6 to 9 when it measured 2 1/4 inches, then there was none until December 8.

In his annual report, the supervisor recommended dividing the Butte Falls-Dead Indian District into two, with one ranger at Butte Falls or Medford and another at Ashland.

The annual recreation report for 1929 was incomplete.

LANDS ACTIVITIES

Mrs. Vida Rankin, Lake Creek, was issued a special use permit for a resort at Fish Lake at $25 per year.

1930

Personnel:

Forest Supervisor - Hugh B. Rankin
Assistant Supervisor - Norman C. White
Forest Examiners - William J. Sproat
Lee P. Brown (until April)
Superintendent of Construction - William L. Jones
Dispatcher - C. W. Welty (until October 31)
Forest Clerks - Janie V. Smith
Louise H. Compton

District Rangers:

District	Name	Headquarters
Rogue River	Jesse G. C. Elgan (until February 28)	Union Creek R. S.
	Jesse P. DeWitt (EOD March 16)	Union Creek R. S.
Butte Falls-Dead Indian	Eugene J. Rogers (until November 14)	Mosquito R. S.
	Hugh A. Ritter (EOD November 15)	Mosquito R. S.
Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star R. S.
Klamath	Herschel B. Obye (until February)	Ft. Klamath
	Jesse G. C. Elgan (EOD March 1)	Ft. Klamath

Lumbermen: John D. Holst, chief lumberman; George E. West, senior lumberman; Stephen A. Moore.

Ranger on Sales: John E. Gribble

PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION CHANGES

Chris M. Granger, District Forester of District 6, Portland, was transferred to the Washington office in January. He became Head Forest Economist in charge of the nation-wide Forest Survey. This survey was authorized by the McSweeney-McNary Act of May 22, 1928.

C. J. Buck, Assistant District Forester, Division of Lands, and former supervisor of the Crater Forest, was later named District Forester of D-6, effective March 1.

Effective May 1, on the recommendation of the Forester, the name "District" as applied to North Pacific headquarters became "Region". Several reasons led to the change, one being the confusion existing between ranger units of administration and groups of National Forests, also because the term "Region" was considered more appropriate and distinctive. Thereafter this region was known as the Pacific Northwest Region.

Forest Examiner Lee P. Brown transferred from the Crater to the Olympic Forest in Washington in April.

Jesse P. DeWitt transferred from the Siskiyou to the Crater Forest in March to take charge of the Rogue River District with headquarters at Union Creek, Elgan transferring to Ft. Klamath as ranger of the Klamath District.

Herschel Obye transferred in February to the Malheur Forest at John Day, Ore., as Central Fire Dispatcher.

Stephen Moore completed a detail to the Santiam, Ranger Stahlman returning to duty there, and returned to the Crater to assist in forest resource survey work.

On November 15, Ranger E. J. Rogers of the Crater exchanged positions with Ranger H. A. Ritter of the Umpqua.

C. W. Welty of the Crater and Ben Smith of the Deschutes were assigned to the Big Camas Ranger Station, Umpqua Forest, effective November 1 until approximately April 15, an assignment in connection with the squatter situation on the Fish Creek Desert.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Chief Ranger William Clair Godfrey of the Crater Lake National Park lost his life on November 17 battling a blizzard on the Crater Lake-Fort Klamath Highway. Following three days of heavy snow storms, Godfrey left Fort Klamath on November 16 for Anna Springs where men were at work clearing the road of four to ten feet of snow with snow plows. He spent the night in his stalled car at the Park entrance and the next day made eight of the 10½ miles to Anna Springs. Park rangers found him lying in the snow exhausted. He died without speaking. He had been appointed chief ranger early in 1929.

This incident in combination with the knowledge that each winter people became lost or stranded, frequently resulting in death in the country around Ft. Klamath, prompted Jesse Elgan to prepare two one-man packs for rescue work which, his diary stated, "will be at my office in Ft. Klamath ready for immediate use day or nite."

During the meeting of the Regional Foresters in the spring, a special "Forest Guard" badge was designed and its use made optional. It was the same size and shape as the standard badge, of nickeled silver, bearing the words "Forest Guard," the letters "U.S.F.S.", the pine tree design and the words "Department of Agriculture". They were available after June 1, 1930 from the Supply Depot at a price of fifteen cents each.

Retirement Act

The Retirement Act of 1920 was amended by Act of Congress, effective July 1, 1930. Some of the new provisions in brief provided for:

1. Optional retirement after 30 years service at age 68, 63 and 60 in lieu of the present 70, 65 and 62 year classes.

2. Increased existing $1000 maximum to $1200.

3. Incorporated a new principle, i.e., a credit of $30 a year for each year of service not exceeding 30 years......

4. Annuities were payable monthly during the life of the annuitant, but in case an annuitant dies without having received in annuities an amount equal to the total amount to his credit at the time of retirement, the balance shall be paid in one sum to his legal representative.

Doug Ingram Memorial Tree

As suggested by Lee P. Brown, a young Western yellow pine sapling at Four Bit Ford that was particularly admired by and that Doug Ingram suggested should be protected to keep a record of its possible growth, was fenced by Lumberman George H. West with yew wood posts and woven wire with a heavy pole placed on top. The plot was 16 feet square.

It was known as the D. C. Ingram Memorial Tree on the Crater Forest.

GRAZING

The season began with cold weather and rains until June, but the middle and latter part of the season was very dry, the forage completely drying up except for the browse. Condition of the stock when entering was satisfactory and the extra feed on the intermediate ranges gave them a good start.

Digger squirrels appeared to be increasing over the entire forest and adjoining areas, the annual grazing report noted.

FIRE ACTIVITIES

Comparisons of the number of fires in each elevation zone on the Forest to the acreage burned over during each year from 1924 to 1929, inclusive, were made from the following table:

Year	Below 5000' Elevation 56% of Forest		5000' - 6000' Elevation 34% of Forest		Above 6000' Elevation 10% of Forest	
	Fires	Acreage	Fires	Acreage	Fires	Acreage
1924	77	1715	30	6	5	9
1925	43	1911	15	2	3	20
1926	56	3938	21	1289	4	8
1927	73	684	30	5	8	1
1928	39	720	10	14	4	2
1929	54	3012	8	25	3	0
Total	342	11980	114	1341	27	40

All portions of the three elevation divisions were generally heavily timbered. A large part of the area above 6000 feet, which had a total area of more than one hundred thousand acres, had been cruised intensively and it was estimated that this division supported approximately 450 million board feet of saw timber. Only one fire of the total 27 occurring above 6000 feet elevation, spread earlier in any year than the eighteenth of August, and that particular fire recorded eight acres on July 24, 1926. U. S. Weather Bureau records indicate that 1926 was an exceptional year with relation to the amounts of rainfall that occurred.

Fifty-eight of the 100 fires in 1930 were caused by lightning (one in that part of the Forest in California); 17 were caused by smokers; 14 by campers and 10 were of incendiary origin. Fire fighting expenditures were $9,548.32.

LANDS ACTIVITIES

A special use permit was issued in September to the Crater Lake Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America for a 20-acre club site at Lake of the Woods. Fee was $25 per year.

The following excerpts are quoted from an article in the April issue of Six Twenty-Six:

> "Some five years ago, the Crater Forest decided to use Dutchman's Peak as a lookout station. The county (Jackson), which was the owner of the tax title, donated the land, furnishing a quit claim deed, and funds were allotted to construct a lookout house. It looked like a simple transaction — land really worthless — nobody would even pay taxes on it — but that was five years ago.
>
> "Meanwhile, the record has gained the proportions of a book of federal statutes. The assistant to the Solicitor passed five times on the title, and then did not pass it - -; the Solicitor of the Department and the Attorney General also took a turn at looking the gift horse in the mouth and when they all got through, we had swapped horses on the road about four times. The only part left of the original transaction was the land, and the county had recorded two deeds conveying it and still owned it; at least the Solicitor thought so. ... On March 27 Judge Sparrow wrote the supervisor; 'Will say this is the toughest Dutchman to let go of that I ever met. We are now readvertising it. This will require about thirty days; after that we hope to deliver this Dutchman signed and sealed forever.'
>
> "We hope so too, but the Dutchman still has the whole blockade to run again, and there is still room for a lot of things to happen before the Secretary of the Treasury will write him down in his little black book as belonging..."

(In a letter dated October 29, the Attorney General accepted title to the 80 acre tract which Jackson County had agreed to donate five years previously.)

Primitive Areas

The Pacific Northwest Region had the first primitive areas approved by Chief Forester Robert Y. Stuart. Among these was the Mountain Lakes Primitive Area on the Crater Forest. It received formal approval on October 30 along with the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area on the Mt. hood, Deschutes and Santiam Forests, and the Eagle Gap Primitive Area on the Wallowa and Whitman Forests.

Primitive or Wilderness areas were something new in the Forest Service policy. A primitive area is a tract of federally-owned land set aside to be kept in as near its natural and primitive condition as is physically and economically possible, in the interest of public education, research, and public recreation. No roads will ever be built into the areas, and only such trails as are necessary for its protection, and only rude shelters of native or local materials needed for human protection from storms or the elements.

- Six Twenty-Six, Dec., 1930

FOREST MANAGEMENT

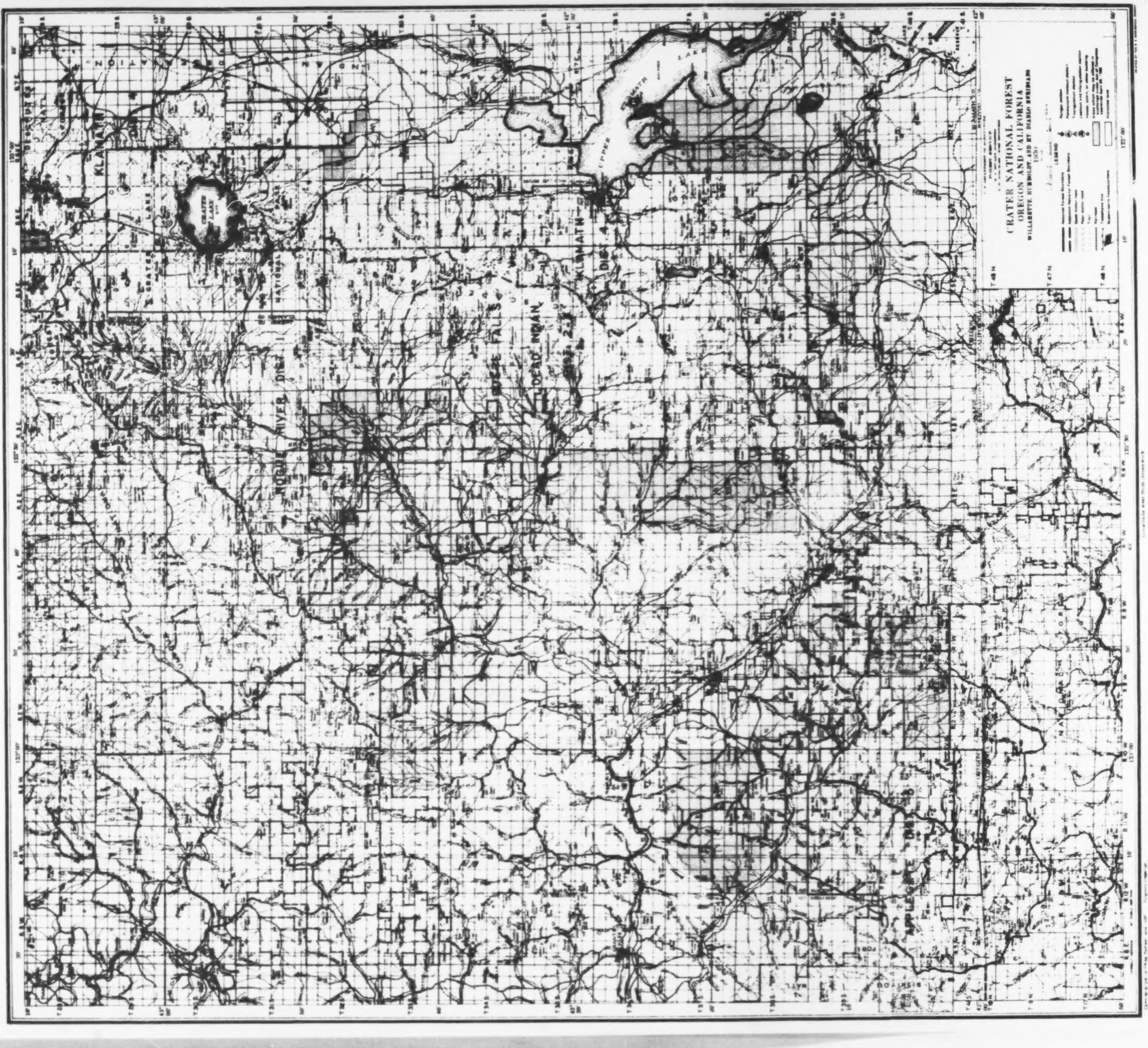
Total timber cut during the year was valued at $6,650.94, amounting to 4,124,200 board feet. Timber sold was 6,600.520 board feet valued at $13,357.50. Just 100 Christmas trees were sold that year; their value, $15.

RECREATION

Recreational visitors to the Forest increased by over one hundred thousand people during the two years between 1928 and 1930, totaling 275,331. They included 1,110 special use permittees and guests; 15,305 hotel and resort guests; 12,100 campers; 10,750 picnickers, and 230,000 motorists.

GAME CENSUS

Game animals showed a decrease in population during the year with the exception of the bear whose numbers increased to 355. The annual census estimated 60 elk, 5,030 blacktail and 20 mule deer were on the Forest.


CRATER NATIONAL FOREST
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA
WILLAMETTE, HUMBOLDT, AND MT. DIABLO MERIDIANS
1930
LEGEND
KLAMATH
CRATER LAKE
CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK
UPPER KLAMATH LAKE
ROGUE RIVER DIST.
ROSE FALLS
DEAD INDIAN
KLAMATH DIST.
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
KLAMATH
T 46 N
T 47 N
T 48 N
122°00'

1931

Personnel:

Supervisor - Hugh B. Rankin
Assistant Supervisor - Norman C. White (until March)
Karl L. Janouch (EOD May 15)
Forest Examiner - William J. Sproat
Assistant Forester - Norman C. White (EOD April)
Superintendent of Construction - William L. Jones
Forest Clerks - Janie V. Smith
Enid Funk (EOD October)
Clara Younger (EOD October)

District Rangers:

District	Name	Headquarters
Rogue River	Jesse P. DeWitt	Union Creek R. S.
Butte Falls-Dead Indian	Hugh A. Ritter	Butte Falls
Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star R. S.
Klamath	Jesse G. C. Elgan	Ft. Klamath

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Karl L. Janouch became Assistant Supervisor on the Crater Forest effective May 15. A graduate forester of the University of Nebraska, he transferred to Region 6 from the White River National Forest in Colorado. He was first appointed to the Forest Service in 1917 and had experience in seeding and planting on the Nebraska Forest and in timber sales, management plans and ranger analyses on the White River and several other Colorado forests. He spent 20 months in the A. E. F. with the 20th Engineers during World War I.

Senior Lumberman George H. West was placed on the retirement rolls April 1 at the age of 62. An old cloth boundary sign was found along the Forest boundary on the north line of Sec. 5, T. 37 S., R. 3 E. with partly legible writing stating, "This marks the north boundary of the Cascade National Forest." It was understood that George West posted the sign when he was a young man in 1912 and because it was located in an inconspicuous place, was left to serve as a memorial of West's many years of work in the Service. West and a Mr. Knight went into partnership in the real estate business in Medford.

Ranger Ben Smith was transferred to the Crater from the Umpqua effective May 25. He supervised the clearing work on the Union Creek road job. He was transferred to the Fremont Forest on October 10 where he was assigned to timber sale work.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Regional Forester C. J. Buck was sent the following wire in the early part of 1931:

> REGRET TO INFORM YOU WE ARE REQUIRED TO SAVE FIFTY FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM MAJOR SALARY AND EXPENSE APPROPRIATION CURRENT FISCAL YEAR STOP YOUR SHARE SIX THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS STOP ANY SALARY AND EXPENSE SUB APPROPRIATION APPEARING IN NINETEEN THIRTY ONE APPROPRIATION ACT IS AVAILABLE FOR MEETING THIS DEMAND EXCEPT ROADS AND TRAILS AND F F STOP EVERY POSSIBLE EFFORT HAS BEEN MADE TO AVOID THIS SITUATION WITHOUT AVAIL
>
> (S) STUART

Following are excerpts from the subsequent statement made by the Forester appearing in the June issue of Six Twenty-Six:

> "There is in this then an additional reason for close planning......and to restrain any tendencies toward over-expansion or over-allotting......Our savings will be valuable to carry on needed work under the regular standards of the Service and to meet the required curtailments in expenditures."

Fire control cooperation of the California-Oregon Power Company was expressed in the following letter of June 20 by COPCO vice-president and general manager, C. W. Brewer, to all local managers of his company:

"In the past our organization has tried to help the Forest Service in its efforts to reduce the tremendous losses and destruction of our natural forests by fire. We have assisted the Forest Service in every way possible to help conserve the valuable timber and recreational resources.

"In view of the fact that we are going to be faced this summer with an extremely hazardous fire condition, brought about by lack of rainfall and winter snows, I am going to ask you and your employees to again assist the Forest Service in your communities in every way possible in reducing this hazard during the coming summer."

The first forest ranger training camp for the National Forests of Oregon and Washington opened at Hemlock Ranger Station (Columbia National Forest) in the Wind River Valley, Washington on October 5.

"This first R-6 training camp is attended by 32 forest rangers from 19 different National Forests of the two states, and will run from October 5 to November 3. The men selected are the younger, newer men in the ranger force, who are in greatest need and who will profit most from such a course. The purpose of the camp is to train rangers in the proper way to do their jobs, and the keynote of the camp will be 'doing the job' rather than being told how to do it. How to estimate timber, scale logs, prepare government sale papers, how to lay out trails and build them, as well as telephone lines and lookout towers, how to prepare and organize for a large forest fire, and how to fight it, are some of the many things these young rangers will be taught by having to do them on the ground. In fact, more than 120 subjects are to be covered during the camp. The men are quartered in tents, have a good cook and lecture hall, though the primeval forest will be used mostly as a classroom......."

- Six Twenty-Six, October, 1931

No one from the Crater Forest attended this training school. Since this was the first of several subsequent schools, it is noted in this writeup as it is a "first" in this type of training.

The first Forest Supervisors meeting to be held in R-6 and in Portland since 1922 was held from November 30 to December 10 in Portland.

This year also marked the start of the use of radio in Forest Service work. Although none of these first radio sets were tried out on the Crater Forest, they were used on the Columbia Forest during the year. They were a cumbersome set but the dits and dahs were sent out over an antenna, set at a precise height, with a counterpoise antenna located about four feet above the ground. The transmitter and receiver plus the batteries required one mule to carry the outfit from camp to camp. These sets were developed by the Forest Service Radio Laboratory, 3201 Drummond Street, Vancouver, Washington. Radio Technicians in charge were A. Gael Simson, Harold K. Lawson and W. F. Squibb.

IMPROVEMENTS

Considerable work was done in the spring and summer on the Butte Falls-Dead Indian District toward standardizing telephone installations and putting choke coils where the lightning previously had caused some damage to instruments as well as worry to station attendants.

Headquarters of the Klamath District were moved from Ft. Klamath to the new Federal Building in Klamath Falls.

Work started on Table Mountain Lookout and the site for Stella Mountain Lookout was selected and work started there. Plans were also formulated for a lookout house at Bessie Rock.

GRAZING

Allowances of the forest were reduced to comply with the estimated capacity of the ranges. Need for further reduction was not foreseen in the immediate future. Stock entered the Forest in good condition and left with added weight as a general rule. No changes in grazing seasons were recommended.

GAME CENSUS

An increase in elk and blacktail deer was indicated on the annual game census report although mule deer and bear decreased in numbers. The estimated census listed 80 elk, 7550 blacktail deer, 15 mule deer and 350 bear on the Forest in 1931.

FIRE ACTIVITIES

C. W. Welty returned to the Crater for a period between August 18 and September 8 to work on incendiary fires in the Applegate country with Norman White. Lee Port reported several incidents of arson but was unable to apprehend anyone in connection with them.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Timber cut and sold figures were up from the lows of 1930 to 11,541,200 board feet cut and 11,950,040 sold. Timber cut was valued at $41,052.99 and timber sold was valued at $55,958.80.

The Crater Forest advertised in October the sale of 13,000 Shasta fir Christmas trees at a minimum price of 3½ cents per linear foot. The trees were located on the north slopes of Huckleberry Mountain in the Rogue River District. The sale was awarded to Jack Friedman of San Francisco at the advertised rate. He cut only 538 trees or 2606 linear feet and was presumably snowed out of the area as indications are there was an early heavy snowfall that winter.

The field work of the forest survey under the direction of William J. Sproat, Forest Examiner, was completed during the year. This forest survey was conducted throughout the nation in accordance with the provisions of the McSweeney - McNary Forest Research Act of May 23, 1928.

RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Recreationists continued to increase: special use permittees and guests numbering 1,145; hotel and resort guests 17,800; campers 12,875; picnickers 9,320; and motorists numbered 261,675 for a total of 302,815.

LANDS ACTIVITIES

A special use permit for a store at Huckleberry City was issued to Rollie Freeman of Ashland in 1931, then was closed out the following year.

1932

Personnel:

Supervisor - Hugh B. Rankin
Assistant Supervisor - Karl L. Janouch
Forest Examiner - William J. Sproat
Assistant Forester - Norman C. White
Superintendent of Construction - William L. Jones
Forest Clerks - Janie V. Smith
Enid Funk
Clara Younger

District Rangers:

District	Name	Headquarters
Rogue River	Jesse F. DeWitt	Union Creek R. S.
Butte Falls-Dead Indian	Hugh A. Ritter (Thru January 31)	Butte Falls
Klamath	Jesse C. C. Elgan	Ft. Klamath
Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star R. S.
Dead Indian	Hugh A. Ritter (From February 1)	Lake of the Woods
Butte Falls	John D. Holst (From February 1)	Butte Falls

PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION CHANGES

By presidential order the Crater National Forest became the Rogue River National Forest on July 9. The August issue of "Six Twenty-Six" reported the event in this manner:

> "No longer should the Medford papers report that 'Supervisor Rankin has just returned from an inspection over the Crater Lake National Park.' There is no longer a Crater National Forest, and there is only one public reservation in southern Oregon with the name Crater to it and that is the Crater Lake National Park. By recent Presidential Order, the forest is now the Rogue River, and probably the Forest personnel will come to be known as the 'Rogues.'"

In March, Assistant Superintendent Janouch met with all rangers for a discussion of employment procedures to be followed in adopting the policy of employing all married men and letting the single men go, an economic concession to the depression of the times.

February 1, the Butte Falls-Dead Indian District was split into two districts, the Butte Falls and Dead Indian Districts. Hugh Ritter became ranger on the Dead Indian District and John D. Holst, Chief Lumberman on the Pelican Bay Lumber Company sales for several years, became ranger on the Butte Falls District.

RECREATION

A total of 199,480 visitors used the national forest lands during 1932. Special use permittees and guests numbered 625; hotel and resort guests, 7075; campers, 13,487; picnickers, 6840; and motorists, 171,459.

GRAZING

The range on the Forest as a whole was considerably improved by favorable winter weather conditions over the preceding few years.

Cases involving the illegal butchering of stock were reported to stem from the need for food rather than for financial gain.

At the suggestion of Butte Falls District Ranger Holst in a supplement to his grazing report, Supervisor Rankin recommended to the Regional Forester that 3,000 acres located at the head of the Middle Fork Rogue River in the Seven Lakes Basin be set aside for recreational purposes.

Following a description of the area, Holst's report continued:

"........ The area within these boundaries is of great value for scenic and recreation purposes, much more so from year to year. Many people pack in there for recreation, hunting and fishing, and in all probability there will be recreation special use applications for these lakes, and I wish to suggest that this area be closed to all grazing. I do not believe that this area has been grazed in the past, although it is included within the Halifax Sheep Range."

The supervisor's recommendation concluded: "The closure of the area to grazing and reserving it for recreational purposes will not result in a reduction of the number of stock permitted, in the past, to graze in the vicinity. The forage within the area is more valuable for subsistence of pack and saddle stock used by recreationists than for general grazing purposes. Under these conditions it is indicative that the principal value is clearly recreational and, therefore, I recommend it be closed to grazing for the proper protection of dominant values."

FIRE ACTIVITIES

No fire records for 1932 were available although it was noted in the annual grazing report that progress was being made in securing fire control cooperation by stockmen. No fires that could be blamed on stockmen occurred during the fire season. In fact, two fires on the Butte Falls District were discovered, suppressed and reported by stockmen.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

The game census for this year was interesting in that the numbers of game animals showed a sharp decrease while predatory animals increased decidedly.

Two factors were involved in the decrease in deer numbers by 1500, from 7550 in 1931, to 6050. It was known that several hundred deer were killed in the California-Oregon Power Company conduit on the South Fork of the Rogue River and that game poaching contributed to the decrease in deer population. Several violators were brought in, but poaching was more or less tolerated during the winter on account of the destitute condition of violators and their families.

The decrease in elk population, which dropped from 80 to 51, was reported to be "in all probability" due to weather conditions, the elk migrating over the Umpqua-Rogue River divide into the Tiller country and inside the Crater Lake National Park boundaries.

Unemployed men who had turned to trapping for a living were discouraged by the small bounty for furs and most killings of predators were reported to be a result of accidental contact rather than from actual hunting and trapping.

Some 180,000 Eastern brook trout were planted in Fish Lake, 60,000 silver-sides were planted in Fourmile Lake and over 100,000 silver-side and rainbow trout were planted in Lake of the Woods. The Game Commission was approached on the possibility of stocking Lake Harriette and Lake Como to provide fish food and later stocking them.

A new office at the Union Creek Ranger Station was built in November.

In February, the Crater Lake ski jump was completed and a special use permit was issued to the Crater Lake Ski Club.

TIMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS

Another large commercial Christmas tree sale in 1932 was reported in the October 5 edition of the Medford Mail Tribune:

"Contract with the Rogue River National Forest has been signed by Jack Friedman of San Francisco for the purchase of 22,000 linear feet of Christmas trees from the National Forest, according to Karl Janouch, assistant supervisor. Shasta fir will be cut and will be taken from Huckleberry City, above Union Creek, Mr. Janouch said."

Timber cut and sold on the Forest during the year dropped drastically in both volume and value. A total of 1,260,560 board feet, valued at $2,253.17 was cut, just 687,820 board feet valued at $1,215.17 was sold during 1932.

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